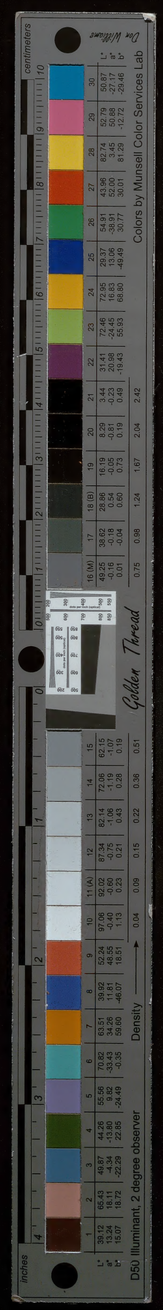
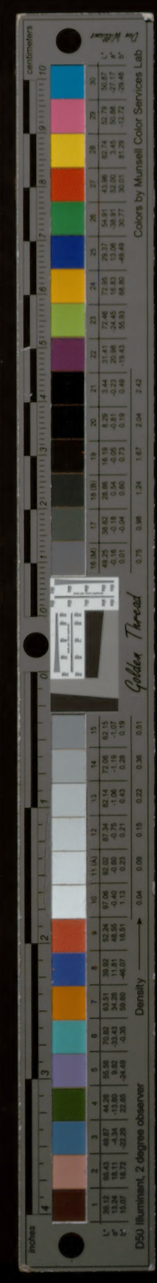
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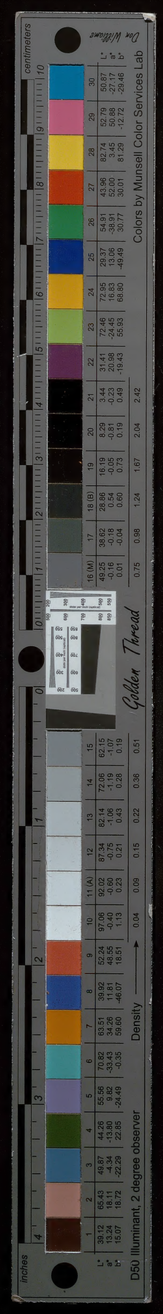
THE
LIBRARY COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Communiter bona profundere deorum est.




inches
centimeters
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Golden Thread


Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Golden Thread
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
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centimeters


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Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Golden Thread

39

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
PHILADELPHIA

THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE CENTENARY

WILL BE FORWARDED LATER

FEBRUARY 21, 1924

R. B. OWENS
SECRETARY

THE PRESIDENT, MANAGEMENT AND MEMBERS OF

The Franklin Institute

To *The Library Company of Philadelphia*

Greetings:

ON MARCH 30TH 1824 THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA SIGNED AN ACT INCORPORATING The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, AND WE – IN MEMORY AND IN RECOGNITION OF THOSE WHO IN THIS AND OTHER LANDS HAVE DEVOTED THEIR EFFORTS DURING THE PAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS TO THE DISCOVERY OF PHYSICAL LAWS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS – HAVE RESOLVED TO CELEBRATE THE

Centenary

OF THE SIGNING OF THIS ACT AND CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR PARTICIPATION

PARTICULARLY IT IS HOPED THAT YOU WILL APPOINT A REPRESENTATIVE TO CELEBRATE WITH US ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH 1924 AND THE TWO SUCCEEDING DAYS, THE FOUNDING OF THE INSTITUTE

GIVEN IN PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 21ST 1924 UNDER THE SEAL OF THE INSTITUTE

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNA. INCORPORATED 1824

Wm S Haseltine PRESIDENT

R. B. Owens SECRETARY

1525.7 A9

BITS OF ANCIENT

Germantown

Nov 18 1924

By Edward B. Phillips

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THE President and Board of Directors of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities beg to announce the removal of the main office of the Company from 517 Chestnut Street to new quarters in the Packard Building at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets, with entrances on both streets. Every facility and convenience has been provided for the transaction of a general banking, trust and safe deposit business.

The Chestnut and Juniper Streets office automatically closes with this announcement.

A downtown office and safe deposit department will be continued at 517 Chestnut Street.

Bell Phone, Spruce 7002
Keystone Phone, Race 1201

Philadelphia, November 17, 1924

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

On the opposite page we furnish our patrons with a striking and picturesque view of the Water Works at Fair Mount, as seen from the Reservoir or Basin.

Perhaps there is no situation in the United States, certainly none within our knowledge, from which a more varied, grander, or richer prospect can be obtained, than that which presents itself to the eye of the beholder, from the heights at Fair Mount. To the east, stretching far away into a seemingly immeasurable perspective, he sees an immense and opulent city, lying, as it were, beneath his feet, her lofty spires scarcely reaching to his level, and he hears the busy hum of her tens of thousands of inhabitants mingled with the sound of bells, and the ruder, though more acceptable, noise of mechanical industry. Turning a little to the north, the *Pagoda*, glittering with the most gorgeous colours, and rivalling in form the fanciful temples of Chinese worship, meets the view, while beyond, cultivated fields and a varied prospect of hill and dale form a soft and beautiful landscape, terminated on one side by the New Prison, whose massy walls, huge buttresses, lofty turrets, and "donjon keeps," forcibly recall to mind the Gothic structures of the middle ages. To the south is seen the skirts of the city, and in the distance may be recognized the two Asylums for Widows and Orphans, charities which are principally supported by female contribution; and nearer, the Shot Tower, rising like a huge monument into the regions of mid-air, as if in commemoration of some mighty achievement. Around and beneath him on the west, the spectator beholds the works connected with the Fair Mount Water establishment, one of the noblest triumphs of human industry and art, with its dam fourteen hundred and sixteen feet in length, creating a water power sufficient to raise into the reservoirs ten million of gallons a day; the apparatus by which the water is raised into the reservoirs, and the reservoirs themselves, situated at the top of the Mount, at an elevation of one hundred and two feet above the low tide of Schuylkill, and fifty-six feet above the highest ground in the city of Philadelphia, covering an extent of more than three hundred thousand square feet, and capable of containing twelve millions of gallons of water. The pipes leading from these basins through the various parts of the city, extend at this time to the length of thirty two miles, and are daily increasing.* At the distance of a few hundred yards to the northward, lies Lemon Hill, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq. This elegant villa is most delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill. The grounds are extensive, —laid out for the most part in gardens, and embellished with every variety of tree, fruit, and flower that wealth could furnish, or inclination desire. The mansion is of a modern order, erected on the brow of an eminence, and commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery. The green-house is one of the largest and best stocked in the United States, and comprises an almost infinite variety of plants, native and exotic. Arbours and grottos, tastefully decorated, are found in various parts of the garden, and the fish-ponds are well filled with the different species of coloured fish. In the perspective beyond Lemon Hill, the Schuylkill is seen gracefully winding its course between the banks, which are here skirted with high hills, overgrown with lofty forest tress, and there slope gently down to the river side, covered with the richest vegitation. Below the dam hundreds of craft laden with the produce of the upper country, coal, iron ore, flour, &c. are seen discharging their cargoes, thus adding the appearance of thrifty business to the scene. In a word, the eye cannot turn in any direction from the point we have selected to take our view, without resting upon some object interesting, beautiful and pleasurable. See page 59.

* For a more particular description of these works the reader is referred to the January number of the Casket for 1827.

THE STATE HOUSE.

No public building in the city of Philadelphia is connected with so many patriotic and ennobling associations as the old State House. There were assembled that august body, whose love of country led them to separate from an oppressive task-master, and assert their own, and the liberties of their fellow citizens, at the imminent hazard of their fortunes and their lives. There was adopted and published that memorable "Declaration of Independence" which has since become a pole-star to the nations of the earth, and a warning to all despotic rulers; and which will go down to the latest posterity a lasting monument of the wrongs America suffered, and a bright exposition of the unalienable rights of man. There the sages who had guided the country with safety through the storms and tempests of a perilous revolution, afterwards met, and in peace and good-fellowship deliberated and resolved on the means by which the liberties they had gained with toil and bloodshed might be effectually secured. There the great and glorious Federal Constitution, the model of free government, the admiration of the civilized world, was debated and adopted; and there, too, in after times, when nearly half a century had tested its excellence, the good *La Fayette*, the early and efficient friend, and the devoted champion of our country, received the blessings and thanksgivings of a free and grateful people.

"In the year 1729, less than half a century after *William Penn* had proclaimed, on the shores of the Delaware, amid the silence of its wilderness, his great charter of religious and civil liberty, this edifice was commenced by the freemen of the province of Pennsylvania.—It was finished and ready for the reception of the Legislature and the Courts of Justice in 1773, having cost about six thousand pounds.

"The plan is rectangular, 110 feet in front, by forty-four feet in depth, with an offset of 32

1525.T.A7

BITS OF ANCIENT

Germantown

Nov 18 1924

By Edward B. Phillips

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THE President and
sylvania Company
ing Annuities be
main office of the Company
quarters in the Packard Bu
Chestnut and Fifteenth Stree
Every facility and convenienc
action of a general banking,

The Chestnut and Juniper
with this announcement.

A downtown office and
continued at 517 Chestnut St

Bell Phon
Keystone Ph

Philadelphia, November 17, 1924

by 35 feet in the rear for the stairway and main passage, over which a steeple was originally erected, but having been removed in consequence of its decayed condition, is at present replaced by one of larger dimensions.—The building, two stories in height, is constructed of brick; the facade being of the Roman character, with rustic corners, and an enriched Corinthian cornice, with flush pannels of marble between the stories. The main entrance is by a Corinthian door-way, of recent construction, and opens into a commodious vestibule, dividing the building in its centre in a latitudinal direction, highly enriched by architectural ornaments, in the prevailing taste of that day. The rooms on either side have a modern appearance, from alterations made a short time since, in violation of every principle of good taste. In the attic story of the basement of the steeple is suspended the great bell, which bears the following prophetic inscription:

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." LEV. XXV. 10.

By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadelphia.

PASS & STOW,
PHILADA.
MDCCLIII.

On either side of the State House are wings erected for the accommodation of the public offices, terminated on the west by the County Court House, and on the east by the City Hall.

The State House, with the square annexed to it, remained the property of the Commonwealth until 1816—when they were purchased by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, for seventy thousand dollars. The grounds have been laid out and improved with considerable taste, and are enclosed by an iron railing, elevated from the level of the pavement by a terrace wall.

By an ordinance of Councils this memorable portion of our City is denominated INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, and forms one of its most decided ornaments."

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The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is the oldest art institution in the U.S. founded 1805
The first Zoological Garden was organized in Phil^a 52 years ago.

The Phil^a Waterworks, the first of the kind in the country, were commenced May 2nd 1799
The first experimental railroad track laid down in the United States was put down in a yard joining the Bulls Head Tavern Phil^a Sept. 1809.
The first automobile was made in Phil^a
The first hospital in connection with a University in the United States was opened in Phil^a, the University Hospital (the Univ^y is the 3^d oldest college in the U.S.)

Germantown, the first German settlement in this Country (it became part of Phil^a in 1854) was settled in 1683. Here in 1708 the Mennonites built a little log meeting house the first to be erected in America.
The first public protest against slavery was issued as early as 1688 in Germantown By the Society of Friends. It was written by Pastorius, signed by him and three others, and forwarded to the yearly meeting held in Burlington, N. J.
The Society of Friends or Chs. first meetings were held in the house of Thones Kunders, one of the thirteen original settlers. A tablet has been put up by the Site & Relic Soc. of Phila. Thones Kunders was the ancestor of the Conard & Conrad families. Among his descendants is included Sir Samuel Cunard, the founder of the Cunard Line.

In Germantown was printed the
newspaper in America in 1739,
Christopher Sauer and in 1743
issued the first Bible in an Europe
language printed in America. This was
40 years before an English Bible was
printed in the colonies,
The mariner's quadrant was invented
by Thomas Godfrey, in Germantown 1730

The longest Concrete arch in the world
is the Walnut Lane Bridge betw.
Germantown & Roxborough. recently built.

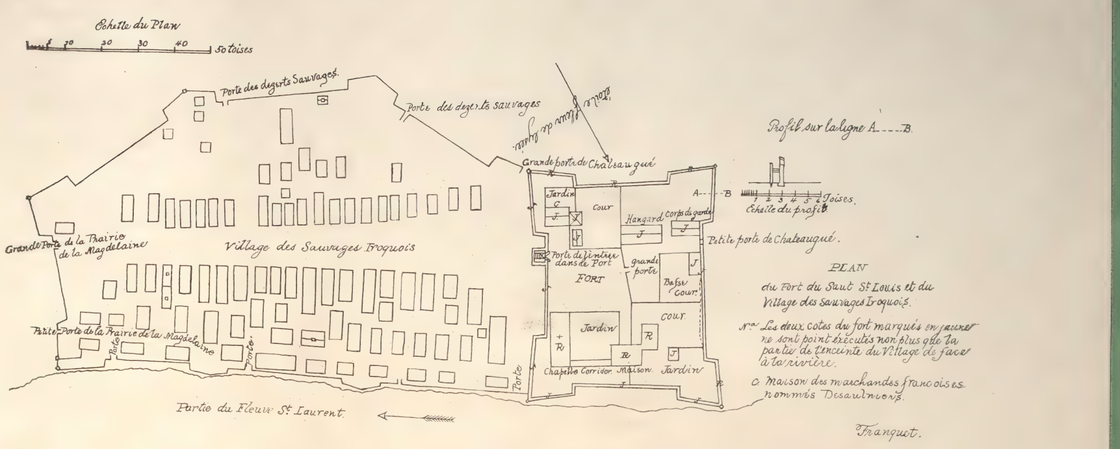
Some of our present-day "firsts"
Phil^a is first in the manufacture of
locomotives (Baldwins), Carpets & rugs,
leather, hosiery & knit goods,
woolen goods, Street railway Cars J.G. Brill & Co.
iron & steel, ship-building (Cramps, &c.)
felt hats, (Stetson &c) & Upholstery.
It leads in Chemical manufacture,
and also manufactures the best paints
& varnishes Phil^a is the manufacturer
of dental supplies on earth In Phil^a
was founded the first Dental College as
I have said before, in short Phil^a really
takes care of the world's teeth !!
The Phil^a schools of medicine & dentistry
are known the world over, and their
diplomas sought for by men (& sometimes women)
of every nation. These many "firsts"

in the manufacture
in numerous inst
second, or third
oriental Britain
who appears
with other indu
the nation

in the manufactures of Phil^a, along with the numerous industries in which we are second, or third, &c., &c. made an eminent British economist & writer Arthur Shadwell, who a few years ago had compared Phil^a with other industrial centres, make the statement that Phil^a was the greatest manufacturing city in the world, surpassed by none for the variety of large industries carried on on an extensive scale, and that Phil^a had the making of 10 ordinary manufacturing cities!

Within a month of the first balloon ascension of Montgolfier in France in Nov. 1783, a successful ascent was made in Phil^a. This was not only the first balloon ascension in America but the aerostat to be filled with hydrogen was sent into the air. This hydrogen inflated balloon was sent up by David Rittenhouse, & the balloon was a man named Mildy, a carpenter.

These are not, I am sure, all of Phil^a's "firsts" but they are all that I can look up at present.



FRANQUET'S PLAN OF FORT ST. LOUIS.

[Reduced facsimile of MS. copy acquired by Father Felix Martin, and now in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal.]

1525. F. 99a

from Works

PHILADELPHIA. 261

~~has incited to the performance of~~ ~~actions, which by their effects raised~~ ~~him from the condition of a private~~ ~~subject to rank and distinction among~~ ~~princes; or the wonderful and uncom-~~ ~~mon attachment generally exhibited~~ ~~towards his person and interests, by~~ ~~natives of every description, who~~ ~~fought and conquered with him in~~ ~~his long, and arduous career, and~~ ~~whose countenance exalted him for a~~ ~~time to a height of respectability~~ ~~and consequence that seldom falls to~~ ~~the lot of an individual.~~

Philad.a Oct.1806.

For the Literary Magazine.

PHILADELPHIA.

"PHILADELPHIA is the most dull, monotonous, uninteresting city in the face of the globe, whose positive advantages it would puzzle a Solomon to discover. The negative catalogue is not however so scanty. It wants more churches, markets, and coffee-houses. Its churches, few as they are, want steeples, and their steeples bells. They also want audiences, and their audiences want zeal. Their choirs want singers, and their singers want voices. Their markets want space, air, and shelter; and their coffee-houses want room, dignity, and convenience. The streets want variety, being too uniformly level, wide, and straight. Of the only curved streets one is too narrow, and the other too is wide. In the one the houses are too high, and in the other are too low. Where the houses are dissimilar, they are too dissimilar; where they are alike, they are too much alike. The city wants more hotels; the few there are are dirty, noisy, dark, and inconvenient. The streets have many trees, but little shade. Their foot pavements are smooth where smoothness is least wanted, and their carriage-ways are rough where roughness is most troublesome. In a town of only eight thousand people, many must go out to market and as to choose the best and most busy streets are twice a week crowded, for half a day together, with horses and carts. The principal street is lined, all the year round, with waggons, which serve the purpose, while moving, of ships, and while standing, of stalls and inns, and the street has all the furniture of a stable yard.

"Philadelphia has two theatres; one of which is pretty much in the style of a barn, is placed in the dirty and obscene skirts of the city, and is, at least, a mile from the habitations of two-thirds of the inhabitants. It is only opened occasionally, on the arrival of a company of mountebanks, jugglers, or rope-dancers.—The other is open half the year, and about one in two hundred of the people frequent it each night of exhibition, which takes place twice or thrice a week.

"Every thing in this city is in a state of revolution. The only house which deserved the name of a genteel or fashionable residence is lately turned into a tavern. The house occupied by Washington and Adams, in the days of their sovereignty, underwent the same fate. A house designed as a palace for the government of the state, has lately become a college, and the hall of the revolutionary congress is now a depositary for stuffed birds and beasts.

"The only magnificent public buildings are characteristic of the genius of the place: they are *money-shops*, vulgarly called banks. One of them is a mass of hewn marble, disposed, most ridiculously, into the form of a Grecian Ionic temple, thus exemplifying the most preposterous incongruity between the form and the purpose. The other is not liable to this objection, but is built, in the interior, of such materials, that a random spark would speedily reduce the whole into a heap of ruins.

"The people are composed of mechanics, lawyers, merchants, physicians, and so forth. They are a dull, sober, plodding race; suspicious, sordid, and inhospitable. What they earn with labour and economy, they spend with pride and ostentation."



MAP SHOWING
IRON MISSION SITES,
BY
W FREDERICK HUNTER, M. A.,
OF BARRIE, ONT.

1525.F.99b

50

...TS OF ANCIENT
...antow...

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is the oldest art institution in the U.S. founded 1805
The first Zoological Garden was organized in Phil^a 52 years ago.

The Phil^a Waterworks, the first of the kind in the country, were commenced May 2nd 1799
The first experimental railroad track laid down in the United States was put down in a yard ajoining the Bull's Head Tavern Phil^a Sept 1809.
The first Automobile was made in Phil^a
The first hospital in connection with a University in the United States was opened in Phil^a, the University Hospital (the Ugr. is the 3d^ oldest College in the U.S.)

Germantown, the first German settlement in this Country, became part of Phil^a was settled in 1683. Here in 1708 the Mennonites built a little log meeting the first to be erected in America.
The first public protest against slavery issued as early as 1688 in Germant... It was written by Pastorius, signed by ... and three others, and forwarded to the ye... meeting held in Burlington, N. J.
By the Society of Friends.
The Society of Friends of the first meeti... were held in the house of Thones Kunder... one of the thirteen original settlers & ... has been put up by the Site & Relic So. of ... Thones Kunders was the ancestor of the Cu... & Conrad families. Among his descendants is incl... Sir Samuel Cunard, the founder of the Cunard L...

...ter, of... ...ber o... Wister... ...grate m...
...is's proceed... ...the Old I... ...sued upon...

262 PHILADELPHIA.

Such were the sentiments lately expressed concerning us by a foreigner, who, upon inquiring into his character, I found to be a moody, sullen wretch, who was introduced by the letters he brought with him to many respectable persons, but by constantly indulging his spleen and ill humour against the country, created coldness and disgust in every one whose lot it was to entertain him.

He landed at New York, in the depth of a hot summer, just upon the eve of a yellow fever. His terrors, aggravated by the novelty of such a situation, soon drove him to Philadelphia. In crossing the causeway, his legs were stung by the musquitoes to such a degree, that the pain and inflammation confined him to a tavern at Elizabeth-town for several days, during which time the persecuting buzz of the same insects frightened away both sleep and patience, and greatly retarded his cure.

When he reached Philadelphia, most of the wealthy and idle class of the citizens had retired into the country, and his ill luck fixed him at a boarding-house in Second-street, where the heat, dust, and noise, foul airs, and venomous musquitoes had free access to his bed-chamber, and their hostilities were aided by an old bedstead abounding with bugs, a pilfering waiting boy, a drunken cook maid, a scolding landlady, a dark, steep staircase, a low cieling, and noisome water from a yard pump.

After receiving this account of matters, I confess I was only surprised at the candour and forbearance displayed in the above description. There are few persons who would not have drawn, in similar circumstances, a much more hideous caricature.

W.

For the Literary Magn...
REMARKS ON MES...
NOTHING is mo... able to all readers than m... A Britis...

our performance can... itself more to the ... by exhibiting and gra... ing some ... of ... dents. A thousand ... ly occur in confirm... cite interest only by ... unfathomable ... searching by which ... employments of ... jecturing is afforded ... stances which now ... would be seen either ... People still employ ... rionsly day after day ... for ... cine to some ... the moment they ... languish it with ...

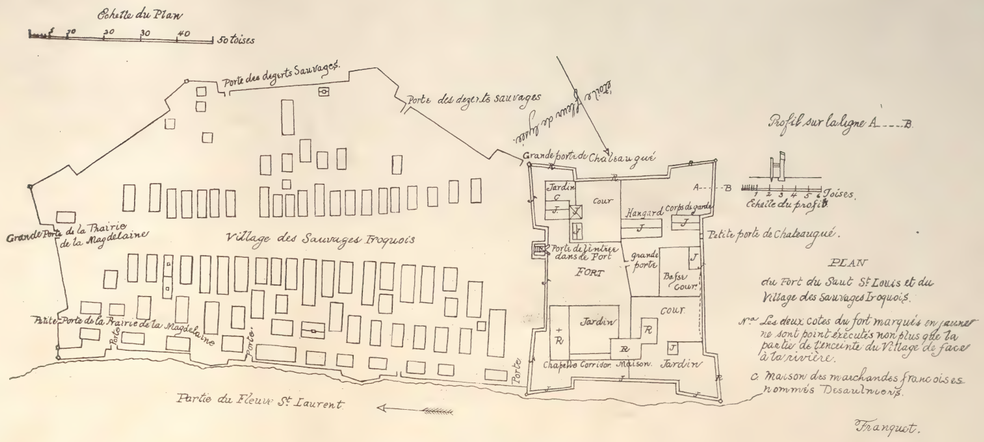
The lapse of near ... not dampened, or at ... the ardour with wh... still inquire and ... ing the ... author of ... this quarter by ... were still less ... fully.

Who has not heard ... mystery enshrouded ... the ... mode? Yet ... though this mode ... not discreditable, ... would perhaps, ... time, ... the ... were once identified ...

It is a ... directed ... of murdering ... rested, which ... cited, and ... But in the ... of ... son found ... be formed with ... deter? ... whether ... nation shall ... inquiring ... in about ...

There ... every ... ...

99



FRANQUET'S PLAN OF FORT ST. LOUIS.

[Reduced facsimile of MS. copy acquired by Father Felix Martin, and now in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal.]

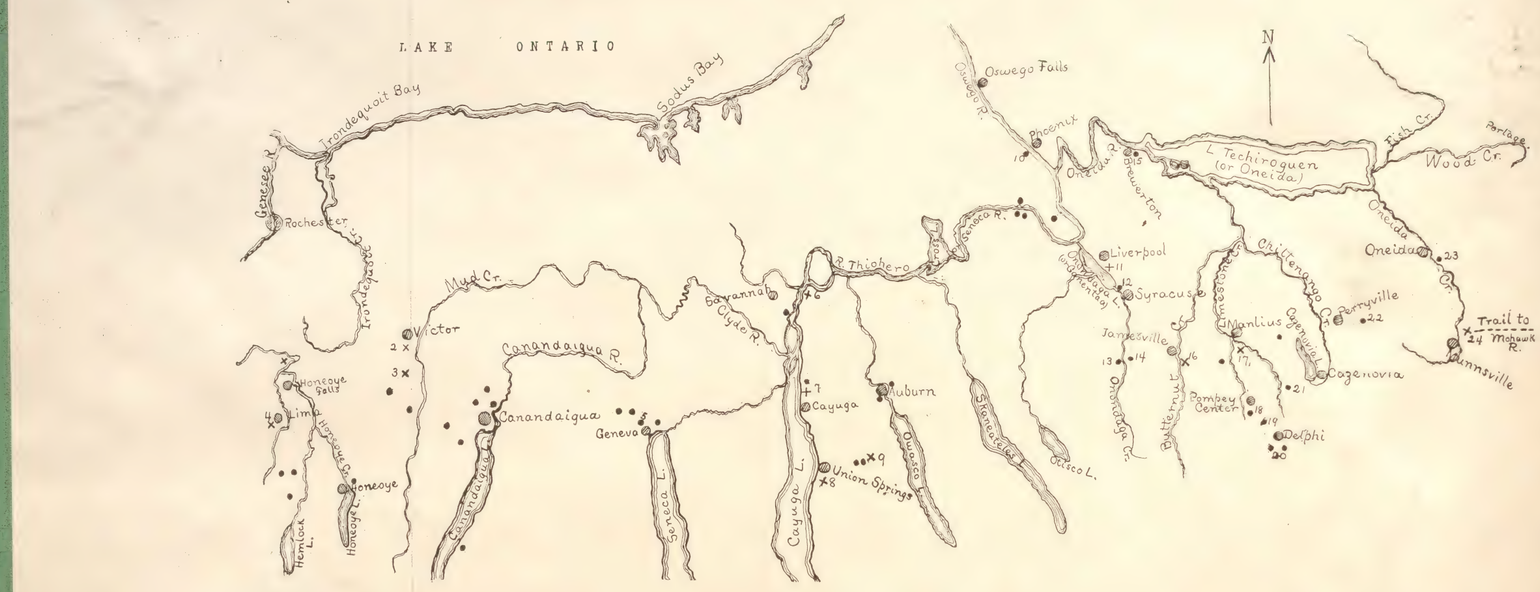
1525. F. 99a



MAP SHOWING
HURON MISSION SITES,
BY
ANDREW FREDERICK HUNTER, M. A.,
OF BARRIE, ONT.

1525 F. 99b

50 100





Iroquois Cantons, in New York.

Indicating sites of Indian villages and Jesuit missions, in the 17th and 18th centuries, in relation to the modern towns. Based upon data furnished by Rev. William M. Beauchamp, of Baldwinsville, N. Y.

The map is in two sections — the upper, indicating the country west of the Mohawk River; the lower, the Valley of the Mohawk. See Notes opposite, for detailed explanation.

1525 F. 100

105

McALLISTER BROS

Memorandum for Mr Poulson

A – The original Plate of this Business Card of John McAllister was for No 16 South 3rd St. In 1796 he removed to 48 Chesnut St, and the Plate was altered accordingly.

From 1800 to 1803, was the partnership of McAllister & Matthews, who rented No 50 Chesnut St.

In 1803 J. Mc returned to 48 Chesnut Street, and issued his old Card; but with some alterations.

B shews these alterations – The Pictures of a Whip and a Cane, near the top, were struck out, and the words Spectacles &c substituted. Near the lower part there was then engraved a Pocket Compass, and a Book of Spectacles.

A is a Photograph from the only Card that I can find of the Plate, as it was before the alterations in 1803. Of the original (No 16 South 3rd St) I cannot now find a single Card, but I remember it perfectly.

I have the copper plate of B, from which I have just had some impressions printed.

C is the Heading for Bills of Goods – It was originally Engraved in 1800 for McAllister & Matthews – and the bottom line was Whip and Cane Manufactory No 50 Chesnut St. In 1811, when I became partner with my Father, the Plate was so altered that very little of the first Engraving remains. McAllister & Matthews was altered to John McAllister & Son – No 50 was made 48, and a new line squeezed in Manufactory &c = Whip & Cane Manufactory on the lowest line was scraped out, though the letters can now be traced in a bright light

D – This List and description of Whips I compiled, with much care, in 1805, and had it printed for circulation on Letter Paper. I sent them off with almost every Letter, and in the Summer of 1805, I made a tour as far as Portsmouth, New Hampshire, distributing them among Saddlers, Storekeepers &c. The consequence was orders for more than we could supply at once, our Workmen being only those whom we had educated to the business. We could not, like people in almost any other business, procure Workmen on an emergency.

In April 1796 John McAllister first occupied the House No 48 Chesnut St, which he had built in 1794. In August 1856 McAllister & Brother removed to No 728 Chesnut St, so that it was 60 years and 4 Months, from the time their Grandfather opened at 48 – With the exception of the three years from 1800 to 1803, the premises were occupied for business and residence, by John McAllister Senr, John McAllister Junr, and by the Grandsons, William H. John A. and Thomas H. McAllister, during all that time.

1525. F. 105

F. 100

50 106

1595 F 106

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862

CAMP PHILADELPHIA---HADDINGTON.



CAMP PHILADELPHIA.

Camp Philadelphia, the present rendezvous for the drafted militia of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, is situated near the township of Haddington, in Philadelphia county, about four miles west of the Schuylkill river, and a little north of the continuation of Market street. The camp ground commences at Blockley lane and the line of the West Philadelphia and Haddington Passenger Railway, and extends southwestwardly over some eighty or ninety acres of ground. The location is admirably adapted for the purpose intended. It is sufficiently removed from the city to prevent too great an influx of idle visitors, and still easily accessible by rail to those who may have business there, or are desirous of seeing relations or friends that may be drafted.

The camp may be called in its incipient state as yet. It consists of a large number of tents erected over a finely undulating ground, skirted with woodland. As fast as the men arrive from the various counties, they have a patch of ground assigned them, tents, straw, &c., are furnished, and they proceed to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Many of the counties send men already organized into companies, with officers elected, and they merely go through the form of being mustered in, retaining their original organization.

As fast as unorganized men arrive, they are placed in charge of what is termed a "lance sergeant," and two corporals, whose duty it is to see to the wants of the men, and to whom the commanding officer looks for receipts for rations, &c., furnished the men.

The men do not draw rations until they have been on the ground twenty-four hours. At the end of that time they are furnished with fresh meat, peas, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, &c. Those that do not come provided with blankets, are furnished them by the Government.

There are now some 7000 men encamped, and the whole number to be quartered at the camp will be forthcoming in a few days. The camp, when complete, will contain some 9,000 or 10,000 men. A great number of tents, sheds, &c., have been erected in the neighborhood, from which edibles, &c., are sold to those who desire a little change of diet from that furnished by the Government. The present commander is Brigadier-General INNES PALMER, of the United States Army. The Quartermaster's Department is under charge of Captain E. M. HARRIS, of Philadelphia.

Although about seven thousand men are nominally at the camp, great numbers of them avail themselves of the present absence of thorough discipline there to pass much of their time in the city. No protection has yet been afforded the men against the inclemency of the weather save the straw and fragile tents furnished by Government. No fires can be had in these tents, and much complaint was made during the late inclement spell of weather, owing to the impossibility of keeping sufficiently warm. Regiments are now being formed, and daily drills occur. A fine band of music is engaged, and occasionally enlivens the monotonous routine of camp life.

Men and Things

Two Notable Collections of Franklin-iana, Worthy Memorials of the Many-Sided Philosopher and Sage and Testimony of the City's Pride in Him as a Philadelphian

BOOKS Franklin read and books that he printed form an interesting exhibit in the rooms of the Library Company of Philadelphia pertinently marking the birthday anniversary of the Sage. Perhaps, could Franklin have been asked where he would like to have a complete collection of his writings and publications preserved, he would have selected the Library Company. The two-century old institution, at Juniper and Locust streets, where it has been for many years, is the library he founded, "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries," as he called it, which came into existence in 1731, as a direct result of his forming of the famous Junto three years earlier. William Bingham's gift of the bust of Franklin, designed by the sculptor, Lazzarini, is preserved as one of the treasures of the Library and in the collection of works and writings now on view are lists, in Franklin's handwriting, of books he purchased and presented to the Library, and account books and minute books, also his manuscript, which recall that he was the Founder, first Treasurer, second Librarian, Secretary for many years, and the London purchasing agent of this interesting old Philadelphia institution.

Students of political economy will find among the collection the first book published on this subject in America, which Franklin supervised and ran through the press here, setting up the type himself, when he was 18 and in the employ of Samuel Keimer. It is Francis Rawle's "Ways and Means for Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich," in which Rawle, one of the Founders of the Library, advocates high tariffs and government doles for the encouragement of industry. Collectors consider it a very rare copy.

There is another early work of Franklin's printing, "The Reign of Nature," by William Woolaston, printed by S. Palmer, in London, for which Franklin set the type when he was stranded, as a youth, in the British metropolis.

Franklin's first work as an author, "A Modest Enquiry Into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency," which he printed anonymously in 1729, is also here. There were times when even this believer in the art of advertising, resorted to the cloak of anongmity. One of the publications, which he did not acknowledge as the product of his press until two years before his death, and which was issued in 1729, is Ralph Sandiford's "Brief Examination of the Practices of the Times," an anti-slavery treatise distributed by hand throughout Philadelphia.

First Book Was Printed Anonymously

One of the treasures of the collection is Franklin's own copy of a work on "The Magna Carta," published in London, in 1556, by Thomas Marshe. There is also a copy of the first translation of the classics made in America, "Cato's Moral Distiches," by James Logan, which Franklin published, in 1735, in the hope, as he expressed it, that it "would amend the corruption of morals he observed among the young people of Philadelphia."

There are Poor Richard Almanacs, an interesting little "Pocket Almanac" and the only copy in the world of the Barbadoes Almanac, corrected by Franklin himself, which the Library discovered about two years ago in an old scrap book.

Among the collection indicating his many other interests are "An Account of the New Invented Pennsylvania Fire Place," published by him, in 1744, telling of the Franklin stove; a copy of the "Constitution of the Public Academy in the City of Philadelphia," issued by Franklin and Hall, in 1749, a reminder of his early association with the academy that became in time the University of Pennsylvania; "Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital," a history of its early days, by Franklin, published in 1754. There is a minute book of the Union Fire Insurance Company; Franklin and Hall's "Minutes of the Conferences Held at Lancaster in August, 1762, with Sachems and Warriors of Several Tribes of Northern and Western Indians," "Cool Thoughts on the Present Situation of Our Public Affairs" and "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage."

The founding and growth of the country in which he lived always interested him, and among the collection are rare books concerning the early English settlements on this side of the Atlantic. One is "A New Description of the Colonies in Virginia," another a "Description of the Province of New Albion." There is "The Laws, Divine and Moral, of Virginia," published in 1612, and "Virginia, Richly Valued, by John Hancock.

and includes books, letters and documents printed or written as far away from here as Turkey and as far back as 1711.

One group of exhibits comprises books on the life of Franklin and collections of his works. Some were printed late in the 18th century. There is the "Life, Works and Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin," printed in Charleston, in 1798; and another one printed in New London, in 1798. A third is the "Life of Benjamin Franklin," by M. L. Weems, who is identified on the title page as the author of a life of Washington. It was published by a Philadelphia printing house, Uriah Hunt and Son, located at 44 N. 4th st. There is a German work "Benjamin Franklin's Kleine Schriften," printed in Weimar in 1794, another printed at "Budapest, 1927," "Benjamin Franklin Egy Igaz Polgar Elete;" "Vita Di Franklin," by M. Mignet, is an Italian contribution printed in Milano in 1870.

University Library Collection

With a Turkish work is exhibited a letter sent to Provost Harrison: "Constantinople, November 1, 1898. As Provost of the University of Pennsylvania," it reads, "it occurred to me you would be interested in a Turkish Life of the Founder of your University. I was roaming through some book shops yesterday and hit upon this, which I send herein." The letter is signed by Oscar Straus, who at that time was United States Ambassador to Turkey.

A German volume entitled "Benjamin Franklin Leben," is accompanied by a letter written to George E. Nitzsche, Recorder of the University of Pennsylvania, by George E. Wanger, Major of Infantry of the 28th Division, A. E. F., who picked up this book "in a wrecked Soldatenheim in the Bois du Rupt, Southeast of Rembercourt, which is south of Metz, after an attack by the 28th Division on November 10 and 11, 1918."

Samples of the work of Franklin's press constitute, also, a large part of the Frankliniana Exhibit. There is an original copy of "A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency," printed by Franklin "at the new printing office, near the Market," in 1733; "Almanack for the Year of Christ, 1733"; "Vorspiel der Neuen Welt," 1732 (in German); and "Sermons on Various Subjects," 1740. Franklin printed "The General Magazine, and Historical Chronicle," a journal "for all the British Plantations in America." A copy dated January, 1741 is on exhibit.

Franklin's interest in education led him to print a pamphlet entitled "The Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," the printing and distribution of which hastened the establishment of the "Academy" in 1749. After a visit to the Academy, Franklin printed "A Poem on Visiting the Academy of Philadelphia, June, 1753." Original copies of these two products of Franklin's press find a place in the exhibit. Near these is a volume called M. T. Cicero's "Cata Major, or his Discourse of Old-Age," said to be the handsomest product of Franklin's press.

There are two original copies of "The Pennsylvania Gazette," one, dated October 31, 1765, bordered in black, as a protest to the then-existing Stamp Act. Another issue is dated July 3, 1776, but was current on the first Independence Day of the United States, July 4, 1776.

Perhaps the most valuable piece in the whole exhibit is a manuscript written by Franklin on four pages of note paper, an "Elegy on My Sister Franklin," written when Franklin was no more than fifteen years old. It is perhaps the oldest Franklin manuscript in existence, dating back somewhere between 1719 and 1721.

Manuscript Elegy, When A Boy of 15

Several non-literary exhibits are on view. One is a cane used for many years by Franklin, with a metal plate, "B. F." on it. Meeting Franklin one day, Lafayette asked to be given some object Franklin used as a memento of their friendship, and was presented with his walking stick. The University came into possession of it some hundred years later, through descendants of the French general.

Franklin's press turned out, besides literary pieces, paper currency. Several specimens, among them a five-pound note, fifty shillings, and twenty shillings, have noted on them the fact that they were "Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall." Not until 1933 did the U. S. Mint first put out an official medal of Benjamin Franklin.

The oldest exhibit on view is a written petition signed by a group of men among whom was Benjamin Franklin's father. It is a petition to the Select Men of Boston to call to their attention the fact that a certain highway in Boston is in bad condition, and needs mending.

There is a document signed by Franklin and Robert Morris, and others, as members of the Committee on Secrecy, granting an exporter's permit to John [illegible] (1776). Among the signatures is that of John Hancock.

Eleanor Morton

About Various Libraries In and Near Philadelphia Which Are Centres of Cultural and Other Activities

MISS ANNE BRINTON has been speaking to me lately of the plans suggested to disband the old library at Locust and Juniper and to transfer its activities to the Ridgway Library, if I understood the details rightly. Those who have dropped in at the quaint building will hear of its possible passing with deep regret. Mr. Francis Fisher Kane, who happened to be one of the little circle to whom Miss Brinton spoke, recalled that Furness made the plans by which the structure was remodeled. Quite apart from any architectural importance, the house has acquired for Philadelphians of today the charm and status of "a historical building," perhaps chiefly owing to the fact that a number of Franklin mementoes are there. Just to drive by it is to have the atmosphere of a period historic and all but forgotten revived.

Philadelphia may well be proud of her libraries. For, in spite of the fact that a reader tells me that Pennsylvania as a whole stands lowest in the country in the matter of library facilities, we here, since the earliest times, have been leaders in provision for the "best reading," from Franklin's own little circle of friends, who bought and read books together, to the charming library, if you will, which has just been opened in Upper Darby.

The women of Ardmore banded together to open an admirable library there. They still maintain it to this day. In Media the beautiful little library is supported by women also. In Lancaster a group of women have lately arranged to quicken public responsibility to support of a public library. All this is in the tradition founded by our city, and given reality both here and in the suburbs, both as ideal and architectural reality.

* * *

MISS MARY S. ALLEN sent me some time ago a little summary of the history of one of the old institutions nearby, the "Springfield Library Company," as it is charmingly named. When first the Springfield Friends settled in Delaware County they met for worship in the homes of members. A meeting house was planned in 1698 and in a few years it was built. A fire destroyed the structure, and a second building followed in 1738. That house is presented by John Sartain in an engraving which pictures a whole period, the first chapter, so to speak, of a history of these buildings. It has been described so:

"The house was built of stone partly dressed and had a curbed roof, stone arching over the doors and windows, a flight of stone steps to the door in the gable and opening between the minister's gallery, a flag pavement along the front of the house, onto which opened two doors, with corresponding doors at the opposite side of the building. The interior was originally finished with the ceiling arching up to the roof, a minister's gallery running the length of the north gable and a youths' gallery over the further end and supported by wooden pillars and reached by a staircase inside. The grounds around were large, grassy and well planted with oaks and other trees. This lovely edifice was replaced by the present structure in 1851, but in 1832 part of the meeting house was used for a schoolhouse. And in 1835 An Essay of the Articles of Association was drawn up by the Springfield Library Company for another project, by which each of 47 members was entitled to take out of a library "one folio, quarto, or octavo, or two duodecimo volumes for two weeks on payment of two dollars and one dollar annually."

If retained longer than two weeks the borrower was fined 6¼ cents, colloquially called a five-penny bit. Non-members paid 6¼ cents also for the privilege of borrowing.

* * *

"NO novels, romances, or any other books of an immoral tendency, or which derogate from the principles of the Christian religion, shall be placed in the Library," it was established. An additional room was built to accommodate the library, and by 1850 a classified catalog was printed listing 600 volumes, none of which was a novel. In 1864 children's books were recognized. At the turn of the 20th century the group was reorganized and 1000 books were brought from Media and placed in the room adjoining those used by the Friends' Temperance Association of Media. At the annual meeting, not so long ago, as time goes, this fine organization celebrated a century of work.

Perhaps the best that a library stands for is expressed in the history of one organization. But new libraries now are centres of community life in all directions—social, musical, dramatic, club, artistic. In many a town or suburb the library is the meeting place for men's and women's organizations. For many a child it is the heart of recreational opportunity, especially if there is a skilled storyteller who gathers the children at stated times into groups to hear the loveliest and best of literature. Many a library has been host to the significant public forums of its communities. In numerous libraries the night class adult education activities have been housed.

* * *

WHEN in Upper Darby the library was first opened, some years ago, in the borough building, where also was the courthouse and other public offices, this column expressed its grave doubt of the wisdom of such planning. The Upper Darby Library, however, was to prove how successful and how much apart from all other activities its own work could be anywhere. The present admirable mansion to which the library has just moved will only continue activities already begun, established and honored.

The public library, wherever it is opened, creates its own spirit of dignity, beauty and culture, whether in a building haloed with age and high tradition, or in a single room where the exigencies and finances of its sponsors must house it.

Exhibit Portrays Franklin As Social Planner and Savant

Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—That writing and printing were Benjamin Franklin's first and foremost preoccupations, and that it was through them that his contacts with many other spheres of interest were made, is proved by a collection on view in the Library Company of Philadelphia building.

The Library Company was one of the first institutions founded by Franklin as a young man in Philadelphia, and on his visits to London he acted as purchasing agent for its directors. In one instance he went beyond orders entrusted to him and expended some extra shillings on four books on the American colonies. These may now be seen in one of the glass cases. Their present value is estimated at $25,000. So, as the librarian, Austin K. Gray, remarks, their purchase was not such a bad investment, authorized or not! It was through the regular purchasing agent in London that Franklin, while at home in Philadelphia, came in contact with the experiments going on in electricity.

Currency Problem

His interest in economics is shown in a copy of the first work issued by him as an independent printer, and which was his own first published book. Its title is "A Modest Enquiry Into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency." It was printed in 1729.

His continued connection with the Library Company appears in a number of loose sheets on which he wrote the minutes of the meetings. There are library catalogues, too, which Franklin printed himself.

Social and Educational

In 1746 he published a volume entitled "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage in Two Letters to a Friend." From family matters, he turns his attention to education, publishing in 1749 "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pensilvania," which resulted in the founding of the "Publick Academy," later the University of Pennsylvania. This volume lies open beside a copy of the "Constitutions of the Public Academy in the City of Philadelphia," published in the same year.

Absent in Europe

Evidences of Franklin's participation in fire prevention plans appear in the minutes of the Union Fire Company. He was one of the first members, and a record of the fines he incurred by non-attendance while he was serving his Government in Europe, is written against him. A note entered after his return to the city, reads: "As Benjamin Franklin is in want of buckets, he having been absent for several years in Europe, that therefore the clerk provide three for him."

Almanacs

His interest in farming, the weather and nautical matters is evidenced in a number of examples of Poor Richard's Almanac and similar compilations printed by him and others. Among these is a rare copy of the "Barbados Almanak," printed in 1752.

Volumes from his own library include an edition of Magna Carta, date of 1556. Favorites of his, were several volumes of Hogarth engravings, published in 1738.

Philadelphia Inquirer RECORD Jan 17, 1936

230TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH MARKED HERE TODAY

Schools, Clubs and Many Institutions Plan Big Observance.

Philadelphia today observes an occasion peculiarly its own—the 230th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Although the nation—and the world—shares with the city its admiration for the man who was successively a printer, scientist and great statesman, "his town" observes the event with special emphasis.

Schools and clubs throughout the city commemorate the birthday. Library Company of Philadelphia and Franklin Institute are holding special exhibitions and the Poor Richard Club will hold its annual banquet tonight at which the Franklin medal of achievement will be presented to Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation.

Founded Library Company.

The Library Company, at Juniper and Locust sts., owes its inception 205 years ago to Franklin and the Junto Club, the group he organized for the purpose of seeing that Philadelphia's public affairs were properly carried on.

The current show includes Franklin's printed catalogue of books belonging to the institution in 1741, and also the volumes which he purchased for the library while in London. In many items Franklin is represented both as author and publisher, including his dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," published in 1725, his Pennsylvania Gazette, and his "Inquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency," 1729.

Poor Richard Banquet.

More than 1000 guests will gather at the Poor Richard banquet to honor Franklin and Sloan. The Poor Richard medal is awarded annually to the citizen whose life and activities, best typify advancement in the field to which the citation is dedicated—advertising.

The University of Pennsylvania, founded by Franklin, will observe Founder's Day exercises tonight. James M. Stifler, of the University of Chicago, an authority on Franklin, and former Ambassador George Wharton Pepper will speak.

52 166

CHRONOLOGY
OF THE WRITINGS
OF
ANTHONY TROLLOPE

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The Women's Committee
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M. L. Parrish

Exhibition at
THE LIBRARY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
March 21, 1936

CHRONOLOGY

The Macdermots of Ballycloran	1847
The Kellys and the O'Kellys	1848
La Vendée	1850
The Warden	1855
Barchester Towers	1857
The Three Clerks	1858
Doctor Thorne	1858
The Bertrams	1859
The West Indies and the Spanish Main	1859
Castle Richmond	1860
Framley Parsonage	1861
The Journey to Panama (*Victoria Regia*)	1861
Tales of All Countries	1861

La Mère Bauche · The O'Conors of Castle Conor · John Bull on the Guadalquiver · Miss Sarah Jack of Spanish Town, Jamaica · The Courtship of Susan Bell · Relics of General Chasse · An Unprotected Female at the Pyramids · The Chateau of Prince Polignac

Orley Farm	1862
North America	1862
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson	1862
Tales of All Countries—2nd Series	1863

Aaron Trow · Mrs. General Talboys · The Parson's Daughter of Oxney Colne · George Walker at Suez · The Mistletoe Bough · Returning Home · A Ride across Palestine The House of Heine Brothers in Munich · The Man who kept his Money in a Box

Rachel Ray	1863

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Miss Ophelia Gledd 1863
(*A Welcome*)
W. M. Thackeray 1864
(*Thackeray the Humourist and the Man of Letters*)—Am. Ed.
The Small House at Allington 1864
Can You Forgive Her? 1864
Malachi's Cove 1864
(*Good Words, Dec.*)
Miss Mackenzie 1865
Hunting Sketches 1865
The Belton Estate 1866
Father Giles of Ballymoy 1866
(*The Argosy*)
Travelling Sketches 1866
Clergymen of the Church of England . . 1866
Nina Balatka 1867
The Last Chronicle of Barset 1867
The Claverings 1867
Lotta Schmidt: and other stories . . . 1867

Lotta Schmidt · The Adventures of Fred Pickering · The Two Generals · Father Giles of Ballymoy · Malachi's Cove · The Widow's Mite · The Last Austrian who Left Venice · Miss Ophelia Gledd · The Journey to Panama . . . . . .

Linda Tressel 1868
On Hunting 1868
(*British Sports and Pastimes*)
Phineas Finn 1869
He Knew He Was Right 1869
Did He Steal It? 1869
(*A Play*)
The Vicar of Bullhampton 1870
English Prose Fiction as a Rational Amusement 1870
Christmas Day at Kirkby Cottage . . . 1870
(*Routledge's Christmas Annual*)
An Editor's Tales 1870
Mary Gresley and an Editor's Tales . . 1870

The Turkish Bath · Mary Gresley · Josephine de Montmorenci · The Panjandrum: Part I.—Hope; Part II.—Despair · The Spotted Dog: Part I.—The Attempt; Part II.—The Result · Mrs. Brumby . . .

Higher Education of Women . . . . (1870)
The Commentaries of Caesar 1870
Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite . . 1871
Ralph the Heir 1871
The Golden Lion of Granpere 1872
The Eustace Diamonds 1873
Fred Pickering and Other Stories . . . 1873

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Australia and New Zealand 1873
South and West Australia 1874
Victoria and Tasmania 1874
New Zealand 1874
New South Wales and Queensland . . . 1874
Phineas Redux 1874
Lady Anna 1874
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The Way We Live Now 1875
The Prime Minister 1876
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Whether 'tis in us to arise with day
And save ourselves unaided.

Mr. Frost refuses to be disturbed by the turmoil in Europe and elsewhere.

"You will often hear it said that the age of the world we live in is particularly bad. I am impatient of such talk. We have no way of knowing that this is one of the worst ages in the world's history," he said.

"Arnold claimed the honor for the age before this. Wordsworth claimed it for his age, and so on back through literature. I say they claimed the honor for their ages. They claimed it rather for themselves. It is immodest of a man to think of himself as going down before the worst forces ever mobilized by God.

"ALL the ages of the world are bad—a great deal worse than heaven. If they weren't the world might just as well be heaven and have it over with.

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"They gape in agony. They can write huge, shapeless novels, huge gobs of raw insincerity, bellowing with pain, and that's all they can write."

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Bulletin 3/23/36

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All told there are nearly three hundred items, including letters and pamphlets, in the Trollope collection, among them many rarities. It includes all the published first editions of Trollope's novels and travels, and the only known copy, in the original cloth, of "The Macdermots of Ballycloran," his first novel, published in 1847 when he was resident at Clonmel, Ireland. There is a copy of "The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson," published by Harpers' in 1862, eight years before the work was issued in England. Trollope's mother had once lived in Cincinnati, where she conducted a fancy goods shop. "The Eustace Diamonds" is another of the works which America saw first and the Harpers' also put out, in their "Half Hour Series," a little volume, "The Lady of Launay," which was never published abroad [illegible] of the most treasured rarities in the collection is a small [illegible] back copy of the comedy, "Did He Steal It?", which Trollope adapted from "The Last Chronicle of Barset." It is one of only two copies of the play known to be existent, the other being in possession of the author's biographer, Michael Sadleir. The play was never acted but for the bibliophile and student it has special interest and the Parrish copy bears the autograph of Henry M. Trollope, the author's son.

The Barsetshire Chronicles are there, along with paper-back serials of some of the writer's stories when he was the popular author of his day, reaping $20,000 a year and receiving in one case more than $15,000 for a single book at a time when such earnings were considered enormous. There are yellow backs of his travels, copies of the stories he wrote in serial form for the Pall Mall Gazette, some of his contributions to other magazines, the popular paper backs which sold for six pence or a shilling, an interesting Trollopian Chronology and a pictorial map of the Barsetshire region he made famous in letters and stories.

Interesting letters in his own handwriting tell of his dealings with his publishers and of his travels. From Switzerland he writes that "as the more a man can sleep the better it is for him," he has divided his day into what he considered the p[illegible] allotment of hours, four for [illegible], four for walking, two fo[illegible] and the rest for sleepin[illegible]. Today Trolle[illegible] read as he was formerly [illegible] go it was [illegible]

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5a 106

Whist at Our Club 1877
(*Blackwood's, May*)
Christmas at Thompson Hall 1877
The American Senator 1877
South Africa 1878
Is He Popenjoy? 1878
Iceland 1878
How the Mastiffs Went to Iceland . . . 1878
The Lady of Launay 1878
Catherine Carmichael 1878
(*Masonic Magazine, Christmas*)
Cicero as a Politician 1878
(*Fortnightly Review, April*)
Alice Dugdale 1878
(*Good Words, Christmas*)
An Eye for an Eye 1879
Thackeray 1879
John Caldigate 1879
Cousin Henry 1879
The Duke's Children 1880
The Life of Cicero 1880
Doctor Wortle's School 1881
Ayala's Angel 1881
Why Frau Frohmann Raised Her Prices and Other Stories 1882

Why Frau Frohmann Raised Her Prices · The Lady of Launay · Christmas at Thompson Hall · The Telegraph Girl · Alice Dugdale . . . . . .

Lord Palmerston 1882
Kept in the Dark 1882
Marion Fay 1882
The Fixed Period 1882
Two Heroines of Plumplington 1882
(*Good Words, Christmas*)
Not if I Know It 1883
(*Seaside Library, Jan.*)
La Mère Bauche and Other Stories . . . 1883

La Mère Bauche · John Bull on the Quadalquiver · Miss Sarah Jack of Spanish Town, Jamaica · An Unprotected Female at the Pyramids · Mrs. General Talboys · The Man who kept his Money in a Box ·

Mr. Scarborough's Family 1883
The Landleaguers 1883
An Autobiography 1883
An Old Man's Love 1884
The Noble Jilt 1923
(*A play*)
London Tradesmen 1927

The Library Company of Philadelphia

The Women's Committee

invites you to hear

Robert Frost

speak on

How much is in Books?

on Tuesday, February 25th, at 4 o'clock precisely

R.S.V.P. N. W. Cor. Juniper and Locust Streets.

The Library Company of Philadelphia

The Women's Committee

invites you to

An Anthony Trollope Symposium,

To be held at the Library, Saturday, March 21st, at 8:30 P. M.

An Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts from the Library of Mr. Morris L. Parrish

Speakers: Mr. Carroll A. Wilson
Mr. Henry S. Drinker, Jr.

and Members of the Library Company

R.S.V.P. N. W. Cor. Juniper and Locust Streets.

ROBERT FROST TO GIVE TALK

Record 2/23/36

Poet to Speak Tuesday at Library Company.

Robert Frost, eminent poet, will speak at 4 P. M., Tuesday, at the Philadelphia Library Company, Locust and Juniper sts., on "How Much Is in Books."

His talk is one of the series arranged by the Women's Committee of the Philadelphia Library Company, founded by Benjamin Franklin and James Logan, of which Austin K. Gray is librarian. Admission is by invitation from the Women's Committee.

Frost is author of "A Boy's Will," "North of Boston," "Mountain Interval," "New Hampshire" (awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1923) and "West Running Brook."

POET SPEAKS AT LIBRARY

Robert Frost Tells of Qualities That Good Books Demand

Robert Frost, twice winner of the Pulitzer prize for poetry, addressed members of the Library Company of Philadelphia this afternoon at the library building, Juniper and Locust sts.

Mr. Frost read some of his writings, and discussed qualities which go into the making of a good book. The lecture was sponsored by the women's committee of the Library, of which Agnes Repplier, essayist, is honorary chairman.

Bulletin 2/25/36

The committee in charge of the lecture which Robert Frost will give on Tuesday at 4 o'clock under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Library Company of Philadelphia includes Mrs. Francis Biddle, Miss Constance E. Biddle, Mrs. Edwin M. Dannenbaum and Miss Sarah Franklin Duane. Mrs. Biddle will introduce the speaker.

N.Y. Times 2·23·36

LONGFELLOW WORKS LASTING, ROBERT FROST DECLARES

1936

By C. William Duncan

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, who was born 129 years ago today, was a great man in his own sphere, says Robert Frost, noted poet.

Mr. Frost says "The Golden Legend" was the high point of Longfellow's work.

He characterized Longfellow as a worker in "watercolor rather than heavy pigment," but added that watercolor has its place in art just as does the heavier oil painting.

"The work of Longfellow is lasting and he has thousands of followers who love and admire his work," said the noted poet as he paused for a short chat following his lecture here under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Philadelphia Library Company.

Mr. Frost is a distinguished-looking man with snow-white hair and mustache. His talk on "How Much Is in Books" fascinated his audience of about 300 persons. He was dressed in a dark gray suit and wore a white shirt and blue tie. He discussed poetry and read some of his own works. His address was interspersed with many witty remarks.

"Poetry is looked upon as a menace in Florida," he said.

"I don't know whether they think poetry will hurt the night clubs or what is the reason, but they hate poetry down there. They write editorials against poetry, and when Booth Tarkington said nobody reads poetry any more the newspapers said, 'Good-by poetry.' Tarkington added, incidentally, that nobody is reading prose, either.

"A man down in Florida said to me that the trouble with poets is they never settle anything. I told him the members of my family were among the original settlers of America."

Mr. Frost says some critics run around the country criticizing poets, and a short time ago he heard a critic declare that Robert Burns wasn't a poet at all.

"The critic turned to me in the audience and asked, 'Do you consider Burns a poet?' I finally made him admit Burns was at least a song writer."

Mr. Frost says he spends his life liking a writer "who gives me convincing touches of something lived; who reveals some sense of life not brought to books before." He explained that by that he didn't want too many new touches; that if they came too fast they were then "just mush." But there must be something new and live in poetry to make it worth while.

Included among the works of Mr. Frost is an old favorite which seems especially timely at this season of the year. It is called "Storm Fear," and goes as follows:

When the wind works against us in the dark.
And pelts with snow
The lower chamber window on the east,
And whispers with a sort of stifled bark,
The beast.
"Come out! Come out!"—
It costs no inward struggle not to go,
Ah, no!
I count our strength,
Two and a child,
Those of us not asleep subdued to mark
How the cold creeps as the fire dies at length,
How drifts are piled,
Dooryard and road ungraded,
Till even the comforting barn grows far away
And my heart owns a doubt
Whether 'tis in us to arise with day
And save ourselves unaided.

Mr. Frost refuses to be disturbed by the turmoil in Europe and elsewhere.

"You will often hear it said that the age of the world we live in is particularly bad. I am impatient of such talk. We have no way of knowing that this is one of the worst ages in the world's history," he said.

"Arnold claimed the honor for the age before this. Wordsworth claimed it for his age, and so on back through literature. I say they claimed the honor for their ages. They claimed it rather for themselves. It is immodest of a man to think of himself as going down before the worst forces ever mobilized by God.

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From Scharf & Wescott History of Philadelphia,
Vol 1, Page 543.

The first fountain possessed by Philadelphia was built in 1809. A wooden figure of a Nymph upon whose shoulders was perched a Swan, was placed in a circular basin in front of the Engine House at Centre Square. From the throat of the bird issued a jet of water, and smaller jets sprung from the feet of the figure.

The figures were carved by Rush. The entire affair was considered a great novelty, and one of the sights of the City. This figure was afterwards removed to Fairmount. Rush's model was the beautiful Miss Nancy Vanuxem, daughter of James Vanuxem, merchant, who was at that time a member of the Watering Committee. She afterwards married Nathen Smith and died in 1874 at an advanced age. This statue has since been perpetuated in bronze at Fairmount Water Warks near Callowhill St. entrance.

Louisa

To the taste of the present generation it seems unusually chaste in design; but it was denounced when first erected as immodest.

From an Article Entitled "Memoir of John Moss"

Written by Lucien Moss, published in Volume 2, page 172 of the American Jewish Historical Society.

" Amongst his gifts to his fellow citizens may be enumerated the piece of Statuary by Rush, a female figure supporting a Swan, which still adorns a rock opposite the forebay at Fairmount Park.
The Lions which were originally placed on either side of the Entrance to the Merchants Exchange were also his gift."

Letter from Prof. Thomas Eakins. April 16, 1911.

"The figure in question is an allegorical representation of the Schuylkill River, its drapery standing for the little wave of a wind sheltered stream.

The bird is a Bittern. The figure was carved to commemorate the

Facts relating to the First Public Fountain
Erected in the United States, Carved by Wm. Rush.
Originally placed in Centre Square, Phila.

(From the Minutes of Councils Vol. 3, January 1803 to November 1813, kept in the Steel Room, 5th floor. Law Dep't, Public Buildings.)

Sept. 4th 1809- "Resolved by the Select and Common Councils that the Watering Committee be authorized to have the necessary castings for for pumps etc., and to add to the coolness of the place had caused a jet d'eau or fountain to be erected on a simple plan and with as much economy as possible, the whole cost of which will not exceed the sum appropriated by Councils.

Names of Watering Committee Oct. 10, 1812.

Watering Committee- The Water Committee- The Select Council appointed Messrs James Vanuxem, Joseph Morris, William Rush, and Thomas Latimer on their part. (These held the position prior to above Council Resolutions) Common Council concurred and appointed Messrs Adam Eckfield, Samuel Wetherill Jr. James Catbush and Edward Smith.

Centre house in Centre Square was torn down about the beginning of the year 1827, and it is presumed that the fountain was removed ab-out this time to the forebay at Fairmount Water Works.

Copy of letter to Mr. John Wurts, July 30, 1902. (From Water Bureau)

Replying to your letter of the 29th inst. I take pleasure in placing at your disposal the remaining pieces of the original figure of the Lady and the Swan, which constituted the old fountain in front of the Water Works in the Centre Square, and at Fairmount Station. You can send for them any time after tomorrow, and in the meantime, I will instruct our Engineer at the Fairmount Station to have them in readiness for delivery when called for.

(Mr Wurts is the grand son of Louisa Vanuxem who posed for the statue)

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) F. L. Hand,
Water
Chief of Bureau.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITVTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THIS · IS · TO · CERTIFY · THAT

Library Company of Philadelphia

IS · REGISTERED · IN · THE · ARCHIVES · OF · THE · INSTITVTION · AS · A

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OF · ITS · FINANCIAL · ENDOWMENT · FOR · SCIENTIFIC · RESEARCH

IN · WITNESS · WHEREOF · THE · SEAL · OF · THE · INSTITVTION · AND · THE · SIGNATVRES · OF
THE · SECRETARY · AND · THE · ADMINISTRATIVE · ASSISTANT · ARE · AFFIXED · HERETO

C G Abbot
SECRETARY

H W Dorsey
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

5 150



Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Gibbs Thread

— Severe Winter — 1856 —

5

THE ADVENT OF 1856.—1856 was greeted upon its arrival last night, in the usual manner. Saltpetre was exploded in honor of the established custom, but whether or not it was because of the high price of that article, the firing was rather less than on most former occasions. This falling off is no subject of regret, and if the practice could be discontinued in toto very few of the judicious would grieve. Some of the New Year's greeters made night hideous with noises of drums, fifes, tin pans and penny whistles, but taken as a whole, the dying of the old year, and the birth of the new, were attended with less racket and disorder than usual. To-day, the streets are thronged with persons who are celebrating the occasion by keeping holiday. There are a great number of sleighs in the streets running east and west, and if there were a few inches more of snow there would be a gay time among the jehus. The Banks are closed and the Courts are not in session.

L Jan. 1-1856.

Thermometrical Record.—By the statistics kept by Messrs. McAllister & Brother, opticians, in Chesnut street, we find that the average of temperature, at noon, for each month during 1855, was as follows:—

January,	39·3	July,	87·2
February,	31·9	August,	81·1
March,	45·4	September,	74·7
April,	53·1	October,	60·2
May,	70·9	November,	53·7
June,	78·9	December,	40·3

Thus it will be seen that February was the coldest and July the hottest month. The coldest day in the year was February 7, on which day, at noon, out of doors, the thermometer used by Messrs. McAllister & Brother for 32 years, exhibited the mercury at six degrees above zero. This is the lowest point reached at noon, since 1824. The hottest day was July 18, when 96 degrees was reached at midday.

The mean average for the year, at noon, was 60·1, and the mean average temperature of Philadelphia, at the time, for 32 years, has been 62·04 degrees.

L Jan. 2. 56—

CITY BULLETIN.

SLEIGHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The fun of sleighing to bipeds, and the *slaying* of quadrupeds involved in the operation, have been talked about time out mind, until the subject has become threadbare; but the fact is made as strongly apparent as ever at every fresh fall of snow. The snow and sleet that fell upon Saturday barely made passable sleighing, and the thin icy coating was soon worn off the face of the paving-stones. Yesterday, parties who were bent upon a ride, drove through the streets, urging their horses to the top of their speed, bumping over the paving-stones at a frightful rate, and getting themselves as well bespattered with mud as an express-rider was wont to be in wet weather, before the days of the magnetic telegraph. In such an emergency as that of yesterday the southern and western sides of the street were carefully "hugged" to make the best use of the ice there that had been rescued by the shadows of the houses from liquification; and a spot where the snow had been thrown from a yard or passage-way, was revelled upon as a perfect icy oasis in the Sahara of slush.

Some of the omnibus sleighs went from the Exchange, yesterday afternoon, with such overflowing burthens of humanity that the bystanders were compelled to push with might and main to give the overladen vehicles a start. After the poor horses had got under way we presume they were kept going in the same manner as the animal described by the "cabby" in the Pickwick papers. The London animal was kept under way by the wheels pressing on him; here the runners and the whip accomplish it. One driver of a Kensington omnibus sleigh stood looking on last evening while about forty individuals piled themselves upon his vehicle. After all hands had got themselves settled on seats, and upon laps, and in the straw at the bottom of the sleigh Jehu coolly informed the would-be-riders that fourteen were a full load for his two horses, and that when all beyond that number got out he would start. This announcement caused great consternation among the crowd, and there was much squabbling as to who should be sacrificed; after a good deal of growling the excess got out in a very ill humor and the elect went upon their sloppy way rejoicing. Omnibus drivers as a class are not generally looked upon as saints, and we cheerfully record our testimony in behalf of this Kensington man, and trust that his humane consideration for horse flesh will prompt the angel's tear that will blot out some of his sins.

L Jan. 2-56—

The Great Snow Storm of January 5th, 1856.—Its Immense Extent.

☞ The snow storm of the 5th will be remembered as one of the heaviest that has taken place in this country for years. It extended, according to our present accounts, from Halifax to Raleigh, and doubtless even still further South. Most of the leading railways were blocked up for a time, and in some cases, the passenger cars were detained for hours. New York appears to have suffered much more severely than Philadelphia; and in Wall street, from Hanover to Pearl, one account gives the depth of snow on Sunday, at five feet on a level. At Salem, New Jersey, it was twelve inches; at Bridgeton, nine; at Millville, twelve; but at many points there were drifts of six and seven feet in depth. At Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago, the storm was very severe. The Newark, (N. J.) Advertiser says:—

"The Railroads were completely obstructed before midnight, and those who remained in the city till the late train on Saturday night, were obliged to pay rather dearly for this amusement; many of them remained in the cars, or the depot at Jersey City, shivering with cold most of the time, and did not manifest the best humor possible. The Southern mail trail from Philadelphia which was due at 9 o'clock in the evening, passed through about 11, and was stopped by the drift at the other end of the deep cut, whence the passengers and mails were conveyed to Jersey City in sleighs. The train, with two or three others, however, remained there till Sunday afternoon, when it worked its way to Jersey City. During the afternoon, two or three heavy engines, with a snow plough, passed over the road, and some five locomotives have since been running over the road to New Brunswick, by which means the track is kept clear of the drifts, and the cars now run regularly.

"The drifts on the east side of the Hackensack are said to be some ten or twelve feet high, and impassable. The express sleigh, which brings the New York Sunday papers to this city, was unable to get along, and consequently those who buy this literature were deprived of it yesterday."

The average depth of snow in New York is given at nearly seventeen inches; in Boston at eighteen; in Baltimore and Washington at eight, and at Halifax between four and five feet!

GREAT SNOW STORM.

A snow storm, of unusual severity, commenced in this vicinity, on Saturday, and continued until about three o'clock yesterday morning. The storm commenced soon after noon on Saturday, and although the wind was from the North-east it was bitterly cold, and the snow was dry as dust. Before night set in the storm came down with fury, the snow falling in perfect showers, and the wind driving the blinding clouds into the faces of those who were compelled to be in the streets, and whirling the flakes into high drifts in some places, while other spots were left comparatively bare. The omnibuses were crowded with passengers, and many poor creatures who were unable to obtain seats in a public conveyance, had to trudge drearily to their homes. After dark the streets were almost deserted, with the great majority it would have been a matter of pressing urgency indeed that would have called them from their homes. The retail storekeepers saved their gas and closed their show-windows early in the evening, most of the places of amusement made a dull show of empty benches; citizens who were luckily at home bolted their shutters, made up their fires afresh, and, thankful that they had a roof over their heads, prepared themselves for the grand process of being "snowed-up," which was going on so briskly out of doors. Late at night, it was a poor wretch indeed who was compelled to be abroad, afoot.

It was after two, A. M., before there were any signs of "holding up"; and yesterday morning, when the sun rose in a clear blue sky, the severity of the storm could be appreciated. The snow, which—had it fallen upon a level would probably have been from twelve to eighteen inches in depth—was banked up in uneven drifts. The houses upon all sides (for the wind played some queer pranks and seemed to blow in several directions at once,) were decorated most fantastically with snow wreaths. The windows in many instances were almost covered in with the light material; it projected like chalky cliffs over the eaves of houses, and not unfrequently was almost breast-high on door steps. The first business with most citizens was to dig themselves out, and in a few hours after day light, the side walks, except in the business parts of the city, were generally cleared, and it was possible for pedestrians to navigate through the streets. The storm was too much for the distributors of milk, the lacteous fluid did not reach the city at all by the milk trains, and even if it had the distributors of the article would scarcely have ventured abroad with their wagons and buckets. As it was, most families had to be content to take their tea or coffee without the usual admixture of milk or cream.

In some of the lanes and narrow streets of the city, the snow is banked up breast high, and they must remain impassable for vehicles for some time. The water courses should be cleared out, without delay, as in the event of a rain or a sudden thaw, half the cellars in town would be flooded, and the streets would be rendered impassable.

This morning the fun of the thing commenced. The sleighers turned out in force and the streets are filled with all sorts of vehicles upon runners. There is a constant jingle of all kinds of tintinnabula from the unmusical cow bell to the myriads of little high mettled affairs, upon flashy turn-outs. If the weather continues cold, the sleighing will be good for a considerable period. The "bottom" was excellent and there is an abundant cover of snow for the purpose.

The storm extended over a vast district, commencing, as is usual with Northeast storms, in the south and working its way northward. In Boston it raged with great fury. The trains that were caught by the storm were delayed greatly, and the passengers suffered from the severity of the weather.

The train which left New York at half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening did not reach Burlington until midnight, and it was then found impossible to go on. The passengers were quartered at the hotels of that place, and the unexpected accession to the population of the houses put the proprietors to their wits-end to supply the wants of the weather-bound travellers. Provisions were scarce, and sleeping accommodations were in great demand. In one instance, forty persons were compelled to quarter in one room, but even such accommodations as these were far better than being exposed to the rigors of such a storm as was raging out of doors. The passengers finally reached this city at noon yesterday. This train would probably have got through without rendering a stay at Burlington necessary, had it not been for a delay earlier in the night, caused by an emigrant train running off the track. The eight o'clock train for New York was delayed this morning by a dense fog on the river.

No trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad have arrived in this city since Saturday afternoon; the train from Pittsburgh, due here at 2 A. M. on Sunday, has not yet arrived; the Harrisburg mail by this train was brought from Paoli (where the cars were "stuck"), in a sleigh, and arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last night; some of the passengers by the train also came in by the same conveyance. This morning's mail for the West, was also taken from the city in a sleigh, the carriers avowing their determination to "put it through."

The Southern mails due at Philadelphia from Baltimore at 11½ on Saturday night, and from Washington city at midnight, arrived together at 6¼ o'clock last evening.

The Eastern mails have been received as far as due.—Last night's Eastern mail was not much behind time.

The mails from Reading due on Saturday evening arrived on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. The mail from the North, brought by the Catawissa railroad, due at the same time, also arrived at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Germantown Railroad was completely choked up the storm. In the course of yesterday morning the track was sufficiently cleared to allow the trains to be run.

In the Delaware the ice is upon the increase, and the navigation will soon be materially obstructed if the cold weather continues. On Saturday night the ferry-boats made but very few trips between the city and Camden, the heavy Northeast gale and the blinding snow rendered piloting a boat a difficult operation.

A man named Matthew McMenomy, was found by the Fourth Ward police, between two and three o'clock, yesterday morning, lying in the snow in Shippen street above Tenth. The man was entirely insensible from the combined effects of cold and liquor. He was taken to the Station-House, where he was restored by vigorous rubbing with towels.

At an early hour yesterday morning, one of the Ninth Ward police raked out of the snow at Eleventh and Market streets, a carriage and a pair of horses, and the driver. The latter was intoxicated and asleep, and in a fair way of perishing from cold when he was stirred up.

In the same Ward a young woman was found wandering about barefoot, in the height of the storm, with a young infant in her arms. She was taken to the station house, where she was kept during the night and furnished by the officers with shoes and stockings. The poor creature told a sad story of deception and desertion, and of how her wrongs had driven her to seek relief in strong drink.

Out of the city the sleighing is excellent, the ground being well covered and the drifts not interfering with the roads for sleighs.

This storm is the most severe of any we have had in Philadelphia since February, 1854. On that occasion it commenced snowing at ten o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and continued without abatement until nine next morning. The snow at that time was hot so dry as now, and the weather was more moderate. It attained a very little greater depth than the snow of Saturday night.

L Jan. 7-56—

CITY BULLETIN.

THE STREETS AND THE SNOW.—The sleighing is now excellent, and the sleighers are making the best use of it while it lasts. Every species of vehicles are placed upon runners, and the streets are crowded with this species of winter craft. But few persons can complain of being too poor to indulge in a sleigh ride, as the huge four-horse omnibus arrangements will convey them to almost any point about the city for sixpence a head. These sixpenny riders must submit to close packing and often to companionships that are not of the most agreeable kind; but the cheapness of the thing must be considered, and those who ride for a fip must not complain of trifles. There was a slight sprinkle of snow last night, and the weather-wise predict that there is rain brewing. If a protracted rain should set in, good-bye to the sleighing, and then look out for shocking bad streets and inundated cellars.

No time should be lost in clearing out the gutters if an overflow would be avoided, for in the present condition of the streets either a thaw or a rain would be followed by that contingency. In many of the narrow streets it will be necessary to cart away the snow. We notice in our travels that many of the fire-plugs are completely buried up in snow, and this occurs even in front of property belonging to the city. This is wrong, for in the event of a conflagration the firemen will have trouble enough contending with the obstructions in the streets without having to dig the fire-plugs out of banks of snow.

L Jan. 8-56—

SLEIGHING.—Our streets were alive with sleighs throughout yesterday and last evening. All who are fond of the amusement seemed eager to embrace the chance. An immense sum of money must have been expended.—Every sort of vehicle suited to the occasion, from the rough to the magnificent, was placed in requisition. Chesnut street was particularly gay, and several upsets and collisions took place. The omnibus sleighs on the principal routes, realized quite a harvest. Sleighing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood is a novelty, and thus, when an opportunity is afforded, there is quite a rush for the enjoyment. Many brilliant parties were made up for last evening, and not a few elegant suppers were provided at the country-houses of our more affluent citizens. The poor horses often suffer, and this was doubtless the case yesterday. Many of the dancers and revellers inside were totally unmindful of the shivering beasts without. With some of our young men, and in all classes of life, sleighing is an infatuation. They will expend the earnings of weeks upon a single frolic. The luxury, too, is often attended with the severest consequences, in colds, coughs and other infirmities, produced, not so much by the ride, as by the reckless and careless exposure to which so many submit themselves. The only serious drawback to the various gay parties is the want of moonlight. The excitement of sleighing is quite contagious, and the incidents in most cases are of so exhilarating a nature, that there are few who, when once embarked with a merry company, do not participate in the joyous spirit of the amusement. A sleighing frolic in the country is an important event. It often happens that hundreds gather together at a particular inn, and indulge in the festival and the dance until morning peeps in at the windows.

L Jan. 8, 1856

The Weather and the Streets.

The streets of Philadelphia have not been in such a sad condition for many years. They are covered with snow and ice, and at some points to a depth of nearly two feet. Weeks will probably elapse before they are fully clear. The poor horses are, perhaps, the worst sufferers, and especially those attached to the omnibuses, drays, and other heavy vehicles Even Chesnut street, the great thoroughfare, is almost impassable, the snow and mud having the appearance of Jersey sand. A heavy rain for any considerable length of time, would be productive of immense damage. During yesterday, workmen were busily employed in cutting the ice from the gutters, and thus making channels for the water. It should be remembered that during the month of January we had several snow-storms, while the weather throughout was generally far below freezing point. The effect was, to solidify the snow and convert it into ice, and thus it is that our streets are coated with such a heavy mass. The narrow alleys are in a still worse condition. Snow and ice piles may be seen rising to the height of five or six feet, and they are likely to continue objects of annoyance to the neighbors until the commencement of warm weather. During yesterday and the day before, the walking was terrible, and many accidents occurred. Bruised and broken limbs are now no novelties. The demand for India-rubber over-shoes and spiked creepers has been quite extraordinary. An itinerant dealer in the latter moved his stand from point to point, within the last few days, and did a thriving business. He was quite eloquent as to the value of his "limb saving and life-saving wares," somewhat after the fashion of the well-known razor strop man. Yesterday morning we observed several lads skating to school over the iced pavements. Indeed the winter has been one of extraordinary severity, and it will require no common thaw to dissolve all the snow and ice. Even now, the house-tops are covered. The river too, is still ice-bound, except for the ferry-boats, which have made a channel. It will however, not long continue so, as the Committee, appointed at the Exchange Meeting have already commenced active operations. The only subject of congratulation is that we have experienced the worst, as may be hoped, and that the thaw for the last two days has been gradual.

L Inquirer - Jan. 9-56—

CITY BULLETIN.

VERY SEVERE WEATHER.—The weather has become intensely cold; the wind blew strongly from the North west yesterday afternoon, and after night it continued to increase, the cold keeping pace with it, and bringing the mercury down rapidly. By 11 o'clock the thermometer indicated zero.

The suffering among the destitute must be very great, as even those who have the means and appliances for comfort found it difficult to keep the cold away. This morning sleighers were rather scarce, although the sleighing is excellent, those who were compelled to turn out, generally preferring to walk, or rather trot along, to incur the risk of becoming half frozen while riding.—Everybody was on the run, and those who were compelled to remain in one spot out of doors, danced the length of their tether, and beat their hands together, or threw their arms violently about to keep their blood in motion Each individual had the appearance of having some steam arrangement about him, and of making an escape-pipe of his mouth, so well defined was the misty breath in the clear frosty air. Those who wore the moustache had their mouths fringed with ice drops, that however well they may look in an allegorical representation of winter, gave their wearers the appearance of being in process of conversion into huge icicles. The prevailing sentiment, in the appearance of peripatetic humanity this morning, was cold, very cold, as illustrated in red noses with a glistening drop pendant therefrom, coat-collars well up about the ears, hats pulled down, comforter well up about the neck, shoulders drawn up to the ears, hands elbow-deep in the pockets, head down, dog-trot, and general aspect altogether indicative of "the presence of a nipping and an eager air."

The effect of the excessive cold upon the snow excited much remark. The wheels of vehicles, the runners of sleighs, and even the feet of pedestrians, made a crunching and creaking noise on the snow that could be heard at a great distance.

The Delaware is completely closed up this morning, and unless the ice boats succeed in breaking it up the skating will be excellent, as there are vast fields of clear smooth ice opposite the city.

We have heard of a number of persons who had their hands, feet and ears frozen during the night and this morning. Some of the police who were on duty through the night describe the cold as the most intense they ever experienced. Some of them had their extremities nipped by the frost.

A man named Samuel Wright was found about half-past eleven o'clock last night at 19th and Coates streets. Wright was badly frozen, and was entirely helpless. Lieut. Munn carried the sufferer upon his back to the Fifteenth Ward Station House, three squares distant. Snow was applied to the frozen parts. Dr. Stevenson was called in and continued the same treatment. The man was made comfortable after much labor.

A woman named Ann Brown was picked up in the Third Ward about seven o'clock this morning, and taken to the station house. She was restored with difficulty. She was subsequently committed as a vagrant.

The mercury was lower in Philadelphia, this morning, than it has been for many years. On the 20th of January, 1852, the thermometer was 2¼ below Zero. On the 7th of February, 1855, the thermometer was at zero. We well remember that day. It was the only occasion last winter upon which the mercury got down to zero.

In the Thirteenth Ward, the thermometer, in a sheltered position, at 8 o'clock this morning, stood half a degree below zero. At 7 o'clock, in Marshall street, above Poplar, the mercury was 5 degrees below zero. At the Twentieth Ward Station House, at Tenth and Thompson streets, at 7 o'clock this morning, the thermometer, which was exposed to the wind, stood at 7½ degrees below zero.

The Messrs. McAllister have furnished us with the following record of the condition, this morning, of the mercury in their old standard thermometer at their new store, No. 194 Chestnut street, below Eighth:

6½	o'clock,	6	degrees below zero.
9	"	3½	" "
10	"	2½	" "
11	"	½	" above "
12	"	1	" "

The lowest at noon for 32 years.

At Germantown last night the weather, according to all the thermometers and the records was colder than it has been for thirty-two years. At the Asylum for Idiots the mercury, at sunrise this morning, stood at nine degrees below zero.

L Jan. 9-56

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WEATHER.—We presume it will not be news to any of our readers to inform them that it was cold yesterday. No one who went abroad but experienced it in themselves, and are willing to give testimony to the fact. It was not only the coldest day of the season, but if the thermometer be reliable, the coldest for many years. Those who left their homes at an early hour can best tell how bitter the blast was, as it came fresh from the regions of old Boreas, or some one of his near neighbors. It was market day, but the markets presented an almost deserted appearance. Butchers they are always on hand, beat their arms violently about their bodies, and stamped their feet upon the brick pavement to keep up the circulation of the blood. The women, known as hucksters, sat beside their glowing furnaces, and tried to catch all the warmth they were able to impart. Of countrymen there were none. They had not ventured forth, an evidence of their wisdom. At the hour of 6½ o'clock, in Chestnut street, the thermometer was down to 6 degrees below zero, lower in Philadelphia than the oldest inhabitant remembers it to have been.

At 12 o'clock, it was still one degree below zero, which, at that hour, is lower than it has been for thirty-six years. This too, though the sun had a golden look, and to a person within a heated room, wore a warm and genial aspect. The night that preceded the day, was more cold than the day itself. The police, who are supposed to have experienced some of the severe effects of the weather, say that they have no recollection of such a one. Terrible must it have been to those who were without the necessary fuel to keep them from perishing, and more so to the houseless. Several were found by the officers in a half frozen condition, and conveyed to the Station Houses.

A man named Samuel Wright was found about half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, at Nineteenth and Coates streets. Wright was badly frozen, and was entirely helpless. Lieut. Munn carried the sufferer upon his back to the Fifteenth Ward Station House, three squares distant. Snow was applied to the frozen parts. Dr. Stevenson was called in and continued the same treatment. The man was made comfortable after much labor.

A woman named Ann Brown, was picked up in the Third Ward, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the station house. She was restored with difficulty. She was subsequently committed as a vagrant.

A poor inebriate, named Samuel Horner, was found lying at the corner of Sixth and Federal streets, and but for prompt assistance, must have perished, as he was nearly insensible when found.

Many of the residents of Baker and Bedford streets suffered severely. At an early hour not one of the residents of that section was to be seen in the streets. The place had the stillness of death. A look into their cheerless abodes, and a sight of them, hovering around a few expiring embers, would have been sufficient to make the most discontented satisfied with his lot.

The Delaware was closed hard and fast yesterday morning. In the course of the day, however, it gave way, and the ferry boats crossed and re crossed with some difficulty.

The sleighing was remarkably fine, and the sleighs despite the cold, were moving in large numbers from point to point. Several fine omnibus sleighs were turned out. One had a team of six white horses. A large sleigh with a covered top, had curtains at the sides, making it quite comfortable. The "General Cadwalader," a six horse sleigh, came down in the afternoon with a fellow in front at the side of the driver, blowing a horn like the Angel Gabriel. He attracted no little attention.

The mails on the roads in this section were all detained.

Three trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which left New York on Tuesday evening, had not reached this City at noon yesterday. The first, an emigrant train, left just before six P. M., and experienced some difficulty but succeeded in forcing its way through to Cooper's Creek, a few miles above Camden, where it became inextricably "stuck" in a drift of great depth, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The second was the passenger train, which left New York at 4 P. M. This train came through as far as Trenton during the night, and there coupled with the passenger train which had left New York at 6 P. M., and which had come up with it. The two united trains then came on as far as Cooper's Creek, where the emigrant train was then (four o'clock, A. M.) fast in the snow, and of course, were unable to go any further.

Information was sent to Camden as quickly as possible, and two locomotives were sent to the assistance of the beleagured trains, but they also became "stuck" before reaching the Creek, where they remained during the night. As soon as information was received at the Camden depot, of this state of affairs, sleighs were prepared and sent out to the Creek, and the women and children brought down—the male portion of the passengers generally being forced to walk. The most of the passengers arrived in Camden and were brought across the Delaware by 10 o'clock A. M.

The New York mail, brought by the 6 o'clock train, was not sent down with the passengers—there being about six tons of it and conveyance being in demand.

L Jan. 10. 56.

Sep. 28.

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THE ICE on the Delaware, above Callowhill street, presented, yesterday, as on the preceding days, a gay and animated appearance. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen, gaily attired, flitted to and fro over its glassy surface—some on sleds, some on chairs, some on foot, all alike, intent on pleasure, and all adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. The Skating Club was largely represented, and the performances of Messrs. Jas. Page, Peter Weaver, and the Messrs. Vanhook, elicited great applause from the throngs congregated round them. At intervals, temporary tents for the sale of refreshments are erected, and we noticed among others, the Girard, Astor and La Pierre houses—the Sap Sago, Opinachique, and other hotels. If the weather continues cool, the river, to-day, will be visited by thousands. We have heard of no accidents of any consequence as yet.

CITY BULLETIN.

A CHANGE.—A change has taken place in the weather which has capped the climax of the wretchedness and danger of the streets. During the night an inch or two of snow fell, and about daylight the storm changed to rain and sleet which was driven through the streets in a most uncomfortable manner by a dismal North-easter. With the thermometer below the freezing point, and the surface of the earth frozen hard as a brick-bat, this rain and sleet of course became ice the moment it reached the ground. The pavements were speedily covered with a glistening surface that rendered it almost impossible for those whose feet were unarmed with "creepers" to move rapidly, and compelled those who were without such contrivances to creep, or to submit to what Mr. Lincum Lincale styles a succession of "hysts." To borrow a seasonable idea from an exchange, the principle of "squatter sovereignty" is rapidly *gaining ground* in consequence of the condition of the sidewalks. Early this morning the omnibuses were not about, of course, or if they were, they were so speedily filled that the majority of those whose business brought them to the heart of the city had either to foot it or stay at home. Those who ventured forth without umbrellas looked as though they were in shining armor before they had proceeded many squares, while the possessors of parachutes had more ice than umbrella after a walk of half a mile.

If the weather should continue to moderate, more particularly if the rain should continue, look out for breakers. The rain and the melting snow in the interior will swell the Delaware and the Schuylkill, and the flood will bring down with it the immense masses of ice accumulated on the rivers. Such a freshet will be irresistible and much damage to property must ensue. In the city the streets, roofs and yards of dwellings, are lumbered with ice and snow, and when the thaw comes the cellars must suffer unless the gutters are relieved of the ice and snow with which they are encumbered. When this contingency comes to pass, as it must come sooner or later, the walking will be particularly juicy.

Since the above was written the consummation we anticipated in regard to the streets has come to pass, the rain at the present writing, twelve and a half o'clock, is pouring in torrents, and the streets are completely flooded There is also a general thaw. Feby 7-56.

The Delaware.—It is said that there has not been such an amount of ice in the river since the year 1804, as there is at present. We have seen the Delaware at different times for nearly forty years, but never remember to have seen it present the same aspect as it does the the present season. The sight opposite Trenton is quite grand, the river being full of miniature icebergs.

Feb. 7. 1856

COLD WEATHER AT PEMBINA.—Mr. Burdick, member of the House from Pembina, informs us that he has received a letter from Pembina, stating that unprecedented cold weather has been experienced in that region this winter. The mercury in the thermometer for a week averaged 52 degrees below zero. The half breeds, who had started out on their winter hunt, were compelled to return to the settlement, owing to the severity of the weather, and they had also lost cattle and numerous horses from the same cause.—*St. Paul, Min., Democrat, Feb. 7.*

THE NAVIGATION.—The steam-tug Atlantic proceeded down the Delaware on Saturday, and late in the afternoon had made about five miles progress Yesterday morning the City Ice Boat followed in her track, and at the latest accounts was off the Point House. Notwithstanding the fact that a channel was cut by the first on Saturday, and re-opened by the last yesterday, a number of persons crossed yesterday afternoon to Kaighn's Point on the ice, the floating cakes having filled up the opening, and adhered together.

Feb. 11. 56

The Ice in the Delaware.—The City Ice Boat and steam tug America are now busily engaged in breaking a channel through the ice.

Feby 8-56

WIDTH OF THE DELAWARE.—The Delaware River was measured yesterday, by Messrs. Peter F. Laws, Capt. J. Franks, and T. Dubois. The tape was taken across at Vine street wharf, on the ice, and the distance from wharf to wharf was found to be 952 yards, 2 feet. Considerable curiosity was manifested, and some wild guessing made, mostly far over the mark.

Feb 11-56

THE THERMOMETER AT ZERO.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, at the 20th Ward Station-house, at the corner of Tenth and Thompson streets, the thermometer stood at zero. At the Station-house in the 24th Ward, at 7 o'clock, the mercury was half a degree above zero.

Feb 13-56

CROSSING THE NORTH RIVER ON THE ICE.—This feat was accomplished on Tuesday of last week, for the first time in thirty-five years, when a number of persons crossed over from New-York to Jersey City. A correspondent of a New-York paper says, that on the 27th of January, 1821 to 2d of February ensuing, thousands crossed over from city to city on the ice, and shanties were erected for the sale of refreshments, &c. The writer adds that he believes there is but one other instance on record, that of the year 1781, when the whole British army passed over safely, with all their cannon, baggage wagons, &c.

Feb. 13-56

The Weather Since 1790.

The following table gives an account of the weather in Philadelphia, from January 1st, 1790 to January 1st, 1847. Medium or average for each day is given, and the authority is Mr. Charles Pierce:—

Medium Temperature.	Medium Temperature.	Medium Temperature.
JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	DECEMBER.
1790—44 deg.	1790—32 deg.	1790—30 deg.
1791—30 "	1791—28 "	1791—32 "
1792—32 "	1792—30 "	1792—30 "
1793—40 "	1793—32 "	1793—30 "
1794—32 "	1794—31 "	1794—31 "
1795—30 "	1795—30 "	1795—30 "
1796—30 "	1796—28 "	1796—32 "
1797—28 "	1797—26 "	1797—30 "
1798—28 "	1798—26 "	1798—28 "
1799—30 "	1799—29 "	1799—29 "
1800—28 "	1800—27 "	1800—30 "
1801—34 "	1801—28 "	1801—34 "
1802—38 "	1802—34 "	1802—28 "
1803—32 "	1803—28 "	1803—30 "
1804—28 "	1804—28 "	1804—34 "
1805—29 "	1805—29 "	1805—30 "
1806—30 "	1806—28 "	1806—32 "
1807—28 "	1807—28 "	1807—32 "
1808—27 "	1808—32 "	1808—30 "
1809—29 "	1809—26 "	1809—29 "
1810—36 "	1810—27 "	1810—28 "
1811—32 "	1811—26 "	1811—30 "
1812—28 "	1812—27 "	1812—28 "
1813—29 "	1813—27 "	1813—28 "
1814—28 "	1814—28 "	1814—30 "
1815—26 "	1815—24 "	1815—26 "
1816—32 "	1816—28 "	1816—32 "
1817—34 "	1817—26 "	1817—31 "
1818—34 "	1818—26 "	1818—34 "
1819—30 "	1819—28 "	1819—26 "
1820—26 "	1820—30 "	1820—28 "
1821—25 "	1821—32 "	1821—26 "
1822—29 "	1822—27 "	1822—30 "
1823—34 "	1823—26 "	1823—36 "
1824—32 "	1824—34 "	1824—34 "
1825—34 "	1825—32 "	1825—34 "
1826—28 "	1826—26 "	1826—37 "
1827—28 "	1827—27 "	1827—36 "
1828—39 "	1828—40 "	1828—38 "
1829—29 "	1829—27 "	1829—34 "
1830—28 "	1830—25 "	1830—32½ "
1831—26 "	1831—26 "	1831—30 "
1832—25 "	1832—27 "	1832—25 "
1833—30 "	1833—30 "	1833—32 "
1834—29 "	1834—29 "	1834—33 "
1835—28 "	1835—28 "	1835—28 "
1836—28 "	1836—24 "	1836—33 "
1837—28 "	1837—33 "	1837—32 "
1838—38 "	1838—24 "	1838—29 "
1839—30 "	1839—33 "	1839—34 "
1840—24 "	1840—39 "	1840—30 "
1841—33 "	1841—29 "	1841—35 "
1842—34¼ "	1842—38 "	1842—32 "
1843—38 "	1843—27 "	1843—34½ "
1844—27 "	1844—32 "	1844—35 "
1845—38 "	1845—35 "	1845—28½ "
1846—33¼ "	1846—28 "	1846—35 "

The Temperature of each year from 1790 to 1847, making 57 years.

Temperature of		Temperature of		Temperature of	
1790 was	52	1809 was	51	1828 was	54
1791 "	52½	1810 "	51	1829 "	53
1792 "	52	1811 "	52	1830 "	52½
1793 "	53	1812 "	51	1831 "	53
1794 "	50	1813 "	50½	1832 "	51
1795 "	51	1814 "	54	1833 "	52½
1796 "	51½	1815 "	51¼	1834 "	52½
1897 "	51	1816 "	49	1835 "	52
1798 "	51	1817 "	52½	1836 "	50½
1799 "	51	1818 "	53	1837 "	52½
1800 "	51½	1819 "	51	1838 "	53
1801 "	52	1820 "	51½	1839 "	52
1802 "	53½	1821 "	51½	1840 "	52½
1803 "	52	1822 "	53	1841 "	51½
1804 "	51	1823 "	53¼	1842 "	52½
1805 "	51½	1824 "	53½	1843 "	51½
1806 "	51½	1825 "	54	1844 "	53
1807 "	52	1826 "	53	1845 "	54
1808 "	52	1827 "	50	1846 "	54

Feby 8. 1856.

THE DELAWARE.—The ice bound Delsware presented a very wintry and cheerless aspect yesterday afternoon. Looking southward there was one vast sheet of ice, dotted here and there by small boys, and opposite the city a flock of crows were sporting upon it. The channel cut by the ice-boat and steam-tug Atlantic was filled up, and the prospect of opening the navigation seemed quite as remote as it did in the early part of last week. Intelligence was received from the Atlantic on the evening previous, when she was near Chester. The ice-boat had not got down below the month of the Schuylkill, and was dashing away at the barriers in front in right good earnest.

Feby 14-56

THE COLD.—The cold this morning was even more intense than yesterday. In several places in the 20th Ward the mercury was down to zero at 7 o'clock.

At McAllister's, in Chestnut street, below Eighth, the thermometer stood as follows this morning:

6½ o'clock, 5 degrees above zero.
7 " 6 " " "
8½ " 4½ " " "

Feb 15. 56

CITY TRAVEL.—We have no recollection of the streets being in such a shocking condition for travel as now. In some parts it is almost impossible for vehicles to be drawn through the piles of snow and ice that encumber the highway; and in others, there are great pools of water like miniature lakes, in which a boat could be floated. Walnut and Chestnut streets are especially in a bad state, and we can imagine but few more severe punishments than to be hauled through them in an omnibus. Pedestrians find the crossings so frightfully bad, that it requires more than ordinary courage to attempt to pass them. A lady fell, last evening, at Eighth and Walnut streets, and narrowly escaped drowning. Cannot something be done with the crossings, to render them less dangerous?

Gen. News Feb 6-56

GETTING RIGHT AT LAST.—The conglomerate of ice, snow and mud, which has banked up Chestnut street for two or three months, impeding travel, killing horses, breaking vehicles, trying tempers, and affording amusement to the city authorities and the omnibus proprietors in shovelling the ice from the middle of the street to the sides, and then back again to the middle, is now being removed from several squares in the street nicely, and carted off to the Delaware. This course

Feb. 13-56

HARD WINTERS.—This winter has, we presume, been the severest in this country remembered by any living person. Many elderly persons, however, have heard of "the hard winter of 1780," if they do not remember it. The annexed extract from Hugh Gaine's diary kept in New York during the Revolution, the original of which is now in the possession of Colonel Force, will give an idea of the intense cold of that winter:—"1780—Sunday, February 6—This day eighty-six sleighs went to Staten Island on the ice with provisions for the troops." There were not any steamers at that time to keep the rivers and bay open. We believe the present winter has been colder than that of 1780. The *Peninsular* published in South Florida, says:—It is said by the oldest settlers that so severely cold weather has never been experienced in Florida until this winter. Captain Montes de Oca informs us that sharks have been frozen to death dur the late cold spell in Charlotte Harbor. Such an event has not transpired to his knowledge for the last thirty-five years. The *Louisville Courier* says that this has been the hardest winter on stage horses ever known in Kentucky. Between Louisville and Nashville alone some fifty or sixty horses have been disabled by the icy frozen ground, and most of them ruined beyond recovery. The Petersburg (Virginia) *Express* says that some sportsmen, in their excursions in that neighborhood, have found many bears starved and frozen to death.

March 15-56

THAWING OUT THE FIRE PLUGS.—Workmen have been employed lately in thawing out the fire plugs throughout the city. In the great majority of cases the plugs were found to be frozen solid, and some of them will not yield even to a copious supply of hot water poured over the pipes. After trying fire and water on the plug opposite the Custom House, this morning, without effect, the digging out process was tried. The ground was frozen almost as hard as baked clay, and up to noon, after several hours labor, no water could be procured from this plug. This freezing up of fire plugs is a very serious matter; half the city might burn down before some of the plugs could be got into working order the present season.

Feby. 16-56

ANOTHER COLD SUNDAY.—Another cold and an exceedingly blustering Sunday, was experienced yesterday, much like the most of those of the present winter. In truth they have become so usual an occurrence as to be looked for, and create little or no feeling of regret. Those who went from home yesterday, need not be told how keen the wind was. Young maidens wore a deeper crimson on their cheeks than usual; the old and young hurried along the streets as if intent on urgent business, and few remained in the open air longer than to accomplish the object of their going abroad. It may be a consolation to some, in reflecting upon the near approach of the season of spring, and to know that but one more severe Sunday can be experienced during the winter. Before a second Sunday visits us, we shall have entered upon the first month of the new season; and whether it brings a change, such as is desired, or not, it will at least be the harbinger of flowers and fruit, and balmy breezes.

Feb. 16. 1856

BLOWING UP THE ICE.—The St. Louisians have been blasting the ice in the Mississippi, and the experiment has been found eminently successful. That kind of a cure does not seem to answer about this meridian. The merchants here, and the managers of the City Ice Boat, have been *blasting* the ice on the Delaware for the last six weeks, but, as that is about all they *have* done by way of abating the frigid nuisance, the river continues as "tight as bricks."

Feb. 17-56

THE PHILANTHROPIST who invents a plan to Macadamize our frozen streets, will be entitled to the thanks of the traveling community. Billows of ice rear their crests in the highways, and deep in the hollows thereof are holes of shocking depth. Carriages and omnibuses pitch about with racking, straining, shivering impetuosity, laboring like heavily-laden barks in cross seas. Those who have the dyspepsia and desire to be jolted into a sound and pristine health, have only to take what is called "a ride," and they will be shaken into a vigorous digestion. The crossings in the early part of last week were watery, sloppy, slushy, and terrible to contemplate. Nevertheless, the ladies were out in their beauty, exhibiting their delicate ankles and their embroidered petticoats, and convincing *man*kind that the uglier and more disagreeable the accessories of locomotion, the more pertinaciously will the dear creatures insist upon wearing their finest silks. It is a curious problem, this, in feminine character. Why is it that ladies will not dress in accordance with the weather, and wear plain stuffs, when it is certain that every step will spatter their costly dresses with unctuous mud? Can it be possible that they desire to ruin their wardrobes, so as to compel their husbands and fathers to supply the means of replenishing them in a short time with the newest spring fashions?

PUBLIC SLEIGHS ON THE DELAWARE.—Sleighs are now run from South street wharf to Kaighn's Point, by the steamboat ferry company. The road seems entirely safe.

Feby. 18, 1856

SLEIGHING ON THE DELAWARE.—High constable Franklin and three other persons, drove in a sleigh this morning from Red Bank to South street wharf, on the ice, in forty-five minutes. Mr. Franklin describes the sleighing as excellent, and expressed the opinion that the ice was sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a locomotive and a train of cars.

Feb 18-56

THE COLD WEATHER.—We learn from a correspondent, that the snow has now laid for forty-nine days in the Lebanon valley, with excellent sleighing all the time. The snow in some places being six feet deep, fears are entertained of a heavy freshet when the breaking up of the present severe weather shall take place. The cold has been intense, the thermometer frequently going below zero.

Feb. 20, 1856

THE WEATHER TABLE.—Although the first half of the present month was decidedly and unmistakeably cold, it was not quite so bad as our compositors made it out yesterday. They substituted a figure 3 for an 8, making the average for February, 1856, 13.5 instead of 18.5. We republish the table, corrected, so that those of our readers who desire to preserve the record can have it correct. It will be remembered that the average of the thermometer given below for the first half of February, was taken by the Messrs. McAllister from two observations daily, viz: at 7½ o'clock A. M. and 11 o'clock P. M.

1845	22.5	1851	34.8
1846	30.3	1852	32 8
1847	30.8	1853	35 6
1848	28.2	1854	31.9
1849	25.1	1855	22.4
1850	32.2	1856	18.5

The average for the 12 years is 28.8.

Feby. 20-56

SLEDDING PLANK OVER THE DELAWARE.—We learn that thirty thousand feet of lumber was sledded across the ice on the Delaware, on Monday, at Kaighn's Point, from Messrs. Doughton & Wilson's lumber yard, to A. B. Thompson's saw mill.

Feby 21-56

THE STREETS.—Chestnut street, by the aid of a hundred hands, and as many picks and shovels, was made yesterday, in a tolerably passable condition. In some places the ice and snow had accumulated to the heighth of eighteen inches, which, with holes of equal depth, in various places, made the travel not only dangerous to the horses, but exceedingly disagreeable to the riders. Walnut street is in equally bad condition, and should be at once attended to.

Feby 21-56

COLD WEATHER FOR MARCH.—Yesterday was one of the coldest March days within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." At sunrise yesterday morning the thermometer at the Station House of the Twenty fourth Ward was down to zero, and at seven o'clock it had only got one degree and a half above it. The Schuylkill, which was open opposite Manayunk, is now frozen as fast as ever, and our ice-dealers may obtain, if they desire it, a supply of the commodity freshly made. The Delaware is also tight below the built portion of the City, but it is expected that the ice-boat and steam tug Atlantic will be able to keep the navigation open. The Delaware was crossed on the ice yesterday, above the City. At twelve o'clock, on Chestnut street, the thermometer was up to fifteen degrees above zero, but then still lower than on any day but one during the present winter, at the same.

March 11, 1856

The Cold Weather.

Mr. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn Heights, who appears to have some connexion with the Clerk of the Weather, in writing to a New York paper, on the subject, says:

The cold term, reckoning from the 26th of December, between 6 and 7 A. M. to this morning at same hour, has continued eighteen hundred (1800) hours, equal to five full circles of 360 hours each. The cold is now moving in the sixth circle which runs to the 25th, between 6 and 7 A. M., and the seventh will extend to the 9th, and the eighth to the 24th of April. How long the cold will continue no one can tell.

We have a friend, who is more intimate with the Clerk of the Weather than Mr. M.; he must be, because he assures us, that by the Fourth of July, the snow will all be gone.

Mr. Meriam says that his memoranda of the dates on which the Hudson river has broken up, for a period of 39 years, show that in but five years in that time has it remained closed till April, viz., 1819, April 3; 1829, April 1; 1830, April 4; 1843, April 13, and 1847, April 6; and on 21 other years of the 39, it has remained closed after this time in March, and thirteen of the last named years the river has remained closed after the 20th of March. The cold at the Southwest, West, and Northwest has been intense and of long continuance; but of far North, Northeast, and East, the winter has been mild. In Minesota, the present winter, the temperature has fallen lower than any recorded by Capt. De Haven during his Arctic cruise in search of Sir John Franklin in the winter of 1850-51.

March 12-56

THE SCHUYLKILL.—The Schuylkill continues closed both above and below the dam. The ice thaws at midday, but after night the frost makes all tight again. This morning, at six o'clock, the thermometer at the Station House in the 24th Ward, stood at 27 deg. The sun is becoming too powerful for the ice and the latter will soon be scattered.

The Snow.

We are now enjoying the luxury of what we have been informed is the twentieth fall of snow of the season. Nor is it, despite the date, a mere "spit," but a substantial solid fall, such as might have bridal-robed the earth when she wedded the New Year.

The striking peculiarity of the present fall is the very complete manner in which the trees about town have been dressed. The snow has "cottoned" to them in a manner without precedent, during the present season, and they remind us of twigs of white coral, or branches which have been dipped in the petrifying spring near Tivoli, which covers every object in it with a heavy white garment.

There are many persons who regard every phenomenon, even a fall of snow, as a sign of something. A mercantile friend just within hearing, thinking of the cottony look of the snow, declares it to be his conviction that it is prophetic of a great fall in cotton, while another consoles him with the reflection that the agricultural properties of snow are such that it cannot fail to cause a rise in bread stuffs, so soon as the wheat begins to grow. Certain politicians may think that its color is a tacit disapprobation by Destiny of the principles of the "black" party, while their opponents, on the contrary, may insist that snow itself, being an essentially northern institution, heralds the success of the northern party. Meanwhile the snow falls, innocent and unconscious and we await in patience the finale of all mysteries, whether meteorological, political or social. Prophet Meriam has promised us fine weather by the 25th, and as Prophet Meriam hit it exactly on the earthquake question, we are willing to give him the benefit of a fair trial. Ladies, order your promenade dresses to be ready by the twenty-fifth!

The Weather.

The weather was bitterly cold yesterday, as the following thermometric record will show:—5 A. M., 4 deg.; 7 A. M., 8 deg.; 11 A. M., 10 deg.; 4 P. M., 19 deg.: 10 P. M., 18 deg. This makes yesterday the seventh in order of the coldest days this winter. Here is the record of temperature at sunrise:—

January 9	5 degrees	below zero.
" 10	2 "	"
Feby 14	8 "	above zero.
" 4	3 "	"
" 3	4 "	"
" 13	4 "	"
March 10	4 "	"
" 9	8 "	"

The severe weather for the season of the year is unprecedented; nor is it confined to this latitude, as will be seen by our telegraphic despatches given below, but extends over an immense section of country, showing that it cannot be accounted for by local causes, such as the presence of icebergs on the coast, but is caused by some vast atmospheric perturbations, the laws and mystery of which have not as yet been discovered by meteorologists. This sudden change has surprised everybody, as it was confidently expected milder weather would set in instead of the hyperborean horrors we are suffering from. A change soon may be confidently expected, though doubtless a snow storm or heavy rain will intervene before it occurs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The cold, as the fifth great circle was completing its round, gathered up its strength, and between the hours of six and seven this morning was within four degrees of zero. The cold term, reckoning from 26th of December, between 6 and 7 A. M., to this morning at same hour, has continued eighteen hundred (1,800) hours, equal to five full circles of 360 hours each. The cold is now moving in the sixth circle, which runs to the 25th, between 6 and 7 A. M.; and the seventh will extend to the 9th, and the eighth to the 24th of April. How long the cold will continue no one can tell, but thus far during the present protracted cold term the changes have been in accordance with the lines dividing the great circle of 360 hours into forty-five hour sections. We have accounts of the cold during this term from numerous places on the Continent and elsewhere, which we shall notice in one connection after it shall have been completed. Our memoranda of the dates on which the Hudson river has broken up for a period of thirty-nine years show that in but five years in that time has it remained closed till April, viz.:—1819, April 3; 1829, April 1; 1830, April 4; 1843, April 13; 1847, April 6; and on twenty-one other years of the thirty-nine it has remained closed after this time in March; and thirteen of the last named years the river has remained closed after the 20th of March. The cold at the southwest, west and northwest has been intense and of long duration; but at the far north, northeast and east the winter has been mild. In Minesota during the present winter the temperature has fallen lower than any recorded by Capt. De Haven during his Arctic cruise in search of Sir John Franklin, in the winter of 1850-51. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Monday, March 10, 1856.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ALBANY, March 10, 1856.

The thermometer in this city ranged from zero to 7 deg. below zero, this morning.

BOSTON, March 10, 1856.

At sunrise this morning, the thermometer in this city stood at zero.

At White River Junction, Vt., the mercury was 26 deg. below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1856.

The mercury, at daylight this morning, had fallen to zero.

BUFFALO, March 10, 1856.

Yesterday and to-day were the coldest days of the season that we have had here. The thermometer this morning stood at fifteen degrees below zero. At Cleveland it was ten degrees below zero.

MONTREAL, March 10, 1856.

The mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero in this city this morning. Railway travel is much interrupted.

DISMAL WEATHER.—The snow that commenced falling about noon on Saturday, continued to come down with spirit until late in the evening, when it turned to rain, and the latter pouring in torrents, made a condition of things overhead and under foot, that needed to be experienced to be appreciated. The slush was about knee deep in many places, and the walking, or rather wading was absolutely frightful. Such of the omnibuses as were on duty, did a good business in the way of full fares. It was a very bad one in the damage to horse flesh. We were part and parcel of a party of twenty-six that were crammed inside of one coach. Bad as this was, we saw still worse outside, and we grinned and bore it, and quieted our compunctions concerning horse flesh with the reflection that if we got out somebody else would step into our place.

Yesterday the weather was very mild, and the thaw [illegible]

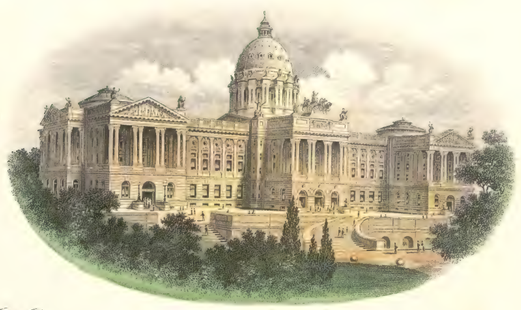
47

The President and Council
of
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
request the honour of the presence of
The Librarian, Library Co. of Philadelphia
at the formal opening of the
New Hall of the Society
on the afternoon of Wednesday April the sixth
nineteen hundred and ten at four o'clock

An early answer is requested

1300 Locust Street

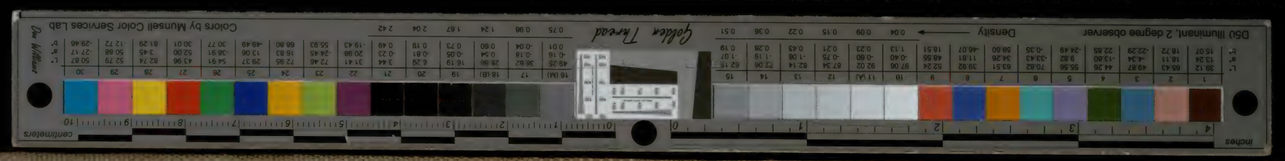




The Governor of the Commonwealth
and the
Dedication Commission
request the honour of your presence at the
Dedicatory Ceremonies of the Capitol of Pennsylvania
in Harrisburg
on Thursday the fourth of October
nineteen hundred and six

Thomas J. Lynch
Thomas M. Jones
Secretaries
Harrisburg Pa.

Samuel W. Pennypacker Governor
William C. Sproul
Henry F. Walton
John E. Fox
William P. Snyder
William H. Berry
Dedication Commission


Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab.
Golden Thread
Density
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
inches
centimeters

JAKEYS.

There are many reputable people who know of the existence of such a tribe as the rowdies, but who, in the simplicity of their ignorance, suppose that all rowdies are alike. They imagine that the city Jakey is the counterpart of the Spring Garden Jakey, that in no important particular does the latter differ from the Kensington Jakey, and that the Jakeys of Moyamensing and Southwark are the prototypes of all the others of their kind. This is a great mistake; for although no naturalist has yet classified the different classes of Jakeys, the various types are just as distinctly marked as the types of birds, beasts and fishes are plainly defined. Each district of the city turns out its distinctive type of the Genus Jakey, and these types are again sub-divided and modified into different degrees of Jakeyism, until it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the gentleman tinged with Jakeyism, and the Jakey whose Jakeyism is relieved by a faint touch of gentility. In some instances, even where the Jakeyism of the subject is most decided, the peculiarity assumes a harmless form, and Jakey sins, in the main, but little more seriously than in offending good taste by the manner in which he wears his hair or his trousers, or in the elaborate pattern of his waistcoat. On the other extreme we have the vicious rowdy, the Killer Jakey, a brute upon two legs, who is always ripe for mischief, and who burns out of house and home the poor man, or knives his antagonist, with equal disregard for life or property—provided the life and the property do not belong to his own brutal self.

Perhaps the most orthodox style of Jakey is the individual who gave his name to the class, and who still flourishes extensively in localities which we dare not name, lest we offend some worthy people whose local pride would be touched. This type is *the* Jakey. The Jakey whose turned-up pants have been immortalized in print and with the pencil, and whose soap-locks have been the theme of many a disquisition. The type is generally full-blooded American, but descended a few generations back from German ancestors. He is certainly a rowdy, coarse in his tastes, and with but few aspirations above the triumphs of "der ingine;" but if he does occasionally indulge in "lamming" his adversaries, he scorns meanness, and is equally ready to risk his life to do a generous thing as to "go into 'er plug-muss." This class of the Jakey is a sight to see when he is in full dress. Behold him in all the glory of patent leather boots with red legs and with the turned-up toes well ahead of his feet. The black or drab pantaloons are rolled up at the bottoms on all occasions, whether in fair weather or in foul. This peculiarity is as indispensible to the make-up of a Jakey as a clean shirt is essential to a gentleman, and a true Jakey would almost as soon lay down his life as put down the roll at the bottom of his trousers legs. His vest is frequently of cotton velvet, magnificent in the showiness of its pattern, and peculiar in its general cut and style. The shirt bosom makes an elaborate display of studs, and is surmounted with a collar thrown well off from the neck, with a silk neck cloth of black or of some showy hue (a Jakey in a white choker and gold spectacles would be an oddity). The coat is generally of blue, brown or green, with velvet collar and gilt buttons, and with its tight sleeves bedizened to the elbows with brass buttons. But after all the hat is the great feature of the tribe, and into this article Jakey throws the full force of his Jakeyism. The rim of it must always be ironed out perfectly flat, and it must be mathematically straight at the bottom of the crown at its conjunction with the rim, so that when it adorns his caput it will describe a line extending from a point just above the eyes to the rearward, at an upward angle of about forty degrees; Jakey, when in full dress, is always supposed to be in a chronic condition of mourning, so far as his polished beaver is concerned, for it is invariably encompassed with a narrow strip of black bombazine. This "tile" is always worn well down over the eyes and well up behind, with an expanse of closely clipped hair behind, and in front two precious, petted, soap-locks. Jakeys may differ concerning every other article of dress; but the round hat and its mourning weed is absolutely indispensable, and D'Orsay in landscape pants and horticultural vest would not be more absurd than a full-blooded Jakey in a bell-crowned, curled-rim chapeau.

The head which occupies the summit of the long red neck of the Jakey cannot reasonably be expected to contain much "book knowledge," nor is the face often indicative of the "gentleman and the scholar," but place a segar in Jakey's mouth and let him bring the lighted end to within an inch of his hat rim, and then set him to talking about the merits of "der ingine," or "der 'sembly's" last call, if you would see him come out in full strength. How eloquently will he discourse of how "der crab" distanced its competitor at the last race, and of how "stunningly 'Liza was got up at der shindig."

But our splendid Jakey in full dress is not always so showy a character; a red shirt sometimes adorns his brawny shoulders, coarse boots usurp the place of the patent leathers, the velvet collar and the gilt buttons are laid aside, and the drab coat, carried over the left arm, seems to be worn almost as a much a matter of rough ornament as of utility. But let his boots be coarse or fine, the cost of plebeian drab or patrician blue, the shirt of democratic red flannel or of aristocratic fine linen—the hat is always worn in the same style, the bottoms of the pantaloons are invariably rolled up, the crane-like neck is always kept bare, and the inevitable segar is always held at a decided angle from the lips. These are characteristics which "age cannot wither or custom stale."

The description of rowdy we have attempted to picture is not often vicious; his tastes are certainly not very elegant, nor are his pursuits overly refined; but he generally earns his living honestly and will not knock you down unless you offend him, and then he generally questions you whether you "want to be lammed, s-a-a-y," before he "pitches in."

Perhaps the vilest type of the Jakey is that which has a cross of Irish blood in it. This tribe flourish in the Western and South-western parts of the city, and are known as Killers and Schuylkill Rangers. They are low-browed fellows, who wear black cloth or cotton velvet caps; drab coats, when they can get them, and pants rolled up at the bottom. These wretches haunt the low groggeries along the Schuylkill, and in the old District of Moyamensing, and they sally out from their lounging dens to burn, rob, or kill. These fellows attach themselves as runners with fire companies, and they are so vile and utterly detestable that we have no patience to say even a pleasant word in their description.

There also is the Southwark Jakey, who is frequently a strong Native, and a pretty good natured fellow; the Kensington Jakey, who has a tinge of the ship yard and the fishing smack about him; the bar-keeper Jakey, with his fancy neck-tie; and well kept head of hair; the hostler Jakey, who despises modest merit if it is afoot, and cringes to every Jack who can "talk horse," or manage to ride one; the theatrical Jakey, the hose house Jakey, the genteel rowdy, and the rowdy gentleman, and so on to the end of the chapter. But we fancy we have said enough concerning Jakeys and Jakeyism, and by this token we will allow them to rest for the present.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.—The English may well call us a calculating people—a people who worship at the shrine of the almighty dollar, and who are ever ready to sacrifice every principle of patriotism and honesty, for the sake of adding a few cents to our purses. The daily actions of those who toil for a livelihood, show it not alone, for the doings of some who are high in office, proclaim the fact in tones equally loud.

An ordinance to authorise the renting of Independence Hall to the Supreme Court, was introduced before Councils, at their meeting on Thursday evening! The room rendered sacred by one of the most soul-stirring events of the revolution—the place where "good men and true," lifted up their voices and cried aloud for freedom—the spot where once congregated those who dared to assert the rights of man—it was proposed to *hire out*, thus making mercenary considerations tantamount to patriotic principles. In these days, when party spirit is sweeping like a whirlwind over the country, ravaging, blighting and destroying—when it seems as if the Constitution itself is tottering—it becomes every American to cling with fond devotion to each relic of the "times that tried men's souls," and do all in his power to prevent their pollution and desecration. So long as *they* are preserved, we may hope for the perpetuity of our institutions, and when *they* are sacrificed, we may despair for the republic.

In the Select Council the proposition was voted down by a majority of ONE; in the Common Council it was read, and the consideration of it postponed.

Spare! spare! that sacred Hall!
Our FATHERS gathered there
At Holy Freedom's call,
In darkness and despair!

And yet they trembled not,
Nor quailed when all looked drear—
But in that SACRED spot
Cast from them every fear!

Firm in a holy cause,
They dared proclaim Man FREE—
They pledged him *Equal Laws*,
His *Rights* and *Liberty!*

COUNCILS, spare that Hall—
Nor on its relics tread—
They silent speak to all,
Like whispers from the dead!

Its fame will ne'er depart
Till earth itself expire;
'Tis hallowed in each heart
That e'er felt Freedom's fire.

Better by far the brand
Should wrap its walls in flame;
Than suffer them to stand
A MONUMENT OF SHAME!

A VISIT TO INDEPENDENCE HALL.

BY MARY E. THROPP.

Up
Through the shaded walk, into the State House,
Walked Agatha and I, one clear, bright morn
In early Spring. A moment, and we stood
Within the silent hall whence, years ago,
Issued the wisdom of those men whose bays
Float brightening down the tide of time
Forever. 'Tis a large, plain room, hung round
With portraits, images of men whose names
Gleam brightly in the galaxy of fame.
Dependent from the ceiling, a chandelier
Pours intercepted light through countless prisms
In rainbow radiance o'er the room. On high,
Midway of the far wall, over against
The entrance, perches the brazen eagle,
Our country's emblem. Conspicuously
Beneath stands Washington in statue; here,
As in history, alone, unequalled.
Europe has had her heroes, Albion
Her warrior-monarchs, and Corsica
Gave Gaul its red, far-flashing meteor:
But thou, America, young, favored land,
Hast fixed upon the firmament of fame
The cynosure of nations. "Come hither,"
Called my friend: "come! sit here where I have sat:
I'll tell my countrymen, when I return to Greece,
How I reclined me in the chair
Honored by Washington."

I've never cringed
To mortal: no living wight bears spirit
Prouder than my own; but reverently
Before that chair I stood, nor dared to touch
The seat once hallowed by his presence.
Later, and up the winding stairs we took
Our toilsome way e'en to the interior
Of the clock; itself a room, its mechanism
In the centre; the four circular windows
Its four faces; to which the citizens
That throng the streets look up and see
On every side of the square tower, true
As truth itself their faithful monitor.
Down in the room below, the pendulum,
That great pulse-beat of time, swings to-and-fro.
Up, on we went, nor passed unnoticing
The bell whose iron mouth to all the land
Sang out the song of freedom! Pacific
Heard it borne along by echoing Andes;
And, kneeling on the shore, its mighty waves
Took up the tune; and ever on their march
From pole to pole, they chant it forth afar
To listening lands in solemn unison.
Higher and still more high, and then we stood
Within the open steeple. "How glorious!"
Exclaimed my friend. "How more than beautiful!
The city girt with rivers, the blue sky,
And that white building to the west away,
With gleaming columns, so like the Parthenon!
'Tis almost like a morn in my far clime.
Ah! Greece, thou dear, delightful land!" She ceased,
Looked dreamily toward the College,
And tears, large tears, suffused her soft, dark eyes.
Her gentle breast heaved with a sigh, and then
I left her side, for well I knew her thoughts
Were far away, and busy with the past.
O'er the vast, irregular mass of roofs,
Chimneys, and tops of trees just visible
Between, glancing at spire and gilded dome
With crowning cross shining like a pale planet
In the sun-light, my eye roved on, and there
Far to the south, where sky and landscape meet,
Saw the blue, lordly Delaware move on,
Majestically slow, receive and bear
Rejoicing Schuylkill onward to the sea.
Delightedly I gazed and long: enjoying
The pure breeze, gladdening sun-light, and low hum
That from the busy streets below ascended
Lullingly: like the far-off murmuring
Of water-fall; and thought anon of Hellas,
Unhappy, ruined Hellas: beautiful
But sad, mourning o'er her lost liberty,
Lost power, and perished glory; yet
To the fond wanderer's heart lovelier
In all her woe, than our young rising land
Of giant promise.

Ere we descended
Once more to the vast, lighted scene below,
I turned then to the calm, o'er-arching sky,
And, like the old Milesian, thanked my God
That I was born in such a land as this!

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Interesting Paper on the Paxton Boys' Insurrection.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society met last evening at their rooms in the Athenæum building, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS in the chair. Besides the members a number of ladies and gentlemen were present, to listen to a paper on an interesting episode of Pennsylvania History, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin J. Wallace. The subject of the paper was the Insurrection of the Paxton Boys in 1763. It was a very thorough and elaborate discussion of the subject, opening with a sketch of the origin of the Scottish and the Scotch Irish-race. After sketching the settlement of Pennsylvania by the Swedes, &c., and subsequently by the English, who located about Philadelphia, the speaker showed how the Penns induced the Germans to take the next belt of counties to Philadelphia, while the Scotch Irish sought the range lying behond. Of the character of the Scotch people he took up first the Celtic element and then the Norman and Saxon. He remarked:

Macaulay, who will not be accused of any undue partiality, for the land he has so remorselessly vilified yet says: "The population of Scotland, with the exception of the Celtic tribes, which were thinly settled over the Hebrides, and over the mountainous parts of the Northern shires, was of the same blood with the population of England, and spoke a tongue which did not differ from the purest English more than the dialects of Somersetshire and Lancashire differed from each other. In Ireland, on the contrary, the population, with the exception of the small English colony near the coast, was Celtic, and still kept the Celtic speech and manners."

We cannot therefore understand Scotland, without discharging from our mind at once and forever the idea that its type is that of the Highland Celtic. The Lowlands of Scotland, separated by an imaginary line from England, were settled by the same people, who were called by the Highlanders, Southrons or Sassenach.

Yet it would be a grave error to suppose that the Celts were always a savage people, a mere rude mass of ignorance. Originally of Japhethian, or Indo-European origin, as is now clearly established by comparative philology, there break out from the British Celtic history some of the most curious and beautiful traditions that the world can furnish. That there is some foundation for each of them is undeniable, and they indicate a culture and character that leaves us eager to find out more than history can tell us.

The speaker proceeded to discuss these Celtic legends—the Mabinogeon, King Arthur, &c., as indications of Celtic character, and took up the question of the introduction of the Christian religion into Scotland. Passing onwards he entered into an elaborate and interesting argument to show the Norman origin of many of the Scottish nobles, adducing many authorities which we have never seen collected together. Speaking of the religion of Scotland, he took up the Covenanter persecutions, and criticised with severity Sir Walter Scott's idealization of the brutal Claverhouse. But, he added:—

Let us not be too hard upon the memory of the Wizard of the North. He loved all Scottishmen; he did justice to some of the noble traits of the Cameronians; above all, his genius has made their heroism and their sufferings as household words wherever civilization exists. While incapable of understanding the grandest and deepest motives which impelled the actions of these men; while, therefore, failing to comprehend the very essence of Scotland; while knowing not the "hidings of its power," and looking fixedly upon that which was to him, in great part, a mystery, as some wondrous Hellenic pagan poet might be supposed to have looked at the primitive Christians, he yet poured over and around the Presbyterians of Scotland a glory of poetry and romance which have softened and elevated them to every eye. How the old castle of Norham lives and glows in our eye, as we open the magic pages of Marmion!

"Day set on Norham's castled steep
And Tweed's fair river, broad and deep,
And Cheviot's mountains lone;
The battled towers, the donjon keep,
The loophole grates where captives weep;
The flanking walls that round it sweep
In yellow lustre shone."

It is thus that Scott has done good service to the Covenanters' religion; he represents it, indeed, as a vast ruin rather than a grand building, but, as the sunset softened and glorified Norham, so is that faith transfigured by the glory of genius; it stands in solitary magnificence like Karnak and Luxor beneath the Egyptian sky, and as soon might Christendom go to the Eternal city and not walk thoughtfully within the mighty remnants of the Coliseum, as men of any shade of belief attempt to be ignorant of the sufferings and the heroism of Scotland's martyrs.

The term *Scotch-Irish* comes from the accidental circumstance that a large body of Scotsmen took refuge from persecution, and emigrated for other reasons from Scotland to the North of Ireland. The salient point for secular history of their residence there is their heroic defence of Derry, "that great siege," as even Macaulay calls it, "the most memorable in the annals of the British Isles. Five generations have passed away; and still the wall of Londonderry is to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians." Derry alone had saved Ireland to the Protestant faith and Constitutional liberty.

In the times of the persecutions a body of Presbyterians, including the three celebrated ministers Livingston, Blair and Hamilton, had embarked on the Eagle Wing, intending to settle in New England; but the vessel met with adverse winds and strong currents, and they returned. The time had not yet come. The Presbyterians were among the latest of the settlers who constitute any large portion of America.

The causes that produced their principal immigration are not entirely clear. But, in general, it may be said that they had met with very many difficulties in Ireland, partly political and partly religious. They were induced to emigrate to America, mainly through Philadelphia, but also *via* Charleston, S. C., and Londonderry, N. H. The great central current passed through the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania, followed especially the great Cumberland Valley, and thence southward. Another stream passed to West Pennsylvania. The men of Paxton settled on one of the loveliest spots along the entire course of the lovely Susquehanna. Other streams have their beautiful points and intervals, but the Susquehanna has every form of beauty or sublimity that belongs to rivers. We have seen them all—Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri—there is nothing like the Susquehanna on this continent. Its peculiar character depends upon its origin in the New York meadows, its passage through the magnificent Pennsylvania mountains, and the richness of the valleys that lie between those mountains. Everywhere its course is beautiful; it begins a wooded lake; it wins its way with the character of a limpid brook by meadows and over silver pebbles; it makes its way through mountains; it loiters restingly by their bases; it sweeps in broad curves by the valleys. Its width in its mad Spring freshets, when swollen by the melted snows, it rushes from the mountains with irresistible force, sometimes causing frightful inundations, leaves, with its fall, island after island in its mid-channel, of the richest green and most surpassing beauty; while those passages through the mountains afford points of scenery far finer than any one would believe them to be from any description, if they have not seen them.

The Susquehanna makes its grandest passage through the mountains just below the mouth of the Juniata. Its course then is several miles long before it entirely disengages itself from the rapids called Hunter's Falls which are the remains of the mountain barrier which once barred its way. Entirely at liberty, it pours its stream, a mile wide, along a channel some fifty or sixty feet below the eastern bank. About seven miles below the mountains flows in the Paxton or Paixtang—the mountains forming the northern boundary of the great rich valley which extends from Easton on the Delaware by Reading and Lebanon and Lancaster to Harrisburg, York, Carlisle and Chambersburg southward until it loses itself in the North Carolina Hills. One hundred and forty years ago there came from Yorkshire a young man who settled for a brief period at a point above Columbia, where the village of Bainbridge now stands, a place much frequented by the Conoy or Gawanese Indians. But he was not satisfied with this location. Exploring upwards along the Eastern bank of the Susquehanna, he advanced until, instead of the Conawaga hills at his back and on the opposite side of the river, he found the entrance opposite to him of that most beautiful valley already described, with two fine streams flowing into the river, about five miles apart, and on the Eastern side an elevated plateau, unsurpassed in loveliness in the wide world, with the little Paxton flowing at the base of an elevated slope or ridge of land. Here he settled, and the ferry across the river to the entrance of the Cumberland Valley bore his name. His son, the first white child born west of the Conawaga hills, subsequently laid out a town on the spot, and with singular forethought set apart its acres on a noble hill, which rises in the northwest, which he conveyed to the State for public purposes. The Capitol of Pennsylvania is now built upon it, and the city of Harrisburg bears his name.

Not many English people followed John Harris. Nearly all clustered around Philadelphia. But the Germans and Scotch-Irish coming over in great numbers, and not agreeing very well together, the Penns induced the Germans to settle in the first belt of counties beyond the English—Berks, Lebanon, Lancaster, York—and persuaded the Scotch-Irish to go beyond, to the then frontier.

The Scotch-Irish early set up a church at Paxton and another at a place called Derry. Their first minister was John Elder, who preached there for sixty years.

When John Harris came to the bank above the famous mulberry tree, where he was so nearly burnt alive, and beneath whose trunk he reposes, and around which the city have at last began to adorn a park, there was, of course, no white man, woman or child save himself and his heroic wife—for heroic, she was, as many traditions tell—in all that region, nor for many hundred miles westward. His first child was born in 1726. But he was surrounded by Indian settlements.

We have striven hard in America to invest the Indian character with romance. Our success has been but indifferent. There is a perpetual contradiction in these savages: when we repeat over the rich, flowing and sonorous names which they have bequeathed to our own rivers, and nurse carefully the few fine traits that can be gathered of Logan, Tamenund and Tecumseh, we are almost tempted to give a loose rein to fancy and expatiate upon warriors roaming in freedom by the clear Susquehanna, and maidens mirroring their long tresses in the blue Juniata. But those who have come in any degree of close contact with the actual Indian, especially those who have striven to benefit him, have been greatly discouraged. Whatever beautiful theories of improvement may have been built up by fanciful philanthropists, the practical fact is that the difficulty of elevating the Indian tribes lies in a peculiarity of race.

The Indian has a dislike, well-nigh incomprehensible to all labor; he can with difficulty be confined within limits; he wanders over the wilderness with a passion for freedom and an impatience of all regularity and control. He rarely attaches himself to the white race like the negro; he retires before it deeper and deeper into the wilderness. He is usually, in his wild state, not generous, but savage, treacherous and cruel; and except where christianity really penetrates his heart, he learns ordinarily the vices of civilization without its virtues. His method of making war is never open and manly. He skulks in ravines, behind rocks and trees; he creeps out at night and sets fire to houses and barns; he shoots down from behind a fence the ploughman in his furrow; he scalps the woman at the spring, and the children by the roadside, with their little hands full of berries. He lounges about idle and dirty, and forces the man of his tribe to do all the work. He is as proud as Lucifer, and yet will beg like the lazzaroni. This picture may not please the reader who would one of mountain eagle chiefs and laughing water maidens; we can only say that it is true. Nobleness of character is the rare exception in the American Indian—not the rule.

The speaker here entered into a full discussion of the Five Nations and the other Indians who influenced Pennsylvania, and argued to prove their general bad character from the fact that they were generally runaways from other tribes, clans or remnants of spiritless, conquered tribes under the power of other bands more bold.

When the Indians in the Forks of Delaware had been dispossessed of their lands by the so-called *purchase*, which, so far as they were concerned, was a manifest fraud, and refused to remove, the Iroquois were sent for, and Canassetego, among other palatable remarks, told the Delawares: "How come you to take upon you to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you; you know you are women, and can no more sell land than women. Go to Wyoming or Shamokin. Don't deliberate, but take this belt of wampum and go at once." And they were obliged to go *instanter!*

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Dr. Wallace next showed that the relations of the Friends to the Pennsylvania Indians were good, from mixed motives, policy, &c., and then showed the unprotected situation of the frontier at the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indians were murdering all the whites they could overpower.

We give here a copy of statements of the outrages of the Indians on the Pennsylvania frontier and of the feelings of the settlers at periods a few years previous to 1763. Mr. Harris writes to the Governor: "William Chesney is come home, who saw a little boy in our fort who was scalped last week. Our own Indians are strongly suspected for several reasons. First: By their deserting our army all except about six men, by the latest accounts, and by English goods or arms found on an Indian killed last week by one Williams, which goods or arms were delivered lately out of our fort to Indians then there." Mr. Harris writes again: 'On our return from Penn's Creek we were attacked by about 20 or 30 Indians; received their fire, and about fifteen of our men and myself took to trees and attacked the villains; killed four of them on the spot, and lost but three men; retreating about half a mile through woods and crossing(?) the Susquehanna, one of whom was shot from off a horse riding behind myself through the river. My horse before was wounded, and, failing in the river, I was obliged to quit him and swim part of the way. *The Indians here I hope your honor will be pleased to cause to be removed to some place*, as I don't like their company. I have this day cut holes in my house, and am determined to hold out to the last extremity." The Governor—Robert Hunter Morris—says in reply, that he can give the frontiersmen no aid whatever, but commends their zeal, and urges them to act with caution and spirit.

Col. Croughan stated that two thousand persons had been killed or carried off by the Indians, and some thousands reduced to beggary and distress. "A boy ploughing at Swatara, was shot by two Indians." An Indian spy watched the congregation at Paxton Church with a view to bringing in a body of Indians upon them, but finding every man armed, he withdrew. "The reapers of Lancaster county, in 1763, took their guns and ammunition into the harvest fields to defend themselves from the Indians." To use the language of Lazarus Stewart: "The bloody barbarians had exercised on our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children and relatives, the most unnatural and leisurely tortures; butchered others in their beds, at their meals, or in some unguarded hour. Our people recalled to their minds sights of horror, scenes of slaughter; seeing scalps clothed with gore! mangled limbs! women ripped up, the heart and bowels still palpitating with life and smoking on the ground! They saw savages swilling the blood of their victims, and imbibing a more courageous fury from the draught. They reasoned thus: There are not men; they are not beasts of prey; they are something worse; they are infernal furies in human shape."

Some distance below Paxton was a remnant of Indians consisting of twenty persons. It was believed on the border that the Indians who were murdering every unprotected man, woman and child, and plundering and burning everything they could lay hands upon, were concealed by these Indians, and that these Conestogas acted as their spies.

In the middle of December, a scout came to the house of Matthew Smith, at Paxton, whose name appears frequently as a courageous ranger, and reported that an Indian, well known as a depredator, had been traced to Conestoga. Mr. Smith took five men, and went down to reconnoitre. He saw, or fancied he saw, armed Indians in the cabins. The next day, December 14, 1763, about fifty men went to Conestoga, and killed six of the Indians whom they found there, the man who shot the first Indian, declaring, "He is the one that killed my mother!" The other thirteen Indians were put into the jail at Lancaster for safe keeping. It was believed that one of these had murdered the relatives of one of the borderers. Some fifty gathered on Dec. 27, their leader being Lazarus Stewart, went to Lancaster, broke open the jail, killed the thirteen Indians, and were gone in ten minutes. An immense outcry was raised by the Philadelphia friends, and in the midst of it all a party of the Paxton Boys started to march to Philadelphia to kill all the Indians who had sought refuge there, and to get justice. The Philadelphians guarded the ferries so that only about 200 of the Paxton Boys got near Philadelphia. These fellows, full of daring and recklessness, played various mad pranks in their way down, and at Germantown. They were full of fun as well as fire, and the

speaker took occasion to speak of these two characteristics of their race thus:—

There were two elements of the frontier character of these people that are very curiously developed in this *emute*. The one is courage and the other is a stranger amorphous, Gothic-Scandinavian love of the grotesque, that has run in their blood from the first legends of Thor down to the latest raftsmen on the Susquehanna and the last boatmen on the Ohio. We despair of communicating the impression of their huge mirth to any one who has not heard the "inextinguishable laughter" about the iron works and the court houses of the Juniata. All other mirth is tame compared with the "young earthquake" that breaks loose when the restraint of years yields at some barrier, and the wilder offshoots of Presbyterianism go off sky-larking, playing practical jokes and shouting Titanic fun from the bottom of their capacious souls. Gay people are too constantly frivolous to have much mirthful power *in retentis*; it is the joviality of a serious people that is portentous in its breadth and depth. It is Byron's "fierce and far delight:"

"How the lit lake shines, a phosphoric sea
And the big rain comes dancing to the earth!
From peak to peak the rattling crags among
Leaps the live thunder, not from one lone cloud
But every mountain now hath found a tongue
And Jura answers through her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps that call to her aloud."

Any Pennsylvanian who has drank the waters of the Susquehanna, can see that the march on Philadelphia was half a frolic, and we are particularly surprised that Mr. Parkman did not catch the spirit of it, as it appears in two most curiously characteristic incidents that have been oddly enough preserved. One is, that while they were waiting about Germantown—to see how badly they had scared the polished Philadelphians—they, according to the sober and quiet, and we may add, distinguished German, David Rittenhouse, "uttered hideous outcries in imitation of the war-whoop; knocked down peaceable citizens and pretended to scalp them, thrust their guns in at the windows," etc., etc., though without really hurting anybody, or plundering anything, for they paid for everything they took. The other incident, in the face of which Mr. Parkman might as well insinuate want of courage against Leonidas and his three hundred at Thermopylæ, or the six hundred at Alma—is that thirty of the Paxton boys, having exhausted Germantown, got upon their horses and rode into the city, "with singular audacity," says our New England historian. Truly! Probably no other race of men on earth would have thought of such a freak. Several of them had openly boasted of the part they had taken in the Conestoga affair, and a large reward had been offered for their ap-

prehension. A thousand men gathered around them, and asked what they wanted. "Oh!" they said, "they wanted to see the city and the Indians."

They rode to the barracks, saw the Indians, and then went back to Paxton, paying for all they took and injuring no one.

The reaction at Philadelphia when it was ascertained that nobody was hurt and that the Paxton boys had gone home, broke out into a shout of pamphlets and squibs. It is very curious to look at the three volumes of this in the Philadelphia Library, and see the excitement and the grotesque fun of the time, embalmed in permanent print. Among other things, there are—"The Paxton Boys; a Farce"—"The Paxtoniade," a heroic doggerel, after the manner of Hudibras—Dialogues between Trueman and Zealot, and between an Irishman and a Dutchman; fierce polemic pamphlets on both sides, and one short one, wherein some good Christian attempts to mediate between the ferocity of Quakers and Presbyterians. Nearly all have one virtue—they are short.

The speaker then gave at length the testimony of distinguished parties of that date, showing the palliations for the conduct of the Paxton boys—that their provocation was fearful; that the colonial government did not care for them, apparently; that they themselves never regarded the affair as murder, but as *war*, &c. The close of the discourse was an eloquent eulogy of the virtues of the Scotch Irish, while their faults were not forgotten.

The paper was listened to with much interest, and at its close the society adjourned.

FRIENDS' ALMSHOUSE, located in Walnut below Fourth Street. This Institution is sustained by the Society of Friends, by legacies, &c. There are few inmates at present. The front of the lot has been improved by the erection of several elegant buildings, occupied as offices, &c. This antique building is worthy of a visit. It is occupied at present by the keeper's family, new buildings having been erected for the accommodation of the inmates. ~1852~

AIR-PUMP &c.

GIFT OF THE HON. JOHN PENN, 1738.

May 1st 1738.

A letter came from John Penn, Esq. one of our Honble. Proprietors, by the hands of Mr. Samuel Jenkins, with a noble present of a costly air-pump. The letter as follows,

Gentlemen,
I have herewith sent you an air pump, with some other things to shew the nature and power of the air; which will be both useful and pleasant.

London. 31st Jan'y, 1738 John Penn

William Plumstead, & Thomas Hopkinson were appointed to receive the air-pump from Mr. Jenkins.

May 15th
Ordered, That B. Franklin, P. Syng & H. Roberts get a Frame & Case made, with glass lights in the Door to receive & preserve the air-pump with its appendages, and to look ornamental in the Library Room.

September 10th 1739. The Directors were told that the Press made for the Air-Pump was this evening brought to the Library.

May 12th 1740. John Winters charging for painting, varnishing & gilding the Air-Pump Case £3.10. Christopher Marshals charging for glazing 15 Squares of London glass. Hugh Roberts for nails of several sorts & a Scutcheon 2/11.

October 11th 1742. Ordered, that B. Franklin, T. Hopkinson and S. Rhoads have the care and management of the air-pump and what belongs to it, and the Keeping the Key of the Press.

(Extracts from Library Minutes, vol.1. pp.74,76,etc)

HISTORY of Air-Pump, etc. and ornamental cabinet located in Reading Room of Philadelphia Library, Locust & Juniper Streets, Philadelphia.

Property of
Library Company of Philadelphia.

...OLD ...VILLAGES THAT CONSTI...



...d Yellow Mansion," formerly the Garrick House



Satterlee Hospital



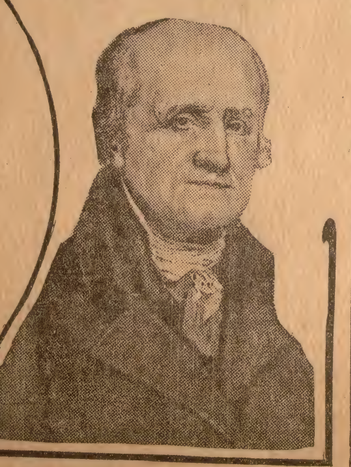




Belmont, an old picture



...erian Church



Judge Richard Peters

...ted. This was, perhaps, especially the case in West Philadelphia, which was divided into two districts—West Philadelphia and Belmont—and the two townships—Blockley and Kingsessing—including such settlements as Manua, Hestonville, Haddington, Hamiltonville, Maylandville and Paschallville.

...ions lying close to the old city ... the most solidly built, but much ... outlying land was sparsely settled ... in many places merely great ... of green country or well-wooded ... of ground.

The villages were detached ... little communication with the ... sections of the country ... roads and the old-time ... passed ...

Kingsessing

The village of Kingsessing was a small settlement even before the arrival of ... The name was a variation of the Chinkuesing, meaning the place ... bog meadow and Kings...

... would be well-nigh an impossibility at the present day to define with exactness the boundaries of either it or Kingsessing. Early in the occupancy of the Swedes Lasse Cock was owner of much of the land, and in 1685 he sold a tract of it to the Englishman, James Hunt, who built himself a house and married Elizabeth Bonsall, she being his second wife. It is said Hunt's house was near one of the Swedish block houses, which it is conjectured stood about where the Reading Railway crossed Mingo Creek to the eastward of the Island road. Other early settlers, Swedes and English, were Peter Cock, Andries Pieterson, Peter Rambo, ... Pennock, Nicholas Jenkins, ...

now included in Woodlands Cemetery. When Hamilton bought the ground he erected a small house on it, which, however, was displaced in 1776 by the fine mansion yet standing, erected by William Hamilton, by whom the estate had been inherited.

Welsh Friends were the owners of a large tract, on a part of which now stand Blockley Almshouse and the University of Pennsylvania. John Eckley owned the ground near Market street, and near his estate was the old Quaker burying-ground, which was in after years the source of so much litigation.

Maylandville

The old-time village of Maylandville was on that part of Moenson's ground which was purchased by William Clayton, son of the William Clayton who settled at Marcus Hook before Penn arrived in Philadelphia. Maylandville was on the Darby road on Mill Creek, and was a settlement that grew up around the snuff and tobacco mills of Jacob Mayland. As a mill site it dated from the very early days of the occupation of Pennsylvania by the whites, the Swedes knowing it as "Monson's great mill-fall." Mayland enlarged and added buildings of considerable size to the mill, and employed many men in his factory, who settled near their place of work, and as a not unnatural consequence the settlement became known as Maylandville.

The part of the county lying west of the Schuylkill was in the main divided up into great estates or farms, hundreds of acres in numerous cases belonging to one owner. As late as 1810 Hunt's grazing farm comprised 660 acres, and in the earliest times there were tracts still larger in the possession of individual settlers in "Kingsessing lands." Though there is no longer a Kingsessing township, yet the name has not been completely forgotten, being kept alive by Kingsessing avenue. It was in Kingsessing that the primitive little Church of St. James was built in 1762 by Swedish English-speaking Lutherans in so substantial a manner that, though it has been added to, the original building has defied the ravages of time for nearly a century and a half.

The Union School House

It was in Kingsessing also that the tiny Union school house stood in which the famous ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, taught for four or five years, from 1800 to 1804 or 1805. It was during this period that Wilson formed a friendship with his neighbor, William Bartram, and it was about the same time that he began his systematic study of the birds of America, which resulted in the publication of his world-famed ornithology. Before Wilson's death, in 1813, seven volumes had been published.

Paschallville

In the southern division of Kingsessing was Paschallville, still a familiar name in southwest Philadelphia. "Pleasant Prospect," the poetical title of "Paschall's Plantation," was on the south side of the Darby road and embraced between ninety and one hundred acres in its domain. At the corner of Sixty-ninth and Paschall avenue was built, it is surmised as early as 1723, probably by a Swedish settler, the house known as the "Garrick House," or the "Old Yellow Mansion," in which Paschall, who was a Quaker, lived during the Revolution, and which served as headquarters for General Howe after the battle of Brandywine.

Hamilton Village

About 1805 William Hamilton, of "The ...

Schuylk... He divi... east and ...tending ...y with ...time, ga... names, ... Andrew. ... Till, this ...er, who ...ton stre... west of ... and An... fathers ...naming ...ed, all ... names ...rious ... change... -eighth ... The pr... adelph... and is ... on the ... which ... Hill es... ilton m... educat... and ... churc... for th... sufficie... school ... known ... was o... ninth, ... purpos... hood. ... Whe... Hamilt... be bui... not u... that ... to th... Phila... countr... of the ... street ... cient ... of St. ... street ... stone ... then ... ing a ... neesse... citizen ... The ... with ... at Thi... other ... The ... provi... ed w... the deed the lot should ... [illegible] ... Hamilton heirs. It was nineteen years before active steps were taken by the Presbyterians of the city to avail themselves of the donation, but in 1827 the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church raised the money and put up a small stone church, which was completed at the beginning of 1828.

Blockley Township

Blockley township was north of Kingsessing and had an interesting history. It was one of the oldest townships in the county and its original extent was 7580 acres. Townships were laid out by authority of the Council, which in 1690 "Ordered that a warr't be made to impowre each county, by their respective Magistrates and Grand Jury, to divide their respective counties in hundreds or such other divisions as they shall think most convenient for their ease in collecting ye levies for ye defraying ye charge of ye counties." The "Western Liberties" was the term applied to that portion of the county which was made into the township of Blockley, and the Blockley township Grand Jury of settlers ... seemed to have no objection to children, there were 12 of them also. Mrs. De Charm's boarding place housed eight adults and seven children, and Mr. Victor Valne's seminary harbored seven grown persons and 10 children.

Hestonville

Another important settlement west of the Schuylkill in Blockley was Hestonville, growing up around the Columbus Tavern, which was located south of George's Hill in 1800. The Heston estate, with its fine family mansion, gave its name to the village, which grew to be a place of considerable size. Edward Heston, a lieutenant colonel in the American army during the Revolution, is regarded as the founder, and the original plot is said to have been some 100 acres in extent. In 1901 the Heston mansion, which had been built by Colonel Heston in 1800, and which stood near the Fifty-second street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was torn down after its hundred years of existence had made it one of the landmarks of the region.

Haddington

...

The Vogue At Easter

THE new clothes are delightfully soft and drapy, suggestive of elusive fulness and ease. There is nothing hard, tight or closely fitted, except the bands which confine the scanty fulness of the skirts at the lower edge or below the knees. Even the girdles, which although they are extremely trim in appearance, are usually in soft folds with a suspicion of ease. Girdles, by the way, are once again at the normal waistline on dresses, but they are usually high, from three to four inches in width and as they are set directly at the waistline, not drooping below, they give a quaint shortwaisted appearance.

Chiffon in High Favor

There is no doubt but that chiffon is the material of the moment. It is almost impossible to find a frock which is not veiled with one or more layers of this delightfully soft, vague material. Not only one shade will be used, but sometimes two or more on one gown. Both skirts and waists seem to be made up of layers upon layers of different materials and trimmings, and so that the lightness and delicacy of the present modes can be kept, the materials naturally must be of exquisite softness. There is a new influence felt in spring fashions in the strong color schemes in which the Japanese and Egyptian colorings are suggested in curiously woven silks, linens and embroidery trimmings. Dark blue and black purple backgrounds are embroidered in queer Egyptian designs in bright orange, yellow, scarlet or the clear China blue. It is wonderfully effective on a blouse of dark blue or black chiffon over an interlining of filet lace which in turn is used to veil a foundation lining of white satin. It gives a bright color note when worn with a dark blue suit, but it seems a trifle bizarre when carried out in a complete dress. One could use little squares or diamonds of this embroidery on the cuffs or collar of a navy suit ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Placeholder Image

This page has been included to maintain the page order and format of the volume.

...OLD ...VILLAGES THAT CONSTITUTE THE PRESENT C...



"...old Yellow Mansion," formerly the Garrick House



Alexander Wilson





The Old Wilson Schoolhouse, Darby Road



Satterlee Hospital, from a picture of the time



William Hamilton



Belmont, an old picture

...rian Church

Judge Richard Peters

...ited. This was, perhaps, especially the case in West Philadelphia, which was divided into two districts—West Philadelphia and Belmont—and the two townships—Blockley and Kingsessing—including such settlements as Mantua, Hestonville, Haddington, Hamiltonville, Maylandville and Paschallville.

...are lying close to the old city, the most solidly built, but much outlying land was sparsely settled, in many places merely great tracts of green country or well-wooded stretches of ground.

The villages were detached little communities with a commercial section of the country store and the old-fashioned

Kingsessing

The village of Kingsessing was a small settlement before the arrival of [illegible]. The name was a variation of the Indian word meaning the place of [illegible]. Kingsessing [illegible] would be well-nigh an impossibility at the present day to define with exactness the boundaries of either it or Kingsessing. Early in the occupancy of the Swedes Lasse Cock was owner of much of the land, and in 1685 he sold a tract of it to the Englishman, James Hunt, who built himself a house and married Elizabeth Bonsall, she being his second wife. It is said Hunt's house was none one of the Swedish block houses, which it is conjectured stood about where the Reading Railway crossed Mingo Creek to the east ward of the Island road. Other early settlers, Swedes, English, were Peter [illegible]

Hamilton Village

About 1808 William Hamilton, of "the Woodlands," on the Schuylkill and west of Forty-first street. He divided it into six squares running east and west, and ten cross streets, extending north and south, and in conformity with the rather usual custom of the time, gave a number of them family names, thus there were Margaret, Mary, Andrew, James, William, Hamilton and Till, this latter honoring Hamilton's mother, who had been Mary Till. Washington street was the extension of Market west of the bridge, James was Chestnut and Andrew, Walnut. The prosaic city fathers, however, in whom the power of naming the streets of Philadelphia is vested, all unmindful of the fact that these names perpetuated the memory of the various members of the Hamilton family, changed them to Thirty-sixth, -seventh, -eighth, -ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first. The present Hamilton street in West Philadelphia is north of Hamilton village—and is the continuation of Hamilton street on the eastern side of the Schuylkill, which received its name from the Bush Hill estate. In planning his village Hamilton made good provision for religious and educational purposes, lots for an academy and for Episcopal and Presbyterian churches being set apart. Subscriptions for the school were solicited in 1812 and sufficient money obtained for erecting a school house on one of the lots, which was known as the Talbot Academy. It was on Chestnut street west of Thirty-ninth, and it was also used for church purposes by the people of the neighborhood.

When giving the ground for the church, Hamilton had stipulated that this must be built within a certain time, and it was not until the period had almost expired that the church was erected. Owing to the exertions of Chandler Price, the Philadelphia shipping merchant, whose country seat was at the northwest corner of the present Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets, contributions were secured sufficient in amount to warrant the building of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on Locust street, west of Thirty-ninth, the cornerstone being laid in 1824, Bishop White, then in his seventy-eighth year, officiating at the ceremonies, which were witnessed by "a very respectable meeting of citizens and villagers."

The Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, is the other monument of Hamilton's generosity. The deed for the ground contained the proviso that unless the church was erected within twenty years from the date of the deed the lot should revert to the Hamilton heirs. It was nineteen years before active steps were taken by the Presbyterians of the city to avail themselves of the donation, but in 1827 the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church raised the money and put up a small stone church, which was completed at the beginning of 1828.

Blockley Township

Blockley township was north of Kingsessing and had an interesting history. It was one of the oldest townships in the county and its original extent was 7580 acres. Townships were laid out by authority of the Council, which in 1690 "Ordered that a warr't be made to impowre each county, by their respective Magistrates and Grand Jury, to divide their respective counties in hundreds or such other divisions as they shall think most convenient for their ease in collecting ye levies for ye defraying ye charge of ye counties." The "Western Liberties" was the term applied to that portion of the county which was made [illegible] township of Blockley, and the land was owned by a number of [illegible] and it is William Warner, who settled in 1677 at "Warner's Willow Grove," a short distance from Market street bridge, who is credited with the naming of Blockley in memory of his birthplace—the parish of Blockley in Worcestershire, England.

In 1742 William Peters purchased from Ruth Jones, the widow of Daniel Jones, the possessor of much land in Blockley township, 225 acres, beginning at the Schuylkill River and extending to the west, to which he gave the title of Belmont, and on which he built himself a dwelling house, and tradition avers that his son, Richard Peters, the eminent patriot and jurist, the friend of Washington, was born in this house in 1744. When a century later it was decided to incorporate a second district west of the Schuylkill Belmont was the name selected as an appropriate title. The act of incorporation went into effect in April, 1853, but the new district had but a brief exercise of its new powers, for the next year it was merged into consolidated Philadelphia, as was the district of West Philadelphia, south of Belmont, which had been incorporated in 1844.

Like Kingsessing, Blockley was studded with villages, detached settlements and great estates, many of these latter being now included in Fairmount Park. One of the most flourishing settlements was Mantua village or Mantuaville, which was laid out in 1808 by Judge Peters on a portion of his estate "on the road leading to the upper ferry, one mile from the western abutment of the permanent bridge and near Sheridan's bridge," as he advertised it when offering the lots for sale. The old village extended principally from the Schuylkill along the present Haverford road and Spring Garden street westward to about Thirty-eighth street. In 1813 John Britton, also an owner of land in Blockley, extended Mantuaville, covering the territory between the upper ferry and the Lancaster road. That the projectors of Mantuaville and its residents were proud of its superior location as regarded the good health of the village is shown by a census and statement published in 1822, in which it is declared "the inhabitants enjoy a fine air, pure water and, at the sickly season, an uncommon degree of health, for which they have great reason to be fervent in their return of thanks to the Great Disposer of all things." The census showed 25 houses, two, however, being unoccupied at the time, with 227 inhabitants, 100 of them being children, and not one person sick. A Miss Carson kept a boarding house and had 17 adult boarders, and, as she seemed to have no objection to children, there were 12 of them also. Mrs. De Charm's boarding place housed eight adults and seven children, and Mr. Victor Valne's seminary harbored seven grown persons and 10 children.

Hestonville

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Haddington

[illegible] old mill, around which some few houses were built early in the Nineteenth Century. A little guide book published in 1849 describes Haddington as being four miles from Philadelphia, having a large academy, about 40 dwellings, together with several mills and factories. It also states that the village can be reached by a stage which runs from Philadelphia "two or three times a day."

A prominent feature of Blockley township was the number of great landed estates, with their fine mansions, which served as country seats for some of the wealthy citizens of the city, such as Belmont, Lansdowne, built by John Penn in 1776-7, Sweet Briar, the residence of Samuel Breck; Chamounix, which George Plumsted erected in 1802, and a number of others, all now included in Fairmount Park.

Military Camps

During the civil war West Philadelphia was a favorite camping ground for many of the regiments while they were forming or waiting the call to the front. "Camp Philadelphia" was near Haddington, and covered 70 acres of ground. In October, 1862, nearly seven thousand men were mustered in it, many of them being those drafted in Bucks and other near-by counties. It was a favorite resort of the citizens, who apparently never tired of visiting it.

Another popular rendezvous was Camp McClellan, in southwest Philadelphia, Suffolk Park, a well-known race course, being utilized for military purposes. The first to occupy this camp were two Ohio regiments, the First, commanded by one of the "fighting McCooks," and the Second by Colonel Wilson.

Camp Owen, called so in honor of the colonel of the Irish regiments of Pennsylvania which occupied it, was in Hestonville, and "Camp Chase," occupied by Colonel Gregory's regiment, was near Gray's Ferry Bridge. A lively contemporary account of Camp Chase tells of a Sunday visit to it in the early fall of 1861: of the drilling of the raw recruits, the boiling of coffee and the truly remarkable "soldiers' model travelling bunk," which when the writer saw it unpacked excited his unbounded admiration, for it contained "a desk to write on, a lounge to sleep on and a variety of cooking utensils and dishes."

Baxter's Fire Zouaves were encamped at "Fort Lyon," which was near the Bull's Head drove yard, as was a portion of the Fifth Regiment.

When hospital accommodations became taxed to their utmost by the constant arrival of seemingly endless numbers of sick and wounded soldiers it was found necessary to establish special military hospitals in almost every section of the city, and West Philadelphia, with its still great extent of open country, offered such a suitable field that several were opened in it. One was at Haddington, and a very famous one, the "Satterlee," the name honoring General Satterlee, situated between Spruce, Pine, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, was established in 1862 and continued in operation until the close of the war. The Sisters of Charity were the regular nurses, and at one period had under their charge 4500 patients in the wards and tents, and in the three years of the existence of the hospital 80 sisters in all were at various times engaged in caring for the suffering Union soldiers.

The West Philadelphia of the past is no more, and rows of houses cover the ground where camp or hospital, grazing farm or great estate were seen. A few beautiful old mansions, such as Whitby Hall, Bartram's or Wynneston, may still be found in outlying sections, or preserved, like Mount Pleasant or Woodford, in the pleasure ground of Fairmount, but the majority of the old-time landmarks have disappeared, and instead of a series of the detached country villages there is now one great almost solidly built-up city.

JANE CAMPBELL.

THE CITY HISTORY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA 1682 1854 1900

The City History Society of Philadelphia

This is to certify that

The Library Company of Philadelphia

was elected a Life Member of

The City History Society of Philadelphia

at a meeting of the Directors held on

January 3, 1910 — *Wm J. Campbell President*

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Anna A. Gorgas Secretary*

Expires 1930

THE EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1926

Little Journeys Around Philadelphia

BY GEORGE BARTON.

The Ridgway Library

IF you want to visit one of the most unique libraries in the world stroll down Broad st. some afternoon and go into the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library. It occupies the entire block between Christian and Carpenter sts. and 13th and Broad sts. It is an imposing structure, and looking at its granite walls one might imagine it to be very old. As a matter of fact it was only completed in 1877, and in consequence has been in existence for less than a half century. The building is of the Doric style of architecture and invariably attracts the attention of the stranger in Philadelphia.

The residents of the city are strangers to this remarkable institution. It is usually deserted and going into its portals one has the sensation of entering a vault. The books themselves are old and musty. The volumes are in cases which are usually locked, but one only has to state his wants to the librarian to recieve intelligent and courteous attention. There are something like 400,000 books of one kind or another on its shelves and many are rare and valuable. Its collection of newspaper files is the best in Philadelphia, if not in the Unites States, with the possible exception of the Congressional Library in Washington. There are many pleasant and quiet alcoves where the reader and the student may sit undisturbed.

Why then is it so comparatively unknown and so poorly patronized? The answer is it is almost exclusively a reference library. It does not deal in fiction. But if you want some instructive tome or some work dealing with the arts and sciences you will be almost certain to get it in this dignified and valuable institution.

Dr. James Rush, one of the leading Philadelphians of the older days, bequeathed the money by which the building came into being. The will under which the building was erected was the cause of much litigation. It contained conditions which puzzled the Philadelphia lawyers of the old era. One of the clauses concerned the site. The directors of the Philadelphia Library Company—or the Library Company of Philadelphia, felt that it was too remote for their purposes. But the executor of the will proceeded to carry out its provisions almost as soon as the document had been probated. The directors filed a bill in equity on the ground "that it was too far distant from the homes of a majority of the members of the old library and therefore unsuitable for its purpose." Just imagine that objection to a locality not more than nine or ten blocks from the present City Hall. The bill was dismissed by the courts and the erection of the building continued.

Named for Mrs. Rush

It was called the Ridgway Library in honor of Mrs. Rush who was one of the Ridgways of New Jersey. Dr. Rush was regarded as a very eccentric man, but this reputation was gained largely from the fact that he was a bookish man—a sort of recluse. He shut himself off from society and devoted most of his time to reading and writing. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush and was himself a physician of distinction. He wrote a number of books, most of them on unusual subjects. He was the author of "Hamlet, A Dramatic Prelude," which discussed some of the phases of the life and philosophy of the moody Dane. This led some of the cynics of the day to declare Dr. Rush himself was a sort of Hamlet, who was continually brooding over the causes which brought him into this unsatisfactory world. He wrote many literary and medical tracts and found more pleasure in doing so than his contemporaries did in going to the theatre and the opera.

The memorial apartment of the library contains the household furniture, the library, the paintings and the personal effects of the founder. The testator expressly provided in his will that these things should not be exposed to "vulgar curiosity." But in other parts of the building there are rare specimens of antique furniture which may be viewed by the public. In one section we shall see twenty-five tables of a uniform size, which Mrs. Rush was in the habit of placing in a long row to accommodate the guests at the famous banquets and dinner parties given at her really palatial mansion. A score of fine mirrors which once decorated the Rush home now are utilized to embellish the library. A plain marble slab covers all that remains of Dr. Rush and his wife. It is in a crypt on the eastern side of the building. The light coming through a stained glass window reveals the following inscription:

Sacred
to the memories of
Mrs. Phoebe Ann Rush
daughter of
Jacob and Rebecca Ridgway
and wife of
James Rush, M. D.
born December 3d, A. D. 1799
died October 23d, A. D. 1857
and of
James Rush, M. D.
third son of
Dr. Benjamin and Julia (Stockton) Rush
born March 15th, A. D. 1786
died March 26th, A. D. 1869

Watson tells us that on the Broad street front of the Rush building grounds a very old buttonwood tree stood for many years. The site was occupied as a lumber yard, and in the centre stood an old-fashioned two-story double house, fast going into decay. In its earlier days it was a country seat. Just imagine a site in the heart of the present city being considered "in the country." There were great doings there after the War of 1812. The First City Troop, then commanded by Captain Ross, assembled in front of this estate to be mustered out of the service, and afterwards marched into the enclosure to get their pay. There was much cheering and many festivities to mark return of these popular military men, who are still very much in evidence—or rather their successors are.

The Parent Library

Incidentally the parent library purchased the site at Juniper and Locust sts. and erected the present fine building. It is not as large as the branch at Broad and Christian, but it is one of the best libraries in America. The Locust street building contains some of the oldest and rarest boks in existence. One of these is Pliny's Natural History which was printed in 1476 by Jensen, the second printer in Venice. It contains a precious copy of "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a' Kempis, published in Venice in 1486. There you will also find the first volume of the earliest newspaper published in Pennsylvania. It is Bradford's "American Mercury" for 1719. Near by is the first volume of Benjamin Franklin's "Pennsylvania Gazette" for 1728. Those who would know something of the Philadelphia of nearly two centuries ago will find these relics highly interesting.

There are many drawings and paintings of the old houses and buildings of Philadelphia. Some of these were donated to the library by John Fanning Watson, the annalist to whose industry and enthusiasm we owe much of our knowledge of the way in which our forefathers lived. Others came from Charles A. Poulsson, the son of Zachariah, the librarian, who was a diligent collector of the odds and ends of local history. Next to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Library and the Ridgway branch contain more material relating to our early history than is to be found anywhere in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin who was the originator of so many important things in this city was the father of what is now known as the Library Company of Philadelphia. He thus tells of it in the story of his life:

"About this time (1730) our club meeting, not at a tavern, but in a little room of Mr. Grace's, set apart for that purpose, a proposition was made by me, that since our books were often referred to in our disquisitions, it might be convenient for us to have them together when we met, that they might be consulted: and by thus clubbing our books in a common library we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as of each owned the whole. It was liked and agreed to, and we filled one end of the room with such books as we could best spare. The number was not so great as we expected, and though they had been of great use, the collection, after a year was separated and each took his books home again.

"And now I set on foot on my first project of a public nature, that of a subscription library. I drew up the proposals, got them put into form by our great scrivener Brockden and by the help of my friends in the Junto, procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with and ten shillings a year for the fifty years, the term our library was to continue. We afterwards obtained a charter, the company being increased to one hundred. This was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous."

It is not surprising that a statue of rare old Ben Franklin should occupy a niche in front of the library building. This was procured by William Bingham at the request of the statue committee after they had "understood that Dr. Franklin would approve of a gown for his dress and a Roman head." Mr. Bingham sent the order for the work of art to Italy, accompanied by a bust belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital and a drawing of the figure. The chairman in his report says: "The statue is, at length, arrived, and I have the honor of enclosing to you the bill of lading. If I may credit the communications of my correspondents, it is fashioned out of a beautiful block of marble, and is executed in a very masterly Stile, and is in every respect worthy of the distinguished personage it is intended to represent."

We are told this work of art cost 500 guineas (something over $2,500) and surely the founder of the library was worth all it cost to honor him in this fashion.

SHOW RARE DOCUMENTS

An exhibition of rare old books and documents dealing with the history of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane and Sir John Franklin was opened yesterday by Robert Gray Taylor at The Library Company, Juniper and Locust sts.

One of the most interesting items in the exhibit is the last message of Sir John Franklin, written shortly before his tragic death at the North Pole. The document, dated May 28, 1847, and addressed to the British Admiralty, was found by Dr. Kane in an old tin can on what is now known as Beachey Island. Dr. Kane, assisted financially by Sir John's second wife, Lady Jane, headed a searching party from Philadelphia into the Polar wastes in a vain effort to save Sir John and his party.

Inquirer 2/7/34

Phila. Ledger Feb. 7th 1934

LADELPHIA, WED

ART

By DOROTHY GRAFLY

Franklin-Kane Exhibition

A FRANKLIN-KANE exhibition of paintings and illustrated books dealing with the two families, their achievements and, most particularly, with the Arctic expeditions of Sir John Franklin and Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, opened yesterday afternoon at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Juniper and Locust Streets.

It is interesting to note that even in the early years of the last century artists contributed in good measure to the success and interpretation of explorations. One of the most interesting items among the books in the present exhibition is the "U. S. Grinnell Expedition (1850-51) in Search of Sir John Franklin, a Personal Narrative," by Elisha Kent Kane, illustrated with watercolor drawings from notes made on the spot by Dr. Kane himself and given art transcription by Hamilton, and also by fifteen engravings by Sartain. The watercolors, in particular, give an excellent idea of Arctic conditions, the impressive seas and skies and the strange shapes of icebergs.

This particular volume resulted from the first expedition sent by the Government into the Arctic to find some trace of Sir John Franklin and his men, who, with their two ships, were lost in the far North. It was Sir John Franklin's third and last expedition. While Dr. Kane on the second rescue expedition, which he headed personally, discovered the graves of some of the men, it was not until 1859 that Franklin's own grave was found.

Franklin's expeditions are given graphic explanation in several books. One such deals with the expedition to Polar seas of 1819-22 and was published in London the following year. It is illustrated with engravings made from the sketches of Lieutenant Bach, who was murdered by an Indian on a subsequent expedition. The second exploration is memorialized by a volume published in London in 1828 and containing engravings from the drawings of E. N. Kendall. A miniature by Beechy, with Franklin's autograph; a miniature of his first wife Eleanor, by John Flaxman, and that same artist's bust of the explorer himself, together with Franklin's last message, dated May 28, 1847, round out the Franklin contingent.

Family portraits and miniatures support the Kane side of the picture and include a miniature of Elisha Kent Kane, Thomas Leiper Kane and John Kintzing Kane; oils of John Kane, the original settler; Elisha Kane, who came to this city in 1800; an oil and a watercolor of William Wood, whose first wife was a granddaughter of John Kane and whose second wife was John Kane's great-granddaughter, and a portrait of Elisha Kent Kane in uniform, developed as a colored lithograph by Fagnani and painted about 1853.

Austin K. Gray, librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia, is a great-grandson of Sir John Franklin.

The exhibition will remain on view free to the public through the month.

Hamilton Village

About 1800 William Hamilton, o

OPEN COURTYARD NOT INDIAN CAMP

Unimproved Plot at Broad and Walnut Streets for "Common Use"

IS LIKELY TO REMAIN SO

Every once in a while inquiry is made about the open space in the rear of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, on properties adjoining on Broad, Walnut and Juniper streets. It frequently has been described as an "Indian camping groun," reserved by William Penn for the accommodation of any Indians, who might have visited the infant city of Philadelphia. There are many who believe the Indian camp tradition, particularly since the open space in question has never been on the city plan.

The truth is that the plot was never an Indian camping ground, except in the sense that thousands of other spots in and around Philadelphia were probably used in the early days of the city for that purpose, just as Penn Square and vicinity, now the site of City Hall, was used as a camping ground for Lafayette's soldiers. Neither had William Penn anything to do with the creation of the open space.

Originated as Courtyard

It originated in this wise. In October, 1780, Joseph Ogden, a citizen of Philadelphia, purchased at a public sale of city lots, held by the Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia to raise money for the Continental Army, a lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets, 211 feet on Broad street and 250 feet on the south side of Walnut street to a "twenty-eight-foot alley," which was subsequently named Juniper street. For this plot of ground, which is now occupied among other structures by the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, the Heymann Building, adjoining on Broad street; an apartment building on Walnut street east of the hotel, the Juniper Building, at Walnut and Juniper streets, and several adjoining single lots, Joseph Ogden bid 176 Pennsylvania pounds, at which figure the lot was knocked down to him and conveyed to him in June of the following year by the Supreme Executive Council. Joseph Ogden still owned the lot with other property when he died in 1805, and in his will on record in the office of the Register of Wills, after dividing other of his real estate among his five children, he bequeathed this lot to them jointly.

Three years later or in 1808, the heirs of Joseph Ogden sold the lot to Jonathan Condy, William H. Tod and John H. Briton, for $1500. United States money, which was a sharp advance on the 176 pounds, or about $880, for which their father had purchased it twenty-eight years previously. Jonathan Condy, William H. Tod and John H. Brinton, the joint owners, amicably divided the plot among themselves, Brinton and Tod taking lots on Walnut and on Broad and Condy taking lots on Juniper street, formerly the "Twenty-eight-foot alley."

Laid Out for Common Use

In subsequent deeds by each of these owners it is stated that the lots "run to a courtyard fifty feet east and west and eighty feet north and south connected with Walnut street by a ten-foot alley and with Juniper street by a ten-foot alley," which the three owners mutually agreed should be laid out for "the common use and convenience of the purchasers of these lots at all times hereafter forever." The division of the ground has continued to this day and will probably continue at all times "hereafter and forever" as they had planned. This was the origin of the open space or courtyard 50 feet by 80 feet which has been the subject of so many romantic tales.

It is not likely that Messrs. Condy, Tod and Brinton visualized the time when the ground might become very valuable or they might have been less free in disposing of it to purchasers of their lots.

Frederick Lennig purchased in 1825 from the heirs of William H. Tod, two lots at the southeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets and built for himself a house on them, which many Philadelphians well remember. He sold this house and lot to Miss Martha Wetherill in 1864 and in 1913 her heirs sold it to the late P. A. B. Widener for $500,000. It is now part of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel site. Heymann & Bro. paid in 1921 $475,000 for two of the lots on Broad street, taken By John H. Brinton and the lot at the southwest corner of Juniper and Walnut streets, 15 by 100 feet, one of these taken by Jonathon Condyard, now the site of the Juniper Building, was sold several years ago for $150,000. These lots are considerably less than half of the ground sold in 1805 by the heirs of Joseph Ogden.

COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

May 5 18 70

The Trustees of the Loganian Library

& The Directors of the "LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA," are

to meet at 7 o'clock, this evening, at the usual place.

To C. Gregg. Norris

The American Philosophical Society
in association with
The Library Company of Philadelphia
The University of Pennsylvania
The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
has the honor to invite you to be present at a meeting
in memory of
Henry Charles Lea
on Friday evening January 20th 1911 at 8 o'clock
in the Hall of the College of Physicians
22nd Street above Chestnut

ORDER OF EXERCISES

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
BY DR. W. W. KEEN
President of the American Philosophical Society

MEMOIR ON THE LIFE AND WORKS OF HENRY CHARLES LEA
BY PROFESSOR EDWARD P. CHEYNEY

ADDRESSES BY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRYCE
DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS
MR. JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN

PRESENTATION
to the American Philosophical Society
on behalf of Mr. Lea's family of

PORTRAIT OF HENRY CHARLES LEA
BY DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL
and
PORTRAIT OF ISAAC LEA
BY DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1935

Girard's Talk Of the Day

THERE are annual reports and more annual reports.

But in America you can read but very, very few 204th annual reports.

Here is that fine double-centenarian, The Library Company of Philadelphia, which was founded by Franklin in 1731.

And this Library is really a company, owned by shareholders, just as it was the first day of its existence.

What is the stock worth? The company recently offered 100 shares for sale at $20 the share.

Then something goes with that. Owner of a share of stock must also pay $8 dues every year.

* * * *

THIS was the first public library —not free, you understand— in the world.

President W. J. Taylor truly says that the shareholders are, by terms of the ancient charter, "trustees for upkeep of a library on behalf of the city of Philadelphia."

No other library in Pennsylvania owns such a remarkable collection of very old books.

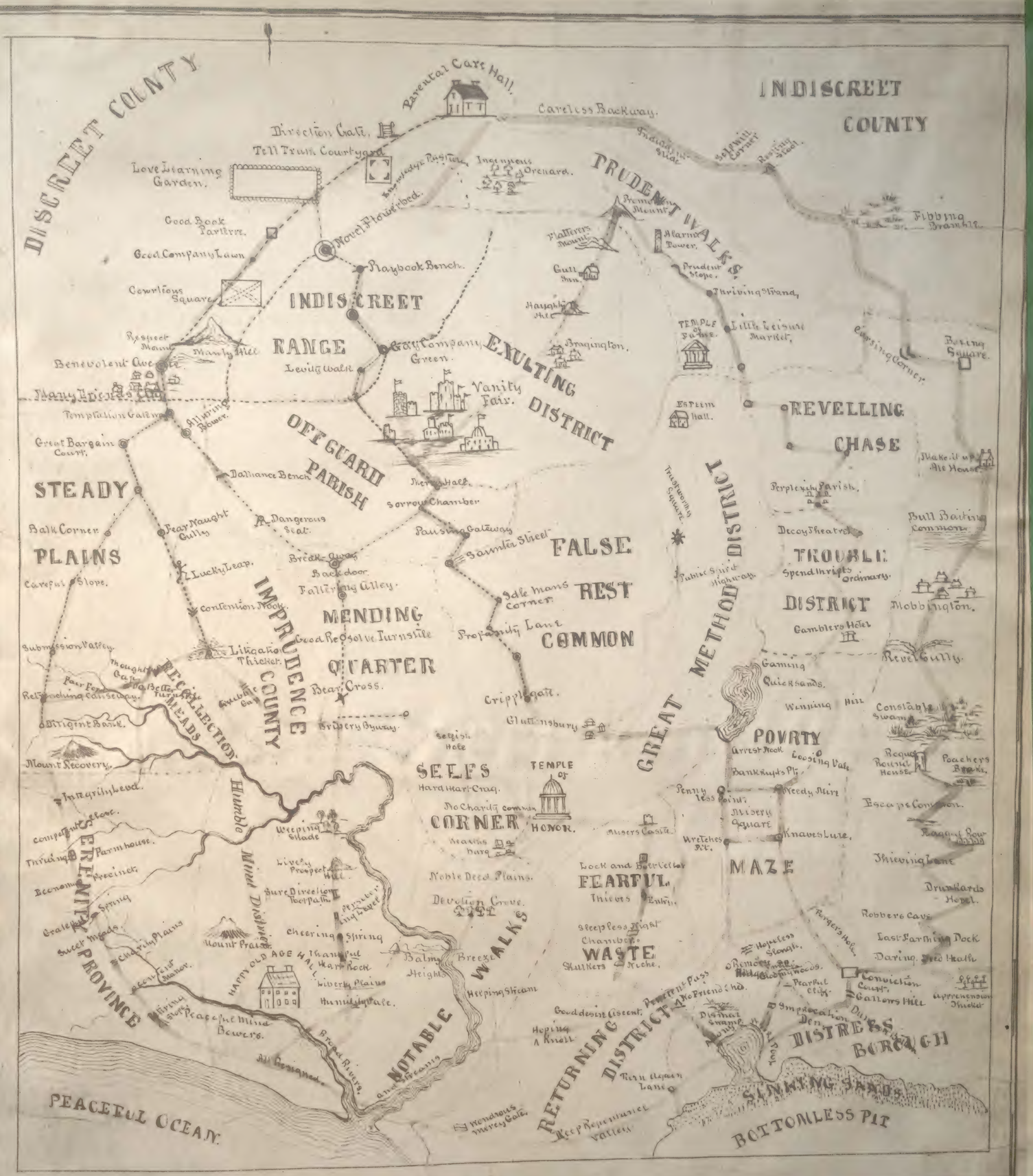
Owners have access to a list of 240 books all published before Philadelphia was founded by Penn.

Several of those books were already 200 years old when the Library Company purchased them 200 years ago.

That gives you an idea of the antiquities reposing in that stately temple of literature at Locust and Juniper streets.

* * * *

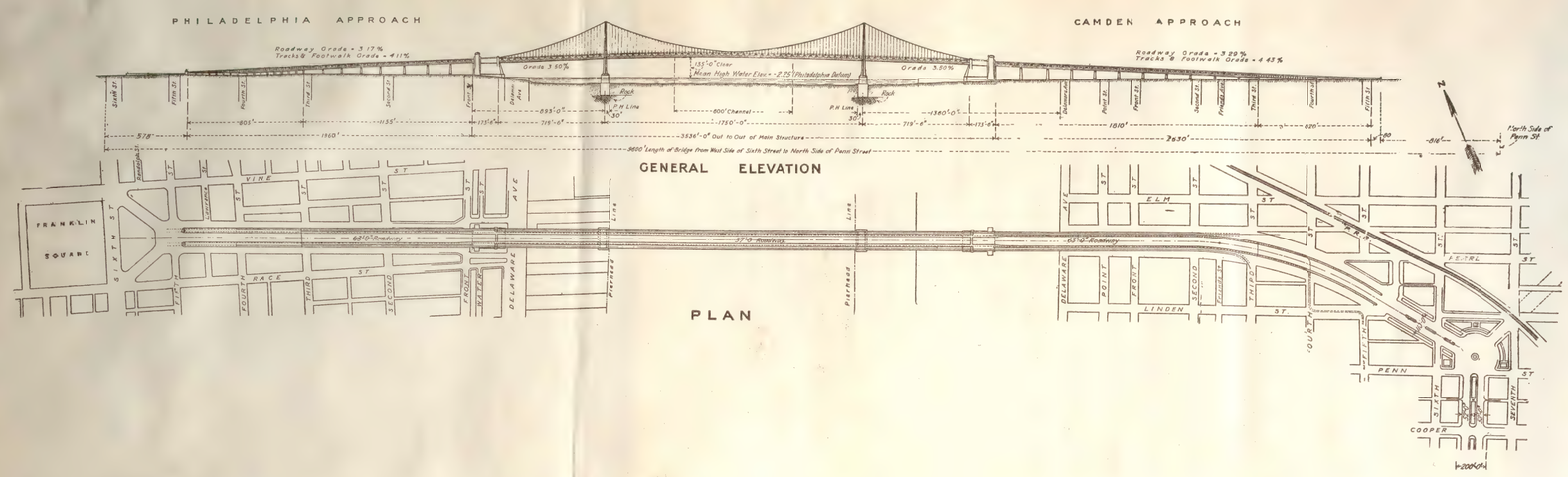
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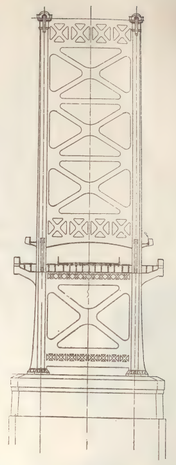


Drawn by Edward Conrad

A map of the paths of Life
by George Withers

Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Golden Thread
DSG Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density





CROSS SECTION

MAIN SPAN 1750 FEET, WORLD'S LARGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE

CLEARANCE ABOVE MEAN HIGH WATER ..... 135′ 0″

TOP OF TOWER TO MEAN HIGH WATER ..... 385′ 0″

CABLES:

- DIAMETER 30″
- EACH CABLE CONTAINS 16,531 GALVANIZED WIRES
- DIAMETER OF EACH WIRE, 0.2 INCH
- TOTAL LENGTH OF EACH CABLE, 3,534 FEET
- TOTAL WEIGHT OF CABLE, 6,100 TONS
- TOTAL LENGTH OF WIRE, 22,100 MILES

TOTAL QUANTITY OF STEEL ..... 50,000 TONS

TOTAL QUANTITY OF MASONRY ..... 320,000 CU. YARDS

TOTAL LENGTH OF BRIDGE ..... 1.82 MILES

VEHICULAR CAPACITY OF BRIDGE ..... 6,000 PER HOUR

ALL EXPOSED MASONRY IS OF GRANITE

WIDTH OF ROADWAY BETWEEN CURBS IS 57 FEET OR 3 FEET LESS THAN MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

TWO SURFACE CAR TRACKS AND TWO RAPID TRANSIT TRACKS MAKING A TOTAL WIDTH OF 125 FEET OVER ALL

BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE RIVER

CONNECTING

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND CAMDEN, N. J.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
JOINT COMMISSION

ADMIT BEARER

TO PIER 11 NORTH, DELAWARE AVENUE

ABOVE RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1922

2.30 P. M.

ON WISSAHICKON HEIGHTS

1

Far-reaching PHILADELPHIA beneath me in the plain,
Is mighty with a million things I cannot hope to own,
But "Clovernook" forever will the dearest spot remain
Of all the PENNSYLVANIAN homes that have to me been known.

2

Beside the SCHUYLKILL River and the bigger DELAWARE
Are palaces and offices and shops and mills galore,
Yet "Clovernook" is finely placed where pure ROXBORO air
From all the corners of the globe comes dancing round the door.

3

The domiciles of WILLIAM PENN, of FRANKLIN and GIRARD,
Of RITTENHOUSE, of WILLIAMSON, and WANAMAKER too,
Have "Clovernook" above them all, which none may disregard
Who in comparing altitudes insist on what is true.

4

The highest building in the bounds of all the city lines
Inhabited by people as a dwelling-house of course
Is "Clovernook" where I abide beside my trees and vines
And *rus-in-urbe* privacy will cheerfully endorse.

5

Short are the views in Park or Square, and stuffy seems the space;
When walking down the broadest streets some shadows always lie;
At "Clovernook" they never come the vistas to deface,
And we see more than other folks because we are so high.

6

Down in the vale the days are brief and all the nights are long,
Suggestive less of brightness than of gloominess and woe;
At "Clovernook" we have the heart to sing a cheerful song
Where dawning is the first to come and gloaming last to go.

7

Whate'er the future has in store no fate can take away
The growing days for ten years now by all of us enjoyed
At "Clovernook" in snow and shine, thro times both grave and gay
But in the main with hopefulness and happiness alloyed.

8

When PHILADELPHIA's name I note, wherever that may be
Spontaneously will always flash the gem upon its crown,
Dear "Clovernook" by MOTHER loved, and also loved by me,
Our SCOTTISH TOPAZ at the top of all the QUAKER TOWN!

January 25, 1920

JAMES D. LAW *
"Clovernook," Roxborough
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA!

—BY—

JAMES D. LAW.

AUTHOR OF:— "OUR FLAG," "COLUMBIA-CALEDONIA," "GOOD OLD PHILADELPHIA," "VICTORIA AT THE WHEEL," "ON WISSAHICKON HEIGHTS," "THE BONNY WOODS O' CLOVA," AND OVER FIFTY OTHER SONGS.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY

---OF---

THREE NATIVE SCOTSMEN:

Hugh Mercer, Paul Jones, James Wilson,

WHO DID MUCH FOR PENNSYLVANIA WHEN AMERICA WAS YOUNG, AND TO WHOM, AS TO WASHINGTON AND THEIR OTHER CONTEMPORARIES, THE AIR OF THIS SONG WAS AS FAMILIAR AS THE MUSIC OF "GOD SAVE THE KING," AND "YANKEE DOODLE."

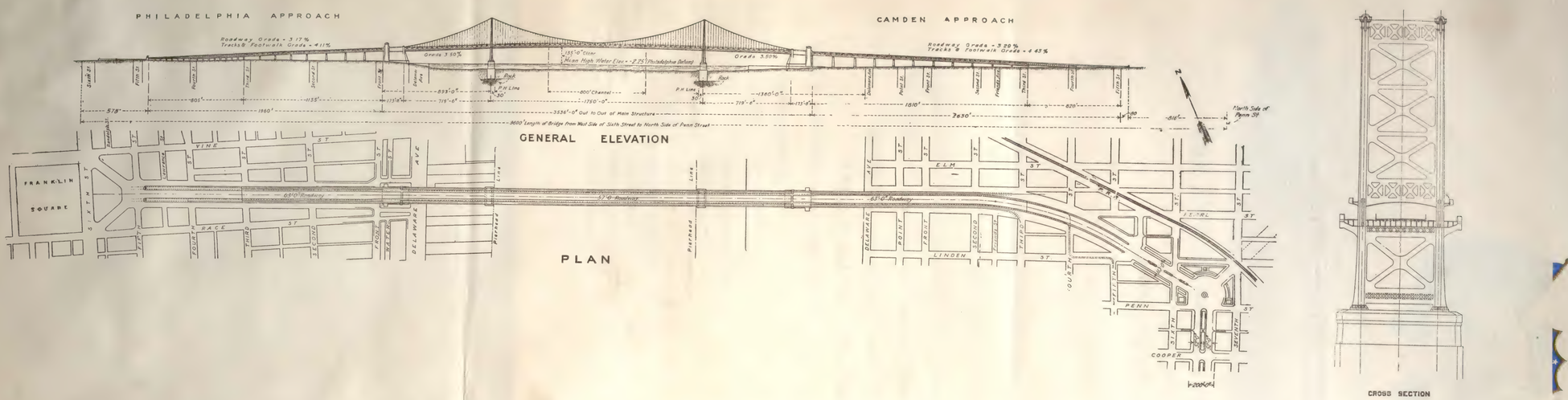
More copies of "Hurrah for Pennsylvania" may be had for *60 cents each,* or 2 copies for $1.00.

AUTOGRAPH EDITION.

To Library Company of Philadelphia

With the Compliments of: James D. Law.

Copyright by James D. Law.



CROSS SECTION

MAIN SPAN 1750 FEET, WORLD'S LARGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE

CLEARANCE ABOVE MEAN HIGH WATER ..... 135' 0"

TOP OF TOWER TO MEAN HIGH

DIAMETER 30"

EACH CABLE CONTAINS 16,5

DIAMETER OF EACH WIRE, 0

TOTAL LENGTH OF EACH CA

TOTAL WEIGHT OF CABLE, 6

TOTAL LENGTH OF WIRE, 22

TOTAL QUANTITY OF STEEL ..... 50,000 TONS

TOTAL QUANTITY OF MASONRY ..... 330,000 CU. YARDS

DELAWARE RIVER B
JOINT COMMISSI

ADMIT BEARER

TO PIER 11 NORTH, DELAWARE

ABOVE RACE STREET, PHILADELPHI

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 19

2.30 P. M.

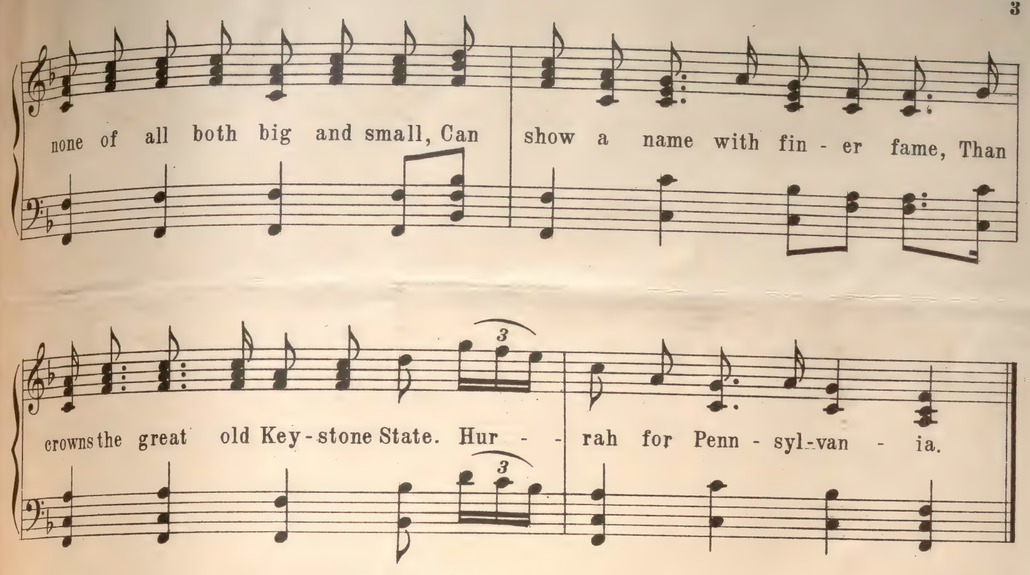
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HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Music from an old Scotch air, can be used as a Song, Dance or March



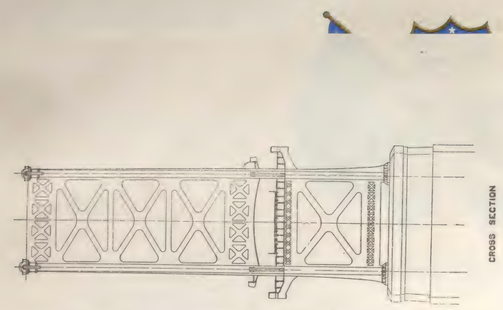
Copyright 1922 by James D. Law



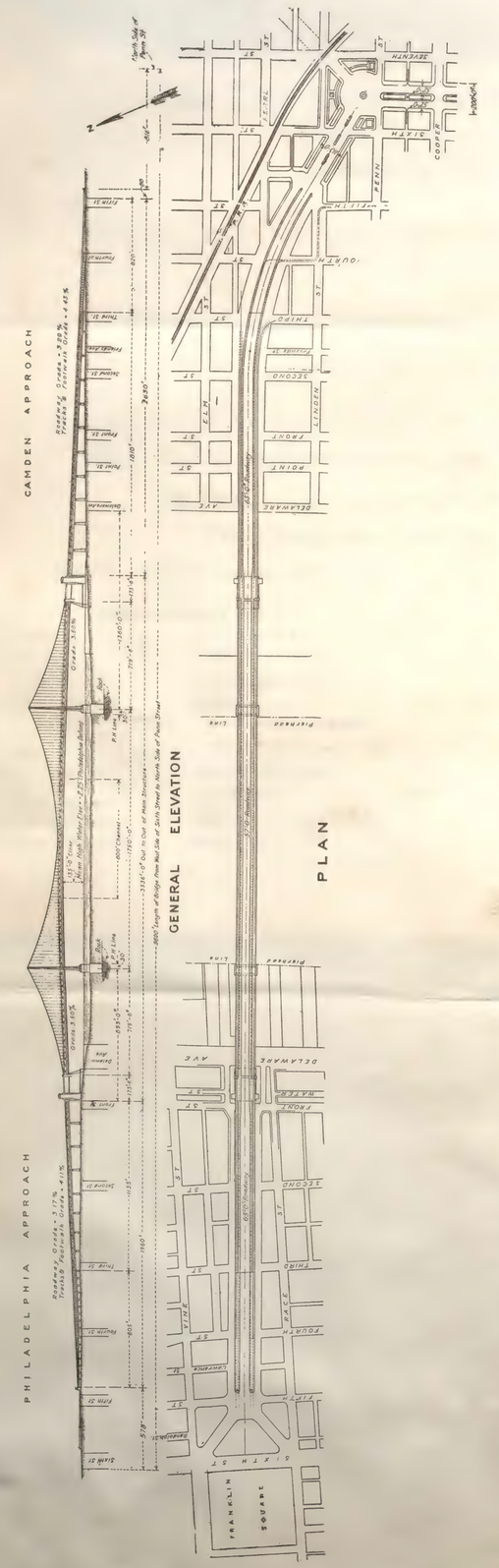
Since Independence burst the bars
Proclaiming us a nation
We have assembled many stars
Within our constellation.
But none of all both big and small
Can show a name with finer fame
Than crowns the great old Keystone State,–
Hurrah for Pennsylvania.

Let other poets weave their rhymes
Directing proud attention
To storied times and foreign climes
Which they delight to mention.
We need not roam away from home
Since we have here a Land more dear
In our own great old Keystone State,–
Hurrah for Pennsylvania.

Our highly favor'd Commonwealth
From her abundant treasure
Heaps on us happiness and health
In rich and brimming measure.
Her teeming soil repays our toil
And all who strive may truly thrive
Within the great old Keystone State,–
Hurrah for Pennsylvania.



CROSS SECTION



TOTAL QUANTITY OF STEEL.....50,000 TONS
TOTAL QUANTITY OF MASONRY.....320,000 CU. YARDS

MAIN SPAN 1750 FEET, WORLD'S LARGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE
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DELAWARE RIVER
JOINT COMMISSI

ADMIT BEARER

TO PIER 11 NORTH, DELAWARE

ABOVE RACE STREET, PHILADELPH

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 19
2.30 P. M.

"Law, James D.—Born, Lumsden, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, April 6, 1865. Came to United States 1886. Author of Dream o' Hame; Columbia-Caledonia; The Tartan in the Flag, and other Scottish and American poems, songs and ballads; The Seashore of Bohemia; Lancaster—Old and New; Here and There on Two Hemispheres; A Trip to Reading; My Cousin Shakespeare, etc., etc., all published, or produced for private circulation, and now entirely out of print; also several volumes of miscellaneous MSS. in verse and prose yet to be given to the public; the whole of the foregoing Original productions being the fruits of leisure hours only, and not allowed to interfere with the regular business of the writer. He expects in the near future to bring out some of the best examples of his *later* work." *See also "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in Pennsylvania," "The National Cyclopedia of American Biography," "Scots' and Scots' Descendants in America," "Modern Scottish Poets," etc., etc.*

From SOME OF 'THE CHOICE AND MASTER SPIRITS' of our Age:—

"Broad humor, fine sympathy, homely wisdom and cheerful philosophy expressed in spontaneous and musical verse. Among living Scottish poets MR. LAW is entitled to a foremost place. His book deserves a place on every bookshelf."—*Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald.* "Poetical power of a very high order. Humorous, pathetic, national, earnest."—*Toronto Week.* "We have rarely seen any better or truer piece of work."—*Dr. Wm. Alexander, in Aberdeen Free Press.* "A master of the Doric, nothing forced, all perfectly spontaneous. Most dexterous and happy in alliteration. Tender and beautiful poetry."—*T. C. Latto, in Brooklyn Times.* "Reminds us more of BURNS than any modern Scottish poet does. Writes pure Doric and displays true humor without vulgarity."—*Hamilton Advertiser* "Written in capital Scotch."—*Perthshire Constitutional.* "A combination of natural force, merriment, humor and patriotism. Dialect always racy as well as musical."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.* "A Scottish lark has established itself in his throat."—*William Freeland, in Glasgow Herald.* "A master of the Scottish dialect."—*Boston Herald.* "Has a fine swing and ring."—*Banffshire Journal.* "Has a most facile pen."—*Dundee Advertiser.* "Elevated in tone. Always refined."—*The Scottish American.* "Worthily upholds the national reputation"—*Dundee People's Journal.* "A true Singer."—*Kilmarnock Standard.* "Uses with point and melody his mother tongue."—*Fifeshire Journal.* "Possessed of a lively as well as of a patriotic muse. Full of intense Scottish American patriotism."—*London Spectator.* "One of our best Scottish poets."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

"MR. JAMES D. LAW, a traveler and a poet of distinction, has published an enlarged edition of his 'Lancaster—Old and New,' a pint of prose and a hogshead of verse. Agreeable and smooth-flowing, full of pleasant fancy, humor, local knowledge and reminiscence of that 'time-honor'd-Lancaster.' Felicities of nomenclature delight MR. LAW, and we believe he could set the Gazetteer to rhyme and make it a work of art."—*New York Sun, Editorial.*

"Some of us have been living in this good old city and county many years, and as we believe have been keeping our eyes and ears open to what has been going on around us during that time, but MR. LAW came along seeming endowed with all the seeing faculties of an old mythological hero, and saw a hundred times as much in one-tenth of the time. A Caledonian to the manner born, and as intensely patriotic as BURNS himself, MR. LAW has woven his material so dexterously and so wittily into such harmonious verse that the most exclusive coterie of Scottish poets would be proud to hail him as a fellow-craftsman and enroll his name among their own. His charming lines have a skill and deftness that turn criticism into admiration and praise."—*Dr. Diffenderfer, in Lancaster New Era.*

"The reader who makes welcome THE SEASHORE OF BOHEMIA soon discovers that he has given hospitality to a most welcome guest. MR. LAW has approached his task in a reverent spirit with a wide knowledge of his subject to guide him. The principal episodes of Shakespeare's whole life are portrayed in so dignified a manner as to evoke admiration for the spirit of the work. This book has a place in the library, and should find appreciative readers there."—*New York Dramatic Mirror.* * * * * *From John Stuart Blackie:* "Your rich geographical ditty reveals a true poet. If I had influence with the educators of the people I should certainly advise that the verses should be recited and sung in every school between the Dee and the Deveron. Your 'Domestic Duet' is a good piece of broad humor, thrown off with the fresh dramatic touch from real life for which Scottish song is so famous." *From James Whitcomb Riley:* "With hale greetings and acclaims. Your braw hame-poem is a wholesome lilt as well as musical." *From Alexander Anderson, "Surfaceman":* I have read it several times, and certainly each time with more pleasure. It is very graphic—all the pictures clearly defined, and not an inharmonious line in the whole poem." *From Dr. Robert Collyer:* Dear Jamie: It is a *paraphrase* to be proud of. Auld Rouse would have accepted it with as fair a joy as could be expected from one who had surpassed him in his own especial line." *From James Kennedy* (the Dean of Scottish American Poets): Your leading good quality is the natural, spontaneous, easy-going flow of words that happily round themselves into lyrical form. Spontaneity is the perfection of all art, and the hardest to attain. In this you are not excelled by any Scottish poet of our time. Your Scots is the purest of any I know in America." *From Andrew Carnegie:* "A true poet. Will not discredit Scotland." *From James MacAlister:* "Certainly quite a remarkable production. MR. LAW'S command of language is extraordinary." *From Col. R. G. Ingersoll:* "Your beautiful poems have given me real pleasure. They are full of good feeling—comradeship. They are genial and social, and *human*. Besides, they are perfectly natural. They come from the heart, as springs from the ground. Many of the verses are worthy of BURNS. The comic, the pathetic, smiles and tears, are side by side, and in nearly all the poems I find the pulse of joyous life. Nothing cynical, and nothing morose, nothing of night; appreciation, admiration, *morning* everywhere; good health in every line—nothing morbid, diseased or deformed, but all wholesome, natural and true. I congratulate you." *From Dr. Horace Howard Furness:* "The copy of your delightful 'Shakespeare's Gloves' duly reached me, and I have read and re-read, and re-read the poem with ever-increasing pleasure. It is charming. I think BURNS would have chuckled over the humor, appreciated the sentiment, and would have been glad to acknowledge the lines as his own. Can one half breadth be added to this towering praise? If it be possible, it does not lie in the power of Yours very cordially."

In addition to the foregoing, several Presidents, Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Congressmen, and many of our foremost Educators, Editors, Critics, Lights and other Celebrities on both sides of the Atlantic, have expressed, IN WRITING, their warm appreciation of MR. LAW'S literary work. Of those named, in the following lists, by no means exhaustive, nor arranged in order of merit, MR. LAW has enjoyed frendships or fellowships and correspondence that he values beyond fame or fortune. Some are dear for local or personal reasons, many are World Leaders in their lines, and quite a few are with THE IMMORTALS:—

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Whittier, Whitman, Traubel, Lloyd Mifflin, Alfred Austin, Bertram Dobell, Pope Leo XIII, Dr. Hen... Canon Harford, Christopher Morley, Tom Daly, Rae-Brown, Robert Ford, Wye Smith, John Burroughs, Edwin Markham, Stewart-... J. Morrison Davidson, Sir Wm. Allan, Peter Ross, Dr. John D. Ross, Sir Wm. Robertson Nicoll, "Gramin," "Poute," "Tammas Bodkin," "Mains and Hilly," Dr. John M. Bulloch, Wm. Will, Sir George Greenwood, Wm. H. Burr, Ernest Law, J. Pierpont Morgan, W... Laffan, W. T. Harris, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Harry Lauder, Durward Lely, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Rosebery, W. E. Gladstone, ... Alfred Russel Wallace, A. Melville Bell, Wallace Bruce, John Imrie, James Scott Skinner, Major Pond, Donald Dinnie, ... Marconi, Orville Wright, Hudson Maxim, Frederic Harrison, Earl Haig, Sir A. J. F. Reid, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, Sir Gilbert ... F. W. Woolworth, Joseph Fels, A. B. Farquhar, James Shand, Dr. Felix E. Schelling, Emil P. Albrecht, R. C. Auld, Wm. ... Judge W. C. Benet, D. M. Henderson, D. B. Henderson, Craibe Angus, J. C. Ewing, D. H. Edwards, Geoffrey Buckwalter, ... B. Elliott, Dr. D. McNaught, J. Liddell Kelly, E. S. Moser, J. C. Hannon, John D. Smith, P. J. Anderson, J. J. Calder, ... Calder, Jos. M. Huston, Stirling Calder, Herman Miller, Peter Miller, F. C. Sturm, Dr. J. F. Tocher, John Marr, Dr. Frank ... Vizetelly, Dr. E. J. Cattell, George Morgan, Adam Dingwall, Hector A. Smith, James Sim, George E. MacDonald, A. M. Stewart, John Shedden, ... Mitchell, John C. Forbes, Sir John Leng, Harry Bonsall, Thomas B. Harned, Sir James Dewar, Hugh Munro, J. W. R. Collins, James Moir, Bertram ... Baer, J. P. McCaskey, J. W. B. Bausman, W. R. Smith, Wm. Thomson, Geo. C. Watson, J. H. Dalton, A. R. Gunn, J. M. Orr, Richard Wightman, R. Mc... Lawrance, Wm. Carnie, Dr. Joseph Ogilvie, Joseph Dunbar, Geo. W. Anderson Bey, Nicola d'Ascenzo, Abdul Rahman, Juan F. Portuondo, The ... Bros., The Meynells, The Mittens, Justice J. Hay Brown, W. L. Ketler, Wm. B. Smith, M. F. Hanson, Gen. Huidekoper, Chas. M. Schwab, ... John Frederick Lewis, W. C. Sproul, John G. Johnson, James Gay Gordon, W. U. Hensel, B. C. Forbes, H. F. Miller, J. F. Preston, Thomas Gallaher, ... Geddes, J. McCombie Murray, Bertram Shapleigh, Alfred H. Louis, Stephen Reid, Wm. M. Callingham, Robert Donald, Dr. Newell Dwight ... Sir Sidney Lee, B. J. McGrann, Israel Smith Clare, A. K. McClure, Frank B. McClain, George W. Childs, Carl Laemmle, Lewis J Selznick, W. F. ... S. F. Houston, Chas. L. Huston, E. T. Stotesbury, James Oliver, Walter Scott, John Wanamaker, Gifford Pinchot, John D. Rockefeller, Annie ... Marie Corelli, Annie Grey, Jean Armour Burns Brown, Ellen Terry, Etc., Etc., Etc.

JAMES D. LAW, "Clovernook," Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

86. Author of DREAM
ngs and ballads; THE
READING; MY COUSIN
lso several volumes of
productions being the
ects in the near future
in Pennsylvania," "*The*
etc., etc.

of our Age:—

eous and musical verse
ce on every bookshelf.—
onal, earnest."—*Toronto*
Free Press. "A master of
. Tender and beautiful
oet does. Writes purest
otch."—*Perthshire Constit.*
y as well as musical."—
egow Herald. "A master
as a most facile pen."—
olds the national reputa-
lody his mother tongue
American patriotism."—

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pleasant fancy, humor
delight MR. LAW, and
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manner as to evoke ad-
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Anderson, "*Surfaceman*"
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It is a *paraphrase* to be
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Spontaneity is the pet-
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is extraordinary." *From*
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Educators, Editors, Critics, Le
LAW'S literary work.
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their lines, and quite a few

POPE LEO XIII, DR. HEN
WIN MARKHAM, STEWART-E
"POUTE," "TAMMAS BODKI
W, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, W
EBERY, W. E. GLADSTONE,
OND, DONALD DINNIE, EDM
PEYSTER, SIR GILBERT PAR
, R. C. AULD, WM. WAL
EOFFREY BUCKWALTER, AL
SON, J. J. CALDER, ALEX
JOHN MARR, DR. FRAN
M. STEWART. JOHN SHEDDEN,
OLLINS. JAMES MOIR, BERTRA
RICHARD WIGHTMAN, R. MOR
JUAN F. PORTUONDO, THE HI
CHAS. M. SCHWAB, JUDGE
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From New York Times
Nov. 9. 1924

EXPERIENCES IN A LIBRARY

The Problems the School Librarian Faces, the Characters He Meets and the Interesting Incidents That Enliven the Work Are Discussed

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question has been asked, How many of the products of the library schools really become good librarians? The whole system is one of routine and figures, with scarcely any individuality. A contemporary tells us that one meets librarians sometimes who in no wise seem to have benefited by their environment, who speak lightly of reading and books and who seem to have no more notion than the material they handle in their work might belong to them than does the clerk in a hat store.

It doesn't seem to make very much difference, their doing certain things or not doing them. They either do them or they don't do them, whichever it is, with the same spirit. They are not really, down in their hearts, true to the books. One can hardly help feeling vaguely, persistently resentful over having them about. One never comes on one loving a book. They seem to be servants most of them, book chambermaids. They do not care anything about a library, but just seem to be going around remembering rules in it. It has been said that librarians do not read and that many simply know the books by their titles and covers, and that they have a mere superficial knowledge of the contents.

I think this is hardly a fair statement, because many have the desire to read, but it is impossible to do this without interruption during the busy seasons, which spoils every pleasure of reading. One cannot neglect those who come to the libraries for literature, as they want attention intermittently.

To inform themselves thoroughly, librarians are told to consult dictionaries and encyclopedias and not spend time seeking for material on a subject which is pretty vague to them. Much time is often saved by consulting the best special encyclopedias on a subject, not only for the definite information, but also for possible bibliographies referring to the best material. But do not place too much dependence on the usefulness of encyclopedias. Only recently I was told by a gentleman that the great, ponderous scholarly work, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, was chiefly distinguished for what it does not contain. Speaking of reference books, I believe I can say without fear of contradiction that Poole's Index to periodicals and the Reader's Guide to periodicals are the best works of reference in a library, and I shudder to think what librarians would do if they were suddenly deprived of them.

The old-fashioned librarian is rapidly disappearing. Time was when one could almost tell a librarian on the street—he looked so much like "Leary's old book store" trade-mark—the old gentlemen standing on a ladder perusing a book. There are still a few in harness of the old school, those who received their practical experience in a library and who were brought up with the institution.

It was the old librarian's critical faculty which was often called into requisition. He usually knew the tastes of the readers who frequented the library, and time and again he was met with the question, "What have you that's worth reading?" I am not in the least denying that the new librarians are good enough—that is, might be good enough; but as things are going today many somehow seem to contribute toward making a library a conscious and stilted place.

There is no place like a library to study character, and nowhere could one meet so many human beings, who come in day after day for years sometimes, and then suddenly drop out of sight. In my early days at the library a Mr. Beyerle, a scholarly gentleman, never missed a day. He was quite a linguist, with a knowledge of six or eight languages, and quite a wit. He had a nickname for many of our habitués. One of our regular visitors he called the "Senator," another he called "the man in black," or rather "der schwarz angekleidete." One day I missed him and wondered what had become of him. Several weeks later I met him on the street and asked him why he hadn't been to the library. He replied, "I am tired of books, and will never go to the library again." He kept his word.

A short time later he joined the majority.

If it wasn't for a little diversion occasionally, library work would become monotonous. One day a lady asked if there was anything in the library about a Mr. C——, one of her ancestors, who was a friend of Washington. There surely must be something in Washington's writings about him, and, of course, she was very much disappointed when nothing was found. Later, by consulting the directory of that period, it was discovered that Mr. C—— was a barber.

Sometimes we come in contact with one who is more or less cranky. A few weeks ago a gentleman came in the library and wanted some trivial matter. He said he was referred to our library by another. When I asked why he didn't get the information there he said it required too much diplomacy and red tape to see the officials, who are mostly hidden from sight.

Many expect the libraries of today to be a human encyclopedia and bureau of information. Recently we were asked for a picture of Aesculapius, a list of those who signed the death warrant of Charles I., how old Emperor William is, the statistics of Alsace-Lorraine on imports, exports and agriculture in 1870, &c. So one can realize that the librarian's life isn't always a bed of roses in his occupation as a dispenser of literature.

A person may come in the library and ask for a dozen books on a certain subject, or rather on what he thinks will bear on the subject, and then be utterly disappointed. Why? Because if he placed a little confidence in the judgment of the librarian he would be more apt to get the information with greater facility and save time and trouble. One has to make some allowances for experience. I have seen college students looking for material who appeared to be as helpless as children.

There is no end of trouble to the librarian on account of the too frequent duplication of titles of books. Quantities of books are published where two or more bear the same name. This often makes it very puzzling to the librarian. For example, "The Fortune Hunter" is by David Graham Phillips and Lewis Joseph Vance. There is a "Belinda," by Broughton and Edgeworth, "The Country Doctor" by Balzac and Jewitt, "The Open Door" by Howard and Oliphant, "Rob Roy" by Grant and Scott and "The Pirate" by Cooper and Scott.

It is amusing sometimes when books are asked for by the wrong title, but I suppose all librarians have that experience, and it certainly keeps one guessing. Soon after "The Heavenly Twins" was published it was asked for by the title of "God's Children."

"Where Love Is" was called "Love's Watches," "The Canon in Residence" was called "The Perpetual Curate," "Queed" was asked for under the names of "Queen" and "Q-ed"; "The Unknown Isle" and "On the Branch," by Coulevain, were called "Undiscovered Island" and "The Branch," and "Old Wives for New," by David Graham Phillips, was asked for by the title of "Old Rhymes for New," by David Graham Hook."

DAVID C. KNOBLAUCH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1924.

...THINKS OF US.

One Hundred Years Ago

(From the U. S. Gazette of Jan. 15, 1830.)

WHEN the Life and Correspondence of the late Mr. Thomas Jefferson was issued a few months since we heard loud encomiums upon the character and writings of the great man from religious as well as secular papers. ...er to discredit Federalism. But w... must they say now that somebody has read the book—these editors of course had not—and find that he, the cornerstone of their political creed, sneered at every item of their religious dogmas and likened the mystery of their Saviour's incarnation to the fable of Minerva's birth.

We have before us several communications with reference to the course which, it is said, the Library Company of Philadelphia has pursued with reference to Mr. Jefferson's works. It was not our intention to make any remark upon these communications, and by silence to show that we did not think proper to insert them. But, as our reasons for so doing are asked by some that we cannot reach by any other means, it is proper for us to state what appears to have been forgotten, that the Library Company is not a public institution, nor are its directors amenable to the public for any measures they may pursue in discharge of the duties delegated to them by the stockholders, providing, of course, that the rights of the public are not invaded by them.

STEAM...

Dec 21, 1930

PUBLIC LEDGER—

LIBRARY PRESERVES ITS FIRST VOLUMES

Nucleus of America's Initial Lending Institution Still Treasured at Ridgway Branch

BOOK ORDER ALSO INTACT

Next summer the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin, will arrive at the venerable age of 200 years.

To see how the tastes of the first users of the oldest lending library in the United States compare with the habits of book borrowers who frequent the libraries of today, Librarian David C. Knoblauch yesterday brought out the two-century-old minutes of the Library Company and turned to a record of the library's first order for an importation of books.

And Bunford Samuel, librarian of the Ridgway Branch, at Broad and Christian streets, did better yet—he brought forth from the shelves the volumes which arrived from London in October, 1732, to form the nucleus of the Library Company's present large collection.

The minutes reveal that the six directors who signed the book order were Benjamin Franklin, through whose initiative this first lending library in the United States was started; William Parsons, Philip Syng, Jr., Thomas Godfrey, Anthony Nicholas and Robert Grace.

While Franklin had a hand in deciding what books to include in that first order, the list was based on the advice of William Logan, son of James Logan, William Penn's secretary, whose own private library, later known as the Loganian Library, now is among the treasures in the Ridgway Branch.

Classics on List

Any fiction in the first purchase? Yes, indeed. There were Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained." And there are bits of almost-fiction to be found in the Spectator and the Tatler, also included in that first purchase, along with the Guardian and with Addison's complete works.

Other works of the imagination were not lacking. There was Euclid, for instance—and mathematics is the greatest triumph of unalloyed imagination. Another toothsome morsel of the sort was d'Hospital's "Conic Sections"; another, Ozanam's "Course of Mathematics." And some of the scientific, historical and biographical works in the shipment would be regarded by modern authorities as reeking in fantastic fiction.

A very few of these first books still are read with enjoyment, just as in Franklin's day—such as Plutarch's "Lives," or Homer or Milton. And some of the narratives of voyages are of permanent interest.

But most of these volumes are as dead as mummies. For history and science continually are rewritten, in the light of expanding knowledge, and most of the books Franklin and his friends ordered from England, though in their own day compendiums of wisdom, today are of slight interest save to a plodding investigator.

Here are some titles:

Keil's Astronomical Lectures; Drake's Anatomy; Sidney on Government; Moral Essays by the Sieurs du Port Royal; Cousay's Art of Thinking; Gordon's Grammar; Brightland's English Grammar; Greenwood's English Grammar; Helvetius' Chronology; Wood's Institutes; Allen's Synopsis; Ray's Wisdom of God; the Lay Monastery; Philip's Grammar, and Quincy's Physical Lexicon.

Nation's First Library Books



Ledger Photo

This picture shows Bunford Samuel, Branch, displaying to Franklin Bache Benjamin Franklin, the first books im Library Company of Philadelphia, of wh and himself librarian from December

Ancient Atlas Still There

More alluring to most present-day visitors, perhaps, would be a five-volume geographical atlas which shows strikingly how frontiers have changed in 200 years, or a Historia Litteraria; or Switzer's Gardening; or a treatise on architecture according to Palladio; or Chevalier Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus.

The Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of which Sir Isaac Newton then was president, gives opportunity to see what sort of scientific contributions were being printed in that epoch. And Boerhave's Chemistry shows the state of that science at the time. And "The Law of Nature and of Nations," by Baron Puffendorf, sometime Counsellor of State of the King of Sweden and of the King of Prussia, is a landmark in the history of writings on international law.

Among other books in this original importation of the Library Company were Xenophon: "Memorable Things of Socrates"; "Turkish Spy"; "The Compleat Tradesman"; Bailey's Dictionary; Rapin's History of England; Vertot's Revolutions; Stanley's Lives of the Philosophers; Gordon's Annals of Tacitus and a life of Charles XII, King of Sweden.

Besides the directors already mentioned, there were Thomas Hopkinson, Thomas Cadwalader, John Jones, Jr., and Isaac Pennington, while William Coleman was treasurer and Joseph Brentnall secretary—an office later held by Franklin.

The Library Company originally kept its books at the home of one of its members—Robert Grace—on Pew-...

LIBRARIANS TO HEAR TALK ON RIDGWAY BRANCH WORK

Austin K. Gray Will Speak at Session Tonight

Austin K. Gray, librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will speak at a joint meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Library Club to be held tonight in Ridgway branch of the Library Company.

His talk will be on the work of the Ridgway branch. The Ridgway Library building is one of the finest examples of Doric architecture in this country and was erected by the executors of the estate of Dr. James Rush.

In it are deposited the Loganian Library of 11,000 volumes and a collection of Revolutionary and Colonial literature. Other collections of unusual interest are those on Americana, broadsides and playbills, chess, older editions of the classics, Egyptology, American geology, Methodism, bound newspapers, Master of the Rolls series and other historical works published by the British Government.

A LIBRARY BICENTENNIAL

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—I had the pleasure of reading Miss Sarah Lowrie's article, "Shall the Ridgway Library's First Editions Be Sold to Serve a Celebration Feast?" in your issue of February 22. Under the guise of a trenchant critic, Miss Lowrie so obviously writes as a good friend of the library company that I must at once record my thanks and appreciation.

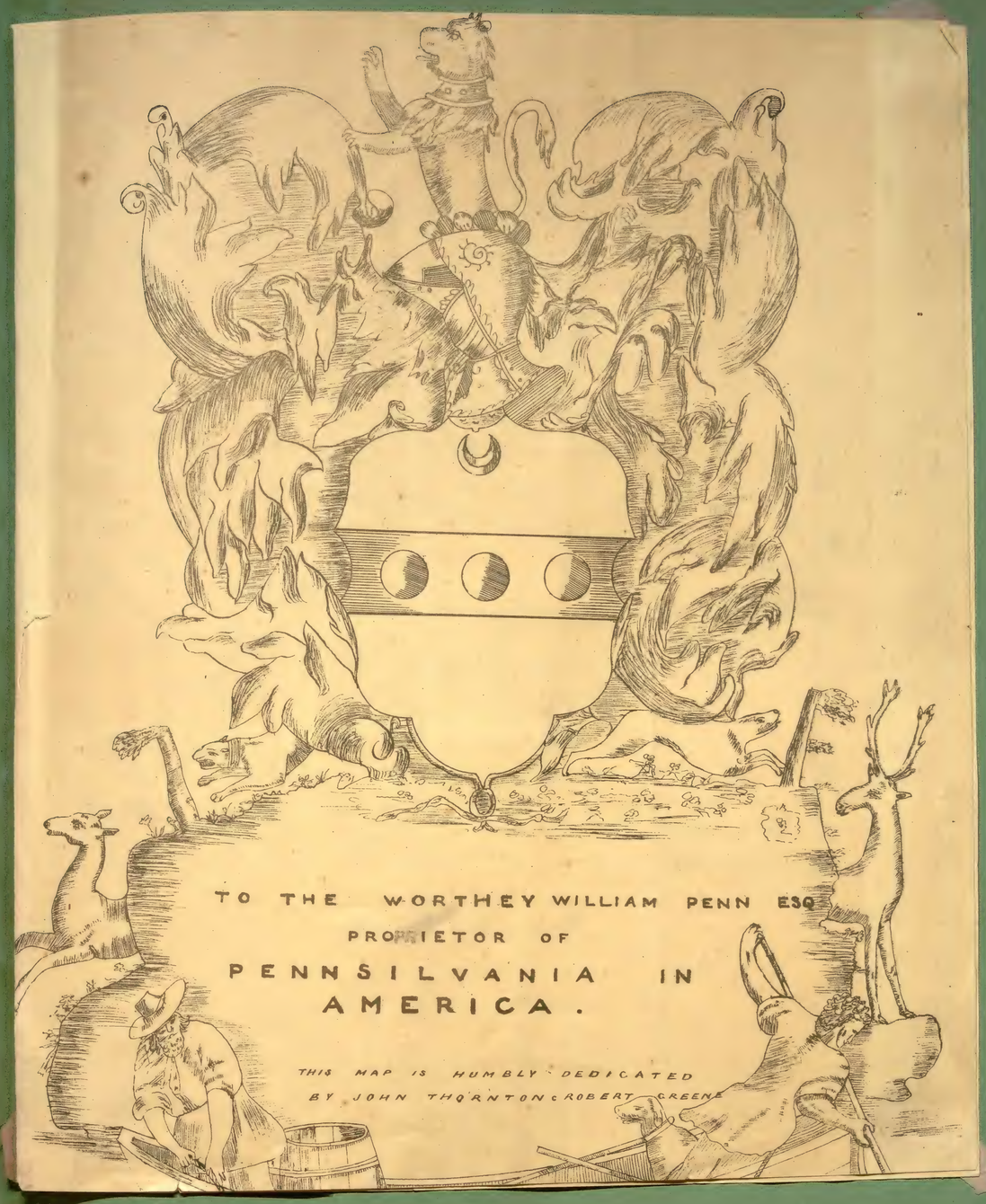
The situation, however, is not so tragic as her caption would suggest. The library company has not considered the proposal that any valuable books in the library should be sold to serve the shareholders, as Miss Lowrie ironically expresses it, "with salad and chicken croquettes," on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration on April 21 next. These will be supplied gratis out of available library funds without distraint upon a first edition of "Paradise Lost."

Miss Lowrie has kindly given Mr. Wister's appeal for contributions for the bicentennial celebration a wider circulation than we had dared to hope for. For that in particular I wish to thank her. Her notice has already had a stimulating effect in replies to that appeal. Might I, however, as the circular has now received public notice, correct one impression that readers of her article might possibly receive.

It is usual with other institutions than the library company to celebrate a bicentennial or similar anniversary by publishing an illustrated record of their history. Such a volume involves a certain outlay of money. It is again usual with other institutions to give their members an opportunity to contribute, if they care, toward the production of such a volume. It is in pursuance of that tradition that Mr. Wister has issued his appeal. Considering the occasion and the purpose for which the appeal was made, members of the library company will not think the moderate sum asked for by Mr. Wister too great a charge.

Miss Lowrie has made the spectacle of a library selling its valuable books to private collectors so magnificently absurd that after her masterly treatment of the subject it can never again be considered seriously. I might add, however, a few remarks upon the fact to which her article draws attention, viz., that the library company, though possessing the most interesting and valuable collection of books in the city, is not as rich as she would wish it to be. No library is as well endowed as its friends desire. The library company, once its bicentennial is past, must look toward the future.

We wish to do many things—to make our treasures more available to scholars and to the public, to give members more efficient service, to be able to buy m... books, to obtain an up-to-date catalo... to pay better salaries for service gi... en the time comes, the money fo... things can be raised, but it will ... by selling the title to a ... brary vali...



COMMISSIONERS HALL,

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Erected about the Year 1750, *originally designed for the Head Quarters of the British Barracks, Campington, Philadelphia Co. Mr. Walton in his Annals, says:*

"It was built in the Northern Liberties soon after the defeat of Braddock's army; and arose from the necessity, as it was alleged, of making better permanent provision for troops deemed necessary to be among us for our future protection. Many of the people had so petitioned the king—not then being so sensative of the presence of "standing armies" as their decendants have since become.

The parade and "pomp of war" which their erection produced in the former peaceful city of Penn, gave it an attraction to the town's people, and being located "far out of town," it was deemed a pleasant walk to the country and fields, to go out and see the long range of houses, the long lines of kilted and bonneted Highlanders, and to "hear the spirit stirring fife and soul inspiring drum!" Before that time, the fields there were a far land, severed from all connexion with the city by the marsh meadows of Pegg. No Second street road before existed: and for the convenience and use of the army a causeway was formed across those wet grounds in the line of the present Second street, along the front of what is now called Sansom row.

The ground plot of the barracks extended from Second to Third street, and from St. Tamany to Green street, having the officers' quarters—a large three story brick building on Third street, the same now standing and used as the Northern Liberties Town Hall. The parade ground fronted upon Second street, shut in by an ornamental palisade fence on the line of that street. The aged John Brown told me the whole area was a field of Buckwheat, which was cut off, and the barracks built thereon and tenanted by three thousand men, all in the same year; the houses were all of brick, two stories high, and a portico around the whole hollow square. These all stood until after the war of Independence, when they were torn down, and the lots sold for the benefit of the public. It was from the location of these buildings that the whole region thereabout was familliarly called "Campington."

The building is remarkable for the neatness of its form, and must have been considered in its early day a superior order of structure, and affords ample field for the pencil. Indeed its peculiar association with the primitive but patriotic past, shows the propriety of retaining it as a sacred relic.

Historians Extend Felicitations

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will extend its Bicentenary congratulations to its neighbor across Locust street— the Library Company of Philadelphia—by making its special exhibit for all this week a document in Franklin's handwriting, signed not only by the founder of the Library Company, but by his fellow directors, under date of May 28, 1733. It reads as follows:

"We the subscribers hereto Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia do hereby agree and promise each one of us with and to the rest that we will endeavor at all Times hereafter to duly attend at the Monthly Meetings of the said Directors and at such intervening Meetings as shall at such Monthly Meetings be by the Directors present agreed on

"And if it happens we are absent from any of the said Monthly Meetings we will as soon after as we conveniently can repair to the Library in order to know of the Librarian if any intervening Meetings have been agreed on. By which we will govern our Selves And upon every Failure of attending at any of the aforementioned Meetings we will at our next appearance in a Meeting of the said Directors either Monthly or by Adjournment forfeit and pay for Each of us One pint of Wine.

"Witness our Hands hereto the 28th Day of May 1733——" No Reasons shall be pleaded for absence And the Time of Attendance shall be at or befor the Hour of Nine"

The document is signed: "B. Franklin, Wm. Rawle, John Jones, Jr., Henry Pratt, Hugh Roberts, Thos. Hopkinson, Wm. Parsons, Thos. Cadwalader, Thos. Godfrey" and "Rob. Grace."

KELLOGG PLACES *WREATH*

IT IS difficult to tell in these last weeks of a very active season in town just where capacity audiences are likely to swarm, since the suburbs are now inviting us to go out of bounds. However, curiosity generally plays a large part in our decisions as to where to go.

Take, for instance, so mild a diversion, generally speaking, as the annual meeting of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Ordinarily, the perfunctory voting and acceptance of the annual report engages the attention of only a few of the stockholders. But every now and then there has been a great turnout, and one looks about in astonishment at scores of old Philadelphians whom one ignorantly supposed had long since departed to join the ancesiral circles above. This year there has been a breeze that blew o'er Eden of a somewhat disturbing nature and an exchange of veiled allusions somewhat piquing to one's curiosity as to how those in opposition are taking the side thrusts. Quite characteristically, however, the Board of Directors maintains an aloof position of superior knowledge not to be shared by the mere stockholders, perhaps under the cautionary supposition that the least said the soonest mended.

But on the mere chance that something might be said, it is quite possible that more of the stockholders than usual may turn up at the annual meeting. Perhaps there is nowhere left on the map of the whole city, even in the enclave of the Historical Society, where one may gauge what was Philadelphia and what is intrinsically Philadelphia still, as one sometimes chances upon at those library meetings.

Meanwhile, the directorate is to be congratulated on the issuance of a very able monthly magazine dealing with the new books on hand and with valuable possessions hidden away from most of the subscribers in remote regions of the building's book shelves.

LIBRARY TO SHOW PRICELESS BOOKS

Company Franklin Founded Displays Them Thursday at Bicentenary Exercises

OWEN WISTER TO GIVE TALK

The Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin July 1, 1731, will hold its Bicentennial celebration in its building at Locust and Juniper streets at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon with addresses by Owen Wister, the novelist, its president; Austin K. Gray, librarian, and Miss Agnes Repplier, distinguished essayist.

The exercises will be the formal opening, also, of an exhibition of some of the priceless treasures among the 280,000 volumes in the library's possession.

Visitors will have opportunity to see a number of issues of the Poor Richard Almanac from 1737 on and many other books and pamphlets published by Franklin—himself the author of many of them. Among these is his first work, on "Paper Currency."

Old Volumes on Display

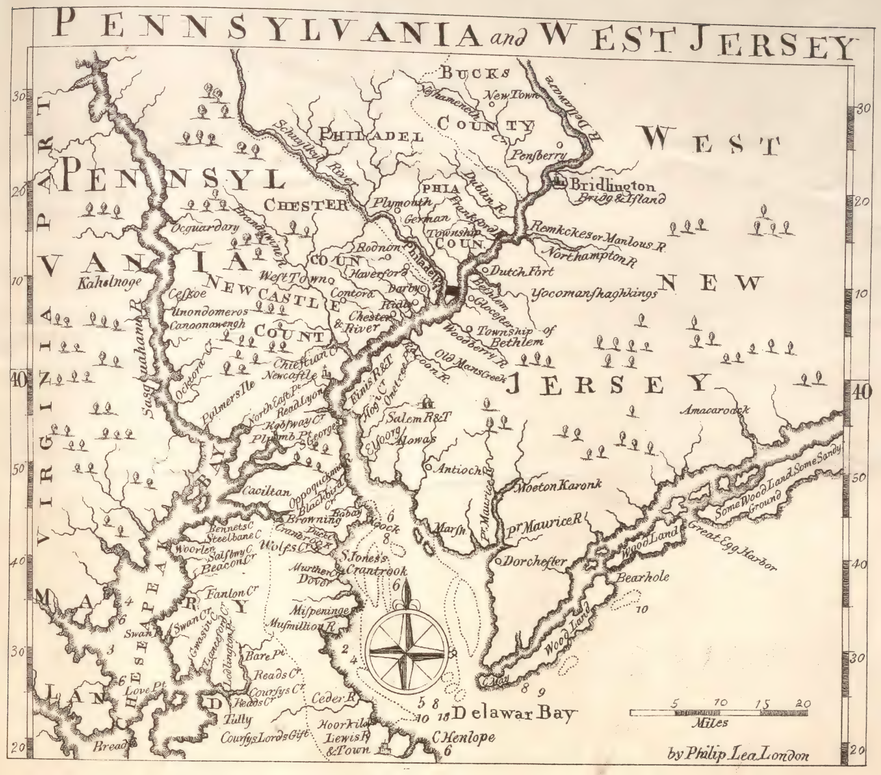
They can see, too, the first edition of "Hakluyt's Voyages," published in London in 1589; Captain John Smith's "Description of New England," 1616, and his "Virginia," printed in 1624; Plantagenet Beauchamp's "A Description of New Albion," 1648; Ralph Sandiford's "Anti-Slavery Tract," surreptitiously issued by Franklin in 1732; Dr. James Logan's translation of Cicero's "Cato Major" and the only surviving copy of Richard Frame's poem, "A Short Description of Pennsylvania," printed by Bradford in 1692.

Another work which probably is unique to be shown is "Invitation Serieuse aux Habitants de l'Illinois," supposed to have been written by Chevalier Rocheblave. It is regarded as the first work ever published [illegible] the very rare work to be displayed [illegible] Rawle's "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich," printed by Keiner in 1725.

Rare Bibles to Be Seen

The first two complete Bibles ever printed in the United States will be exhibited—John Eliot's Indian translation, of 1663, which was the first good piece of bookmaking in the United States, and the Saur German Bible of 1743. No Bible in English was printed in this country until 1782. A superb illuminated Bible of about 1400—executed by [illegible] James Bible of 1611.

[illegible] book about Virginia published eight years before the Mayflower arrived in Massachusetts will be shown —"Laws Divine and Moral for the Colony of Virginia," 1612, written by William Strachey, who was a personal friend of Shakespeare. Another fascinating book to be exhibited is Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World," in which he told about "witchcraft" in New England. The library owns the Boston edition, but is not in good condition and so the shown will be one published [illegible] nd in 1693.



Fac-Simile.
Lithographed by F. Bourquin 104 Hudson St. Phila

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"And if it happens we are absent from any of the said Monthly Meetings we will as soon after as we conveniently can repair to the Library in order to know of the Librarian if any intervening Meetings have been agreed on By which we will govern our Selves And upon every Failure of attending at any of the aforementioned Meetings we will at our next appearance in a Meeting of the said Directors either Monthly or by Adjournment forfeit and pay for Each of us One pint of Wine.

"Witness our Hands hereto the 28th Day of May 1733—— No Reasons shall be pleaded for absence And the Time of Attendance shall be at or befor the Hour of Nine"

The document is signed: "B. Franklin, Wm. Rawle, John Jones, Jr., Henry Pratt, Hugh Roberts, Thos. Hopkinson, Wm. Parsons, Thos. Cadwalader, Thos. Godfrey" and "Rob. Grace."

IT IS difficult to tell in these last weeks of a very active season in town just where capacity audiences are likely to swarm, since the suburbs are now inviting us to go out of bounds. However, curiosity generally plays a large part in our decisions as to where to go.

Take, for instance, so mild a diversion, generally speaking, as the annual meeting of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Ordinarily, the perfunctory voting and acceptance of the annual report engages the attention of only a few of the stockholders. But every now and then there has been a great turnout, and one looks about in astonishment at scores of old Philadelphians whom one ignorantly supposed had long since departed to join the ancestral circles above. This year there has been a breeze that blew o'er Eden of a somewhat disturbing nature and an exchange of veiled allusions somewhat piquing to one's curiosity as to how those in opposition are taking the side thrusts. Quite characteristically, however, the Board of Directors maintains an aloof position of superior knowledge not to be shared by the mere stockholders, perhaps under the cautionary supposition that the least said the soonest mended.

But on the mere chance that something might be said, it is quite possible that more of the stockholders than usual may turn up at the annual meeting. Perhaps there is nowhere left on the map of the whole city, even in the enclave of the Historical Society, where one may gauge what was Philadelphia and what is intrinsically Philadelphia still, as one sometimes chances upon at those library meetings.

Meanwhile, the directorate is to be congratulated on the issuance of a very able monthly magazine dealing with the new books on hand and with valuable possessions hidden away from most of the subscribers in remote regions of the building's book shelves.

KELLOGG PLACES WREATH

Placeholder Image

This page has been included to maintain the page order and format of the volume.



Replica of the Old Tun Tavern where the First Marine Enlisted in Philadelphia in 1775. It is a feature of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

The U. S. Marine Corps Offers Travel, Adventure, Education,

Apply at Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. C. R. B.—53193—9-1-26—5M.

International Memorial Service

IN HONOR OF

Benjamin Franklin

(BORN JANUARY 17, 1706)

Under the Auspices of

THE POOR RICHARD CLUB
OF PHILADELPHIA

Thursday, January 17
1935
at 12.30 o'clock p. m.

CHRIST CHURCH
"where patriots knelt to pray"

FOUNDED 1695

REV. LOUIS C. WASHBURN, S.T.D., RECTOR

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Stephen Vincent Benet, author of "John Brown's Body" and other poems, addressed the Women's Committee of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Benet is shown at right with Austin K. Gray, librarian, and Miss Agnes Repplier, essayist, who introduced him.

GUESTS

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
Founded by Franklin
PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY
Founded by Franklin
SATURDAY EVENING POST
Founded by Franklin
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Founded by Franklin
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
Founded by Franklin
THE PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP
Founded by Franklin
HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA
REAR ADMIRAL W. C. WATTS, U. S. N.
FOREIGN CONSULS IN PHILADELPHIA
THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN POST 405, AMERICAN LEGION
PURPLE HEART VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, CHAPTER 4
R. O. T. C., UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
VILLA NOVA COLLEGE
HAVERFORD COLLEGE
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
URSINUS COLLEGE
DREXEL INSTITUTE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE
PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
GIRARD COLLEGE
FRANKLIN CHAPTER OF THE ACACIA FRATERNITY
PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER NO. 16, NATIONAL SOJOURNERS
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA CLUB OF ADVERTISING WOMEN
CHARLES MORRIS PRICE SCHOOL

f the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

at Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

427

MY country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

2 My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

3 Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

4 Our fathers' God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King. Amen.

Samuel F. Smith, 1832

428

GOD bless our native land;
Firm may she ever stand
Through storm and night:
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save
By thy great might.

2 For her our prayers shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On him we wait;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To thee aloud we cry,
God save the state! Amen.

Siegfried A. Mahlmann, 1815
Tr. Charles T. Brooks, 1833;
John S. Dwight, 1844

534

LEAD on, O King Eternal,
The day of march has come;
Henceforth in fields of conquest
Thy tents shall be our home:
Through days of preparation
Thy grace has made us strong,
And now, O King Eternal,
We lift our battle-song.

2 Lead on, O King Eternal,
Till sin's fierce war shall cease,
And holiness shall whisper
The sweet Amen of peace;
For not with swords loud clashing,
Nor roll of stirring drums,
But deeds of love and mercy,
The heavenly kingdom comes.

3 Lead on, O King Eternal:
We follow, not with fears;
For gladness breaks like morning
Where'er thy face appears;
Thy cross is lifted o'er us;
We journey in its light:
The crown awaits the conquest:
Lead on, O God of might. Amen.

Ernest W. Shurtleff, 1888



Stephen Vincent Benet, author of "John Brown's Body" and other poems, addressed the Women's Committee of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Benet is shown at right with Austin K. Gray, librarian, and Miss Agnes Repplier, essayist, who introduced him.

10: More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey, and the honey-comb.

11: Moreover, by them is thy servant taught: and in keeping of them there is great reward.

12: Who can tell how oft he offendeth: O cleanse thou me from my secret faults.

13: Keep thy servants also from presumptuous sins, lest they get the dominion over me: so shall I be undefiled, and innocent from the great offence.

14: Let the words of my mouth, and meditation of my heart: be alway acceptable in thy sight.

15: O LORD; my strength and my redeemer.

HYMN 534—"Lead on, O King Eternal" (See Hymn Sheet)

WELCOME—Rev. Louis C. Washburn, S.T.D., Rector

RESPONSE OF POOR RICHARD CLUB
H. H. Kynett, President

MESSAGE—Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States

POLICE BAND—Captain Jos. Kieffer, Director

ANNOUNCER—Columbia Broadcasting System

ADDRESS—"Franklin, an Inspiring Example"
John A. Stevenson, Ph.D.

HYMN 428—"God Bless Our Native Land"
(See Hymn Sheet)

BENEDICTION

TAPS

PROCESSION TO FRANKLIN'S GRAVE IN CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND, Fifth and Arch Streets

PRAYER TAPS, U. S. N. DISMISS

Through the Courtesy of New York City Young Men's Christian Association and the gracious co-operation of Columbia Broadcasting System, Dr. Stevenson's address was made available to the entire Nation.

f the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

at Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.



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J 1 6 728

June 24. 1929

LIBRARY CO. HAS THE 'LUSHTAMAR' TABLET

Its Oldest Specimen of Writing Was Center of Hilprecht Controversy; Many Rare Books Are Also Owned by Famous Organization

By C. H. BONTE

LAID inconspicuously among the extraordinary collection of writings, printings and incunabula so generously on view in the building of the Library Company of Philadelphia, in Locust street east of Broad, there is a small bit of baked clay, scarcely two inches square. On it were impressed, many centuries before the birth of Christ, the cuneiform characters of the ancient Sumerians. Over this tiny tablet probably more ink has been spilled, to speak metaphorically, than over any similar remnant of antiquity, except perhaps the Rosetta stone now in the British Museum. For here we are gazing upon a letter inscribed "To Lushtamar," by which title it is known to scholars, and this, together with a so-called "astronomical tablet," formed the basis of the tremendous Hilprecht controversy which so stirred the world of antique learning over twenty years ago.

Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht was then associated with the University of Pennsylvania, and was renowned as an interpreter of cuneiform writing, which is probably the oldest known chirography. The controversy was launched at a meeting in the Philosophical Society rooms, after the professor had made an address on his recent finds in Nippur. No need now to go into the ramifications of the tremendous discussion which ensued. It caused not a few resignations from various scholastic boards and faculties, and even turned various members of learned bodies against each other. It was one of the most acrimonious intellectual conflicts which Philadelphia has ever experienced and created repercussions in many other lands, notably in Germany and Turkey.

The gist of the matter was that in an official publication, Prof. Hilprecht had stated that the Lushtamar and astronomical tablets were from the temple library at Nippur, whereas the professor's opponents claimed that the tablets had come into his possession prior to the discovery of the temple library. There was never any doubt that the tablets were genuine; it was merely a question of where and how Prof. Hilprecht obtained them. This now famous Lushtamar specimen was presented to the library in Locust street by Miss Mary McClellan, to whom the tablet was given by Prof. Hilprecht himself. It is a quaint circumstance that the oldest specimen of writing owned by Philadelphia's most ancient library should be of such world-wide fame.

William Penn Book-Plate

Rubbing shoulders with this tablet, so to speak, and bridging many, many centuries, is a ponderous catalogue of books belonging to the Association Library Company of Philadelphia, "alphabetically digested," printed here by William Bradford, in 1765. On the inside of its front cover has been pasted a book plate of William Penn, though to be sure he never owned the catalogue. The Abridgement of the Gardeners Dictionary, of 1763, which should be of deep concern to all those taking part in the Philadelphia Inquirer's garden contest, contains the book plate and signature of George Washington, to whom it once belonged. The mention of the most modern of newspapers brings us to a consideration of the world's oldest, a November, 1892, copy of which is here to be seen. It is the Peking Gazette, said to have been in existence for 500 years. Associated with this picturesque native product is a fact, or maybe it's only a legend, to make modern editors shudder with terror, or shake with gleeful laughter, namely that 7500 members of its various staffs have been beheaded for editorials which did not please the powers that were in old Peking.

Glancing further among these treasures, we come to the first Bible printed in America in a foreign language, that brought out in Germantown in 1743, by the greatly gifted Christopher Sauer, or Saur, or Sower, who, besides being a printer, was a physician and clock maker. One of his time-pieces, a beautiful specimen of the grandfather variety, still ticks out the seconds, not far from the famous Bible from his presses.

Here too is a copy of the celebrated "Breeches Bible," printed in London in 1607, taking its name from chapter three, verse seven of Genesis, regarding the clothing of Adam and Eve. "They sowed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches." Near at hand is one of the rarest books in American bibliography, Plantagenet's "A Description of the Provinces of New Albion." This was published in 1648 and appears to be a sort of guide for those then contemplating settlement in this fair land.

Printed by Faust

Augustinus' "Liber de Vita Christiana" is one of the oldest printed books in existence, being a product of the shop conducted by Fust (or Faust) and Schoyffer, the former vieing for honors with Gutenberg in the claim to being the inventor of printing from movable type. "Fyssher on the Seven Penitential Psalms" comes from another historic establishment, that of Wynkyn de Worde, who produced this volume in London in 1508. A Johannes Duns Scotus, elaborately hand illustrated, is from one of the very earliest printing shops of Venice, its date being 1477.

What is considered to be without exception one of the most skilful and magnificent specimens of printing which ever issued from the Caxton press is "The Golden Legend," issued in 1483 by William Caxton, the first English printer. This includes many remarkable wood cuts, quaint, naive and altogether delightful. Another Caxton work, though in this case he was the author and William Copeland the printer, is "Recuile of the Histories of Troy," brought out in London in 1588. Caxton having made the English translation from a French version. Printers in those long-gone days were nearly always scholars as well, as witness the intellectual attainments of the great Aldus Manutius and others.

An illustrated Latin manuscript book of 1500 is on vellum, bound with leather covered oak board, iron bound, with iron corners and basses—ponderous in weight, though melodic in texture. Cicero's discourse on old age, "De Senectute," with explanatory notes, was printed and sold by B. Franklin, who everyone will admit was a printer of the scholarly type.

Yet another among the notable collection of Bibles is the King James version printed in London in 1611, while likewise of religious interest is an interpretation of the 133d psalm by Caspar Schwenckfeldt, a religious writer of the latter part of the sixteenth century. This work is dated 1590.

More Recent Volumes

Of more modern complexion among all these ancient worthies is a bound copy of "Die Chestnuthiller Wochenschrift," or Chestnut Hill Weekly, published in German in 1790. The subscription price, one may read on the front page, was five shillings a year, two shillings and six pence of which had to be paid at the time of subscribing. The initial date is the eighth of October and the front page foreign news has to do with events of the previous May and June. Another valuable piece of Philadelphiana is "Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital from its first rise to the beginning of the Fifth Month, called May, 1754." This was published by B. Franklin and D. Hall, and the same printing firm brought out Cato's Moral Distichs, "Englished" in couplets.

There is a small but very choice collection of Gothic Books of Hours printed on vellum and hand illuminated with great beauty, and an illuminated choir book on vellum of about 1400, with a curious board binding. A Venetian 1738 issue of Seneca is bound in a curious rather than tasteful mosaic of different colored leathers. Yet another Bible is John Eliot's, printed in Cambridge in 1663, for the use of American Indians, and we take it that the "Nukkone testament" and "Wuskut testament" of the title page mean old and new testaments.

More striking to the casual beholder than any of these, however, is a brilliantly illustrated Abyssinian manuscript volume, a sacred treatise in Ethiopic on the Archangel Michael. This was given by the King of Abyssinia to the Count Blondeel van Cuelebroeck and was presented to the library by Madame van Cuelebroeck. The work is on heavy vellum and the color of the bold, generously conceived, flamboyant illustrations, so primitive as to delight the souls of ardent modernists in art, is as brilliant as when first lovingly and tenderly laid on by some dusky Christian devotee of many centuries ago. Each of the heavy pages may be turned by means of a strip of silk fastened to the edge.

instance, the Anne H. Brewster collection of books relating chiefly to Italy and the Albert G. Emerick group having to do with music.

The Library Company now owns well over 300,000 volumes, some of these being in the Ridgway branch, that beautiful and dignified instance of classic architecture at Broad and Christian streets. Some discussion has arisen of late regarding the relinquishment of the Locust street home in favor of that in South Broad street, but as yet no decision has been reached. For all the dignity of the Ridgway building it has by no means the charming atmosphere of the other, and is not so accessible from the city's centre.

This library is Philadelphia's oldest and is referred to in Franklin's autobiography as "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries." Like the Philosophical Society, it was the outgrowth of that group founded by Franklin known as the "Junto," a club of mutual improvement. The Instrument of Association in respect to the library was dated July 1, 1731, and it is more or less familiar history how the famous organization occupied various modest rooms, later quarters in the State House, or Independence Hall, the nearby Carpenter's Hall (as did also once the Apprentices' Library) and then a delightfully quaint structure in Fifth street, over which location the Drexel Building has since arisen, finally moving into its present building in 1880. This brick structure was built with funds left to the library by the estate of Joseph Fisher and the Ridgway branch with money bequeathed by Dr. James Rush. Certain litigation resulted over the choice of a site for the latter, as the location was considered decidedly out of the way. Ridgway was erected a year or so prior to the Locust street building.

Historical Objects

The latter contains not only a wealth of valuable old books, such as those here mentioned and keeps well abreast of the times with contemporary publications, but it also houses many objects associated with the early history of Philadelphia. There is a curious memorial of Washington in a lock of his hair framed by bits of wood, each one of which has historical significance. Several silhouettes fashioned by Major Andre and a ticket for the celebrated Meschianza of May 18, 1778, occupy a shelf by themselves, while William Penn's desk, or secretary, of solid walnut and a clock owned by him and still in good running order, are some of the objects associated with the city's founder.

In a large case of colonial design, the very making of which is an engrossing story in itself, is an air pump presented by the Honorable John Penn in 1738, while not far off is the curious reading desk of John Dickinson, the lectern portions of which may be raised and lowered by means of an ingenious central screw device, and a machine used by Franklin in making some of his first electrical experiments. On the walls are many portraits by such celebrities of the brush as Thomas Sully, Benjamin West, J. R. Lambdin, John Naegle and Bass Otis.

After the art modernists among bibliophiles have taken their fill of delight in the contemplation of the Abyssinian miniatures in the volume about the Archangel Michael, they may find further joy in a glimpse of a painting hanging in the entrance hall of the library. For this is truly modernist art, even if painted in 1720. Dates are of little consequence in respect to the new movement in painting; it is the manner and much else, of which only the specialists are aware.

Peter Cooper's Painting

Peter Cooper was the painter of this long panel, which is a southeast prospect of Philadelphia at the date mentioned. It is an extremely simple composition and its houses and streets have that fascinating naivete which characterizes the output of those happy children in Professor Cizek's school in Vienna, where self-expression runs somewhat rampant. The dimiciles and and their important localities are numbered in the sky, so to speak, and on the lower edge of the painting the artist has lettered a glossary with corresponding numerals. The picture was found among the rubbish of a London antique shop, by a member of Parliament in 1857 and was presented by him to George M. Dallas, of this city, who was then visiting the British metropolis. He in turn sent it to the library. That Mr. Dallas was not a modernist, probably because they had not been invented, nor even classified in that long-gone day, is revealed through his reference to it in a letter as a "daub." Nowadays we would say that it has a high decorative value, and indeed this is an honest estimate of old Peter Cooper's work, a sort of illustrated city directory.

We have mentioned only a few of the delightful treasures of various sorts to be found in this library. There are many, many more. It is truly one of the most fascinating places in central Philadelphia and, best of all, these rare objects and books and manuscripts are easily accessible to visitors.

Abyssinian Literature

This extraordinary ancient manuscript, with its immense pictorial value, and appeal especially to those who take account of the present high enthusiasm of designs of African origin, was for many years a possession of the native Gocho family, and came originally from the Ethieghe Imperatrice Montaub, of which three words we identify only the second, which is distinctly French.

Again reverting to Bibles there is a specimen of the tiny Thumb Bible and several lay publications of minute proportions. Also preserved with exceptional care in this library are many of the early Indian treaties published by Franklin and various historical accounts of expeditions against the Indians in the eighteenth century.

We have here chosen only a few of the high lights among the more ancient volumes owned by the library, but there are hundreds of others on various subjects which would provide material for extensive discussion. There are, for

RARE MANUSCRIPT BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Poems of George Sandys Found in Library Founded by Franklin Here

PARAPHRASES SCRIPTURE

A precious treasure—manuscripts of poems by George Sandys, contemporary of Shakespeare and author of the first book and first poetry ever written in English in America—has just been brought to light here. Librarian Austin K. Gray has made this discovery in the collections of the Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper streets, founded two centuries ago by Benjamin Franklin.

Here is new-found proof that this scholar, who arrived in Jamestown the spring after the Mayflower landed the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, occupied his leisure in the writing of elegant verse. Some of that verse would have raised in horror the hair of the Puritans, of New England, even though it was a paraphrase of a portion of the Scriptures—Solomon's "Song of Songs."

Sandys, seventh and youngest son of the Archbishop of York, was the crony of the foremost Cavalier poets and wits, among them intimate friends of Shakespeare and of Ben Jonson.

In that year of 1621 when he sailed for Virginia—five years after the death of Shakespeare—Sandys had published in England a verse translation from the Latin of portions of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Arrived in the New World he went on translating more of the "Metamorphoses"—largely at the request of Michael Drayton, poet and friend of Shakespeare, who wrote to him saying: "Let us see what lines Virginia can produce."

Library Has Two Copies

The Library Company of Philadelphia possesses two copies of the first edition, of 1626, and also the most valuable of all the editions of Sandys' translation of the "Metamorphoses"—the folio containing the famous engravings by Solomon Savery. Only three other copies of that folio are listed in the bibliographies as in the United States—in the possession of the Huntington, New York Public and Newberry Libraries, in California, New York and Chicago.

The even more precious volume that now has come to light here is "A Paraphrase upon the Divine Poems," published in 1638. It contains verse paraphrases by Sandys of the Psalms, Job, Ecclesiastes, Jeremiah and songs from various portions of both the Old and New Testaments, from Exodus to Luke.

What makes this book of extraordinary interest and value is that it contains, among other poems in Sandys' handwriting, a manuscript copy of his translation of the 'Song of Solomon." The foreword of the printed volume states that this particular paraphrase had been omitted. The reason for omission was that this version of the famous biblical love-poem paraphrased by Sandys was deemed too frank for the taste of even the England of 1638.

Dedicates Ode to Princess

Three years later, however, the publisher picked up courage and Sandys' paraphrase of the "Song of Songs" at last was put into print, in 1641.

Bound up in this volume, now in Philadelphia, as insertions between printed portions, are not only Sandys' manuscript version of the "Song of Songs" of Solomon, but also other manuscript poems. One is a dedicatory poem he addressed to Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of King James I.

Another is a dedicatory poem he addressed to the famous Archbishop Laud—Archibishop of Canterbury—who later was executed by the Puritans, during the Parliamentary Wars.

The high regard in which Sandys was held by poets of his day is attested by the fact that printed in this volume are "commendatory poems" — equivalent of today's "blurbs"—addressed to him by literary contemporaries.

The volume containing the Sandys' manuscripts has been in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia since 1803. Not until Mr. Gray examined it, however, was its importance as a literary treasure recognized.

This book was bequeathed to the Library Company 130 years ago by the Rev. Samuel Preston, rector of Chevening, in Kent. He was a friend of Benjamin West, famous eighteenth century painter, born at Swarthmore, Pa. Because of his friendship for West, the Rev. Mr. Preston on his death left his library of some 2000 volumes to the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Copy in Good Condition

The printer of the volume was John Legatt, in 1637. And it was published, in 1638, "At the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard." This copy is in perfect condition. The binding is supposed to date from the seventeenth century and possibly is the original calf.

Only three other copies are recorded as in this country—in the Huntington Library, the New York Public Library and the private library of J. L. Clawson. But none of these three contains any Sandys autographs—the detail which makes this Library Company copy of such precious value and interest.

George Sandys, after serving as colonial treasurer of the Virginia Company and later as member of the Council, in 1631 went back to England. He died there in 1644, much renowned for his Ovid and his verse paraphrases of Scripture poetry.

Joseph Leidy Commemorative Meeting



On September ninth nineteen hundred and twenty-three will occur the centenary of the birth of Joseph Leidy M.D. LL.D. America's greatest naturalist whose life and work is to be commemorated.

The subscribed scientific institutions with which Dr. Leidy was connected unite in inviting the

Library Company of Philadelphia

to be represented at meetings to be held in the hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia at the Parkway and Nineteenth Street on the afternoon and evening of Thursday December sixth nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

729
DAY MORNING, JUNE 2

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The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
The American Association of Anatomists
The American Entomological Society
The American Philosophical Society
The American Society of Naturalists
Boston Society of Natural History
The College of Physicians of Philadelphia
National Academy of Sciences
Smithsonian Institution
Swarthmore College
University of Pennsylvania
Wagner Free Institute of Science
The Wistar Institute of Anatomy
Zoological Society of Philadelphia

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ANCIENT VOLUMES ON BLOOMS SHOWN

Books in Exhibit Include Tomes Going Back to 19th Century

WOODCUTS ON DISPLAY

A collection of ancient books dealing with horticulture is on exhibition at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Juniper and Locust streets, under auspices of the Garden Club of Philadelphia.

The collection includes books of all ages, down to the nineteenth century. The earliest book shown is a black-letter volume printed at Nuremberg in 1519. The author of this volume was Fra Bartolomeo Anglici, who treated his subject simply as a branch of the natural sciences.

There are also several old English Herbals, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These include Gerard's "Historie of Planets" (1597) and Parkinson's "Theatre of Planets" (1640), with their woodcuts and legends of flowers' medicinal properties.

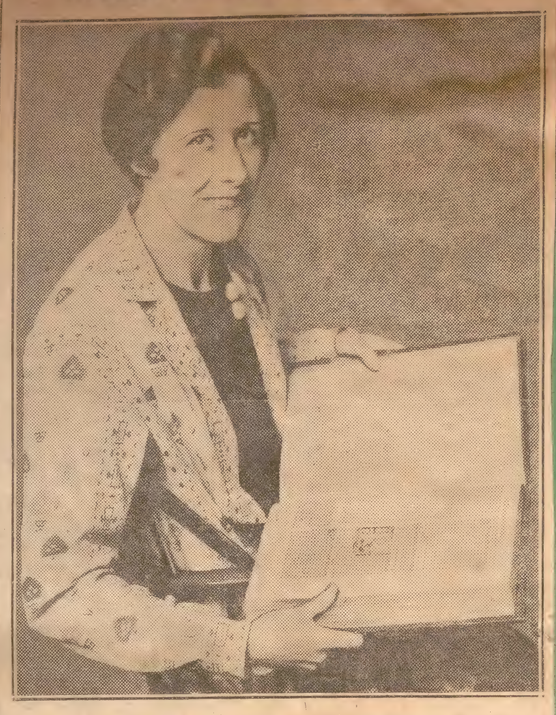
Another interesting volume is the "Curious Herbal" of Elizabeth Blackwell, printed in 1737, and written by Mrs. Blackwell to obtain money with which to free her husband from a debtor's prison. It contains many color designs.

Other books on display are a first edition of Charles Plumier's "Nova Planatarum Americanarum Genera," William Bartram's "Travels in Florida and Carolina" and the "Genera Pantarum" of Linnaeus.

Also on display are Mumphrey Repton's book on landscape gardening, printed in 1803; George Washington's copy of Miller's "Gardening Dictionary" and a history of mushrooms, owned by Peter M. Muhlenberg.

The exhibition closes December 9.

Printed in Nurnberg in 1519



Ledger Photo

Miss Claire Mitchell is shown looking at a volume printed in Nurnberg in 1519. It is one of a collection of books on gardening being shown at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust street at Juniper, under auspices of Garden Club of Philadelphia

to City Hall---Jurist Aids Pageant



Ledger Photos

LIBRARY MAKING COMEBACK. After fifty years of service, Ridgway Library, Broad and Christian Streets, and its collection of rare books are being noticed by Philadelphians. Left, above: Gertrude Radthe, of Stonehurst, and Librarian Austin K. Gray inspecting Caxton's "Golden Legend," a 450-year-old volume. Right, above: Mary McGarvey, 6381 Woodbine Avenue, with two volumes whose ages total 451 years. Vivian Shirley discusses subject in her story in today's EVENING LEDGER

RIDGWAY LIBRARY STAGES COMEBACK

Huge Greek Temple, Housing Rare Books, Virtually Unused Half Century

By VIVIAN SHIRLEY

(Illustrated on Picture Page)

The Ridgway Library, the huge Greek temple at Broad and Christian streets, which houses some of Philadelphia's rarest books, is beginning to be used after half a century but it took a world economic crisis to wake up the reading public.

"Last year we had 6000 visitors, although we were only open half time, from 1 to 5 P. M.," said Austin K. Gray, the librarian.

This is the most unusual library in Philadelphia. It is a library and a tomb, for in a small chapel attached to the great hall lie the bodies of its founders, Phoebe Ann Ridgway Rush and her husband, James.

"There are many unfair stories about James Rush, who left the money his wife had left him, an estate valued around $2,000,000, to found this library, said Mr. Gray.

Denies Ban on Novels

"James Rush forbade this library ever to have novels, say the rumors, or newspapers or periodicals. All false," he went on. "What he did say in his will was that he hoped the public and his executors would not have novels in the library.

"Of course we do have them but not so many as in the main library at Locust and Juniper Streets.

"There is an idea, too, that we do not permit books to be taken out of this library. That also is not true, but we have to exercise great care in permitting some of the books to go out, as they are invaluable and could not be replaced if they were destroyed.

"We have books here that are unique. For instance, we have a first edition of William Caxton's 'Golden Legend,' printed in 1483. We have the first poem ever written and published in Pennsylvania, called 'A Short Description of Pennsylvania,' in 1692."

Pennsylvania "Full of Gold"

"And it paints Pennsylvania as a land of milk and honey?" I queried.

"Ah, yes, full of gold," smiled Mr. Gray.

Cotton Mather's book on witch hunting, telling the sure way to recognize a witch, is another gem of the collection of Americana for which the Ridgway Library is known to scholars throughout the world.

"I find that extremely valuable," observed Mr. Gray.

Frances Rawle, who must surely have been none other than America's first customer's man, got out a book in 1725, printed in Philadelphia, entitled "Invitation to Inhabitants of Delaware to become rich."

Perhaps it is that book, securely locked away, that the Ridgway ghost, in knee breeches and cocked hat, is seeking. Mr. Gray is not absolutely sure whether he has seen this ghost, but his predecessor, George Abbot, used to delight in telling the tale of the janitress who saw the phantom so often that once she tried to shoo him out, with the result that he turned upon her, and raising his cane, brought it down so swiftly and surely on her shoulders that she had to go to bed for several days to recuperate.

"At least such was her story," said the present librarian.

"If there are such things as ghosts," said Mr. Gray, "this should certainly be a fertile spot for them, with all these magnificent literary mementos of the past.

"In previous years, certainly the spirit of James Rush himself must have stalked these deserted corridors and wrung his hands over the fact that these books were here for the people and the people did not know or care enough to come in."

As far back as 1895, the Ridgway Library had an average of one or two persons a day. In 1905 it was labeled deserted and abandoned in newspaper stories. In 1918 it was closed by the war Fuel Administrator to save coal. In 1920 exactly fifty-seven persons visited it.

Then the mothers and children of the neighborhood began to realize the pleasantness of the surroundings and began to use the grounds as a park.

Reopened Two Years Ago

Just two years ago, with men and women walking the street in search of work, the gaunt library oiled its creaky hinges and opened its doors to the public again. From an average of twelve persons a day the visitors almost doubled, and that in spite of the fact that owing to decreased revenue from the Rush estate, the library was open only four hours a day.

Still the scholars come from all over the world, from the big universities, but the school children from the neighborhood go now, too, to look up their little questions.

And men and women, obviously workers, drift in to stare at the curious old steel engravings and prints, to peek into the covers of the books, to read the newspapers and the magazines.

The old rule of the library still holds: any civil person may use its books. And another old rule, as quaint as the wording of the first, is rarely called into use: "If any person has to be awakened twice, he shall be requested to leave!"

JOHN CADWALADER DIES IN 61ST YEAR

6/10/34

Sleeping Sickness Fatal to Attorney, Member of Famed Family.

John Cadwalader, a member of an old Philadelphia family and a practicing attorney here for 36 years, died yesterday in Pennsylvania Hospital from sleeping sickness. He was 60.

Mr. Cadwalader was taken ill a month ago. He was in the hospital two weeks.

The son of John Cadwalader, who died nine years ago, Mr. Cadwalader was descended from a line which was noted before Revolutionary times. An ancestor, General John Cadwalader, fought the famous duel with Conway for the defense of the honor of George Washington.

Famed in All Wars.

Other members of the family held commissions in every war fought by the United States.

Cadwalader was born in Philadelphia February 24, 1874. He attended the University of Pennsylvania until 1893 and was graduated from Yale in 1894 and from Pennsylvania Law School in 1897.

He began law practice with his father that year.

He held many appointive offices. He was a Democratic member of the Registration Commission under Governor Pennypacker.

On Blind Institute Board.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Shakespearean Society and the Board of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind.

He also was president of the Chapin Home for Aged Blind; president of the Philadelphia Library; president of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812; president of the Friends of the Library, University of Pennsylvania, and vice president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

For many years he served as a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, 3rd and Pine sts.

Surviving are his widow, three children, John, Henry and Mrs. John H. Ingersoll; his mother; a brother, Thomas Francis, a member of the Baltimore bar; and two sisters, Miss Sophy and Miss Helen Cadwalader.

The funeral will be held Tuesday.

75

91

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

A STATED MEETING WILL BE HELD ON

MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1920, AT 3.45 P. M.

AT

THE RIDGWAY BRANCH OF
THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
BROAD AND CHRISTIAN STREETS

GEORGE MAURICE ABBOT, LIBRARIAN

WILL SPEAK ON

"THE LIBRARY AND ITS VALUABLE COLLECTION"

LUTHER E. HEWITT
PRESIDENT

MARTHA L. COPLIN
SECRETARY

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY IS REQUESTED

LIBRARY CLUB MEETS

Dr. Abbot Tells How a Circus Attracted Attention to Ridgway.

The Pennsylvania Library Club assembled in the Ridgway Library, Broad and Christian streets, yesterday afternoon for the annual election of officers and an address on the library and its collection by George Maurice Abbot.

Dr. Abbot described the history of the library, from its establishment in 1869, following the death of Dr. James Rush, who bequeathed a substantial trust fund for the erection of the building.

The library was open for many years without attracting any patronage, until a rather amusing incident brought it into public attention, he said. The cause was a circus, performing in a vacant lot below the building, and the home-going crowds, one afternoon, seeing a lone man enter the building, blindly followed him, the crowd growing larger through curiosity. The library is especially rich in rare and valuable manuscripts, most of the 150,000 volumes it contains having been published before 1856, he said.

Following the address, the assemblage made a tour of the building and viewed its collections, under the direction of Bunford Samuels, their librarian. An informal tea was then held. The officers elected for the new year are President, Dr. Frank T. Lewis; vice-presidents, Asa D. Dickinson and Katherine M. Trimble; secretary, Martha Coplin; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzell.

e Mayflower.
DGER:—In your ad- the 29th March, en- f Geography," ref- the fact that the iladelphia in 1867 re- Government certain ts which had come e library many years tion it may interest t before them the fol- t is from a letter dated . F. Steven, the well- antiquarian, an Ame- of London. He says: ending you a copy of page 9 there is an ar- lings of the Consistory ng Bradford's manu- y spoken of as being wer.' It is gratifying up of certain manu- Government by the quoted as a good resent case. I re- Smith showing the here was any question as to giving them up. nce between Mr. Smith d to London, and be- rth Dixon an intro- out of which grew a the detailed plan for cripts for the publica- ffice. These pleasant gratifying now that I wledgment of the pre- ction that every Ame- ng the log of the May- ns." The follow- in the London *Times* h: "The precedent y of Philadelphia just tionably played a con- rmining the action of That company found manuscript volumes ary in 1799 that they ional Archives of Great sted of official corres- ign manual of James ecordingly restored the ry, and Lord Romilly, e Rolls, became their pressed his deep sense erred upon the British ith his conviction courtesy and friend- to draw closer the o countries."

on to say that every- milly in praise of the Archives applies with e present restoration, giving up that which ir history as ours. rmal part of this "in- but let us hope that cts may ever be green.

G. M. A.

y given in the Consis- y DR. TRISTRAM, Chan- on an application of a sting character. The petitioned the Court, DENT and citizens of ecree that an original as "the log of the delivered to his Ex- ission to the PRESIDENT he Court might deter- f the case such applica- re are precedents which y reviewed before grant- petitioners and direct- e unique manuscript the United States. documents of this kind eirlooms of which their merely trustees, and tion has any complete it the right of free plain that proposals be received with great to satisfy somewhat case the CHANCELLOR book possessed only alue, the Court would acting upon the pre- mpany of Philadelphia, country certain manu- on examination to es of Great Britain. ying complaisance to that, even with an ex- , there ought always to uctance in parting with our national history. , however, has a certain ce, since it contains an arriages, and deaths in the ng within the thirty years im Fathers of the May- e be important evidence and inheritance, and so as an antiquarian value. R. TRISTRAM, after an thorities and precedents al questions involved, n that he is justified in f the book to the Execu- . Every one will rejoic thority finds it possib e American people, yet be a light thing thus national significance.

Just Gossip About

PEOPLE

By NANCY WYNNE

Smart Group Presides at Tea of Philadelphia Library Company

THE tea which the Women's Committee of the Philadelphia Library Company gave yesterday afternoon, at the library, Locust and Juniper Streets, brings to mind the ancient and honorable history of that institution, now more than two centuries old. The Junto, a club established by Benjamin Franklin and ten others in 1728-29, originated several important enterprises of great benefit to the Quaker City. One of these was the Philadelphia Library, which grew out of an attempt by the members of the Junto to establish a library of their own, a "common library"—one of Franklin's pet ideas.

All their literary treasures were carried to Robert Grace's house on High Street above Second. For fear of disturbing the family, the members went up Pewterplate Alley, through an archway to a room over the kitchen, where the meetings were held. After many vicissitudes tion was drawn up and dated, July 1, 1731. Stock was sold and the possession of it has always been considered, in a sense, a credential of family. "It was there, if anywhere, a typical old Philadelphian could be seen, and the stock was handed down from father to son, and from son to grandson and the stock was cherished."

In 1792 the company made an important addition to its books by the acquisition of the Loganian Library, which had been formed by James Logan in his lifetime. In 1869 the Library Company accepted the legacy of Dr. James Rush, and this made possible the erection of the Ridgway branch of the Library Company, at Broad and Christian Streets. So, during the years, the library grew and became more and more prominent, moving from one quarter to another until it established itself in the present building in 1880. It has not only an amazing collection of valuable old books, and keeps abreast of the times with contemporary publications, but it also houses many objects associated with the early history of the city.

The tea yesterday was preceded by a talk given by the British author, Middleton Murry, the first of several which the Women's Committee is giving to stimulate interest and encourage membership in the library. The next tea will be on March 13, when Leonard Bacon will address members and their friends. Mrs. John S. Newbold is chairman of the committee responsible for these affairs. Yesterday she made a smart appearance in a rough crepe frock of hunter's green. It was fashioned in tunic style and had inserts of matching satin at the waist, where the girdle tied in back. With this she had donned a silver fox fur and a draped chapeau of black felt.

A blue of brilliant hue was the choice of Miss Constance Biddle, whose frock was a severely simple chair of crepe. Her hat was a sports model with a brim of matching color. Her sister, Mrs. John Hampton Barnes, was immensely chic in her tailored woolen frock of dull green trimmed with bits of metal at the neckline. Her hat was a dashing cossack model of black broadtail, the brim slightly folded in front, and matched a coat of the fur. Caroline Drayton was handsome in her dress of deep red under a mink coat, with a tailored felt to match her frock.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Wurts chose black for the occasion, a simple crepe frock with a dainty white collar. She topped this with a small black hat of cossack fashion. Near her in the lecture room was Miss Frances A. Wister, gowned fashionably in black velvet, over which she wore a black cloth coat collared in brown with a matching hat.

Mrs. Henry S. Drinker, Jr., wore a simple black frock, collared in unusual fashion with a pointed affair of tiny silver beads linked together. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. James B. Drinker, chose a striking gown with a pale blue tunic figured with silver thread over a long black velvet skirt. It had a high neckline and long sleeves, and with it she had a small black hat.

In the small reception room with its blazing fire, where tea was served, were Mrs. Robert von Moschzisker and her two daughters, Bertha and Kate. Mrs. von Moschzisker was gowned in a dress of dark brown crepe with a round neck featuring pin tucks for trim-

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ER—PHILADELPHIA,

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Quarterly Bulletin of the Library Company Reports on Its First Editions

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I HAVE more than once remarked on the very admirable, not to say interesting, catalogue of new books sent out monthly by the Athenaeum Library, on Washington Square, in that early nineteenth-century building whose beautiful second-floor windows ignore with almost stately indifference the changes which time and fashion decree below along its bordering sidewalks.

Its supreme test of beauty and of patronage has been apparently so completely met that whether society elects to migrate westward and the money market take its flight a generation or two later, and the great insurance companies and publishing houses dominate its skyline, throwing their portentous shadows across its square, it takes its own survival serenely for granted. Certainly in this generation when a dependable body of shareholders solace themselves with its ever-new outlooks upon life, it has no reason to regret its survival of so much that has gone.

If I were daily correcting proof or adding figures at any of those desks within three or four squares of it—and there must be thousands of clerks and secretaries and such within a stone's throw—I could [illegible] after a frugal lunch and enjoy its calm charm for the rest of my hour off at midday.

BUT what set me to thinking about libraries and their lure for some of us was a very interesting little report issued by the oldest library of all in Philadelphia, the Library Company of which Franklin was an initiator and to which he was a liberal subscriber. Now, since the Public Library headquarters have gone Parkward, it holds its own sedately among the hotels of the middle city at Juniper and Locust Streets.

The bulletin of the last quarter of 1933 publishes an ample list of new books, but prefacing that list is an able summary, which I suspect was written by the librarian, Austin Gray. Now, Mr. Gray has his warm friends, his tentative admirers and some impatient critics. Perhaps the latter, considering his Britishness, are inclined to quote the Psalmist, who in his turn, one recollects, with awe, undertook to quote the Almighty with the somewhat drastic dismissal of—

Your ways are not my ways,
Neither are my ways your ways.

But allowing for that somewhat unlimited difference, Mr. Gray's ways with books are illuminating, if indeed this report is the work of his eruditeness and industry. Of course, he may have delegated the task of inventorying these facts, but even that is fortunate, since the facts are eloquent not only of present values but of old predilections and tastes. For it seems that we possess a great many first editions in that huge collection begun 200 years ago. And first editions in that case are like ancestors of renown—we have not chosen them, but they have undoubtedly influenced us.

EXHIBIT RARE BOOKS

October — 1935

An exhibition of rare old books and pamphlets published here or in New York in the 17th and 18th Centuries will be placed on view for several weeks, beginning tomorrow, by the Library Company of Philadelphia, at Juniper and Locust sts., to comemorate the 250th anniversary of the establishment of printing in the Middle Colonies.

The oldest item will be Daniel Leeds' Almanac for 1786, printed here by William Bradford in 1786—the year after he set up the first printing press in Philadelphia. Benjamin Franklin's first publication will be shown.

There will be examples of printing by other early Philadelphia printers, including Reiner Jansen, a Dutchman who succeeded Bradford as official printer for Pennsylvania; Andrew Bradford, who became official printer in 1715; Samuel Keimer, for whom Franklin worked before setting up for himself, and Peter Zenger, who was tried for sedition and acquitted in the first round for the freedom of the press in this country.

RARE BOOKS EXHIBITED

The Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin [illegible], 203 years ago, and oldest circulating library in the United States, at a private view for its members last evening inaugurated an exhibition of books printed at the University Press in Cambridge, England, during the past four centuries.

This exhibition of 100 rare, precious and beautiful books commemorates the 400th anniversary of the granting by Henry VIII, in 1534, of a charter empowering the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the University to elect "three stationers and printers, or sellers of books . . . to print all manner of books approved by the Chancellor."

Thirteen years earlier John Siberch, a friend of Erasmus, had established a press at Cambridge. The exhibition includes facsimiles of five of the eight books of his printing that survive. One of those is so rare that only a single copy of the original is known to exist.

The exhibition is now on view at the company's building, Locust and Juniper sts.

Books From 1521 To Be Exhibited

AN EXHIBITION of rare and historic books, printed at the Cambridge University Press, England, will be held at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Juniper and Locust sts., on Wednesday evening, at 8.30.

The exhibition, including books printed since 1521, is in connection with the 400th anniversary of the founding of the press.

The history of Cambridge printing begins with establishment of a press by John Siberch, a friend of Erasmus, in 1521. In the dedication of one of his books, Siberch claims to have been the [illegible] printer to use Greek type in England.

A number of early editions of the Bible are included in the exhibition. One of the books comprises a symposium of classical expressions of grief over the death of Elizabeth and joy at the accession of James I.

One of the latest of the 100 books displayed will be a volume of Shakespeare's "The Tempest," printed in 1921.

RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER'S LOG

Action of the Philadelphia Library Company Thirty Years Ago Influenced This Action.

GIFTS OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Annual Report of the Library Company Shows a Gratifying Increase in Readers.

PATRONS OF BOTH PLACES.

The annual meeting of the Library Company of Philadelphia was held this afternoon at the library, on Locust street, below Broad. Directors and a Treasurer, to serve during the ensuing year, were elected and other routine business was transacted.

The annual report says:—

"The record of attendance and book circulation show that the work done by the Library and the Ridgway Branch during the past year has been most gratifying. The attendance on the whole exceeds that of the year before, over 80,000 persons having visited the two buildings, and nearly 44,000 volumes having been given out; in addition, the large number of reference books in the open cass of the main hall have been in constant use. The return to this country of the manuscript volume known as the 'Log of the Mayflower,' by a decision of the Court in London, should be particularly interesting to the members of this Library, as it is known that the return made some thirty years ago to the English Government of some manuscript volumes found in their collection by the Library Company had much to do with the present decision. The London Times, in an editorial of the 26th of March, says: 'The precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia just referred to has unquestionably played aconsiderable part in determining the action of the Consistory Court.'

"In this connection it is thought well to reprint a report on the matter published in the Bulletin of the Library for January, 1867, merely adding that the 158 volumes there mentioned have increased to about 400 volumes at the present time:—

"'In the autumn of last year (1866) the attention of the Board of Directors was called to five volumes of manuscripts which had been presented to the Library in 1799. An examination of these volumes made it evident that they were a part of the National Archives of rGeat Britain. They consisted of official correspondence relating to Ireland, many of the letters bearing the sign manual of King James I. It was further ascertained through Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who was familiar with the State papers preserved in the Rolls House in London, that the series of letters of which these volumes were a part, is preserved in London in the custody of the Master of the Rolls. The Directors, considering that there was an eminent propriety in the manuscript being restored to the British Government as a portion of their public archives, an offer to do so was made to Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls. The offer was transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, and was by them gratefully accepted. In the course of the correspondence which ensued Lord Romilly desires 'to express to the Library Company of Philadelphia (his) deep sense of the obligation conferred by them on the British nation, and (his) conviction that this and acts of a similar character will rivet more closely the ties of friendship and respect which already bind our countries together.'

"The following letter on this subject was received from Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, G. C. B., the British Minister at Washington:—

"'British Legation, Washington, D. C., February 27, 1867. Sir: The Master of the Rolls has brought under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury the offer made through you by the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia to restore to the British Government a valuable and important part of the national records of Great Britain, which have been found in their collection.

"'I am instructed to state that the offer is gratefully accepted by their Lordships, and it is my pleasing duty at the same time to add that the honorable and disinterested spirit which has prompted the gift is highly appreciated by her Majesty's Government.

"'The Lords Commissioners request the acceptance by the Directors, for deposit in the Philadelphia Library, of a compiete set of the Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages, and of the Calendars of State Papers as well as of the several fac similes made by the process of photo-zincography, and published by their authority under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

"'Should the Directors give to these documents a place in their Library I shall communicate with pleasure their acceptance, in order that the proper steps may be taken to have them forwarded from England.

"'I have directed Mr. Kortright, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, to receive the volumes of records while the Directors have so handsomely offered to restore to the British Nation, and I will forward them to their destination without delay.

"'I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.'

"The munificent gift mentioned in the above letter, consisting of 156 volumes, all handsomely bound in levant morocco, was received on the 9th of May last."

B. F. Stevens,
4. Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C. 189

Abbreviated Address for Telegrams Nodca London.

George Maurice Abbot Esq. Treasurer,
Library Company,
Locust & Juniper Sts.,
Philadelphia. Penn@.

27 March 1897.

Dear Mr Abbot,

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of yester-day's Times. On page 9 there is an article giving the pro-ceeding of the Consistory Court upon surrendering Bradford's manuscript which is usually spoken of as being the Log of the "Mayflower".

It is gratifying to see that the giving up of certain manu-scripts to the British Government by the Library Company is quoted as a good precedent in the present case.

I remember Mr Lloyd P.Smith showing the five volumes be-fore there was any question as to their identity, or as to giving them up. There was correspondence between Mr Smith and me after I returned to London and before I gave Mr Hepworth Dixon an introduction to Mr Smith out of which grew a Banquet to Dixon and the detailed plan for exchanging the manuscripts for the publication of the Record Office. These pleasant memo-ries are the more gratifying now that I see the graceful ac-knowledgement of the precedent and the satisfaction that every American must feel in having the Log of the Mayflower given up to us.

Hoping you will be among the American Librarians who are coming to London this summer and that I may have the pleasure of seeing you, and hoping that you will be in London in time to participate in the festivities and functions incident to the Queen's Great Jubilee,

I am always,
Yours sincerely,

B. F. Stevens

The Log of the Mayflower.

EDITOR PUBLIC LEDGER:—In your admirable editorial of the 29th March, entitled, "A Question of Geography," reference is made to the fact that the Library Company of Philadelphia in 1867 restored to the British Government certain volumes of manuscripts which had come into the possession of the library many years before. In this connection it may interest your readers to have put before them the following extracts. The first is from a letter dated 27th March from Mr. B. F. Steven, the well-known book lover and antiquarian, an American, long a resident of London. He says: "I take pleasure in sending you a copy of yesterday's *Times*. On page 9 there is an article giving the proceedings of the Consistory Court upon surrendering Bradford's manuscript, which is usually spoken of as being the log of the 'Mayflower.' It is gratifying to see that the giving up of certain manuscripts to the British Government by the Library Company is quoted as a good precedent in the present case. I remember Mr. Lloyd P. Smith showing the five volumes before there was any question as to their identity, or as to giving them up. There was correspondence between Mr. Smith and me after I returned to London, and before I gave Mr. Hepworth Dixon an introduction to Mr. Smith, out of which grew a banquet to Dixon and the detailed plan for exchanging the manuscripts for the publications of the Record Office. These pleasant memories are the more gratifying now that I see the graceful acknowledgment of the precedent, and the satisfaction that every American must feel in having the log of the Mayflower given up to us." The following is from an editorial in the London *Times* of the 26th March: "The precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia just referred to has unquestionably played a considerable part in determining the action of the Consistory Court. That company found on examining certain manuscript volumes presented to the library in 1799 that they formed part of the National Archives of Great Britain, as they consisted of official correspondence bearing the sign manual of James I and of Elizabeth. It accordingly restored the volumes to this country, and Lord Romilly, who, as Master of the Rolls, became their official custodian, expressed his deep sense of the obligation conferred upon the British nation, together with his conviction that such acts of courtesy and friendliness would tend to draw closer the ties connecting the two countries."

The article then goes on to say that everything said by Lord Romilly in praise of the restoration of British Archives applies with even greater force to the present restoration, as the English are giving up that which is as much part of their history as ours.

And so ends the formal part of this "international episode," but let us hope that the memory of such acts may ever be green.

April 5, 1897. G. M. A.

Judgment was yesterday given in the Consistory Court of London by DR. TRISTRAM, Chancellor of the Diocese, upon an application of a very curious and interesting character. The American AMBASSADOR petitioned the Court, on behalf of the PRESIDENT and citizens of the United States, to decree that an original manuscript book, known as "the log of the "Mayflower," should be delivered to his Excellency for safe transmission to the PRESIDENT upon such conditions as the Court might determine. In the nature of the case such applications are rare, yet there are precedents which the CHANCELLOR carefully reviewed before granting the request of the petitioners and directing the transfer of the unique manuscript to the PRESIDENT of the United States. When we consider that documents of this kind are in the nature of heirlooms of which their temporary custodians are merely trustees, and in which no single generation has any complete property carrying with it the right of free disposal, it must be plain that proposals of alienation ought to be received with great caution and required to satisfy somewhat severe tests. In this case the CHANCELLOR observes that had the book possessed only historical interest and value, the Court would have had no hesitation in acting upon the precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia, which restored to this country certain manuscript volumes found on examination to form part of the archives of Great Britain. Perhaps this is carrying complaisance to its furthest limits, seeing that, even with an excellent example before us, there ought always to be hesitation and even reluctance in parting with the original documents of our national history. The log of the Mayflower, however, has a certain legal and social importance, since it contains an official record of births, marriages, and deaths in the little community that sprang within the thirty years it covers from the Pilgrim Fathers of the Mayflower. It may therefore be important evidence in questions of descent and inheritance, and so possesses a legal as well as an antiquarian value. Notwithstanding this, DR. TRISTRAM, after an elaborate review of the authorities and precedents as well as of the practical questions involved, has come to the conclusion that he is justified in permitting the transfer of the book to the Executive of the United States. Every one will rejoic that so considerable an authority finds it possibl to gratify the desire of the American people, yet must not be supposed to be a light thing thus part with documents of national significance.

Pub. Ledger Mar. 29/97

A QUESTION OF GEOGRAPHY.

That excellent paper, the *Glen Mills Daily*, in a recent issue, giving an account of the restoration of the log of the Mayflower to the United States, reports that the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Dr. Thomas H. Tristram, Q. C., presiding over the Consistory Court, asked if New England was a part of Massachusetts. Counsel Mr. Arnold Statham, barrister, representing Ambassador Bayard, and Mr. H. F. Lee, Legal Secretary of the Bishop of London, were unable to answer the question. Thereupon the Chancellor said, Is there anybody present able to answer the question? Eventually the question was answered by a representative of the Associated Press. Perhaps any of the editors, contributors or readers of the *Glen Mills Daily*, or any American schoolboy, could have given the Chancellor and the barristers an answer to this recondite question. However, it is satisfactory to find that the Chancellor granted the application largely on the excellent precedent furnished by the action of the Philadelphia Library in 1867, in restoring five manuscript volumes which were once part of the archives of England, for which Lord Romilly, the then Master of the Rolls, formally expressed the deep thanks of England. Thus the good example set by the Philadelphia Library has been followed by the Bishop of London, as custodian of the Library of Fulham Palace, in restoring to Massachusetts, now that his Court is, no doubt, judicially informed that it is a part of New England, which is in turn a part of the United States, the log of the Mayflower. The solemn judicial process by which this act of international comity was effected is in somewhat curious contrast to the quiet way in which the Philadelphia Library, at the suggestion of Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, the author of a capital life of William Penn and of a very good book of travels in the United States, promptly returned to the English Government the volumes of its manuscript archives which had found their way here. Fortunately the Philadelphia Library Directors had no question of geography to answer before acting.

There is something touching, as well as ludicrous, in the earnest search of the learned Chancellor of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London for information as to the relation of Massachusetts and New England. As Fulham Palace is still rich in its large number of manuscripts relating to the English possessions in the American colonies, which before the Declaration of Independence formed part of the Diocese of London, it looks as though its present custodians had no very familiar acquaintance with their contents. Even in the early days of our history the Church of England authorities, by correspondence and frequent interchange of visits, were in close touch with American geography, and certainly Bishops and Chancellors then knew that Massachusetts was a political body and New England only a geographical designation. However, the log of the Mayflower has done another good thing if it has given so great a historian as the present Bishop of London and his official representatives an interest in the political geography of the United States.

Perhaps the boys at Glen Mills might be usefully employed in printing in their readable little daily short essays on American geography, so as to show to our friendly English Judges and lawyers the great divisions of the United States, and it might be a good thing to send the copy of the *Daily* with this useful information to the Bishop of London, that he might keep it on file in the library of Fulham Palace and in the Consistory Court, that even in their archives and in place of the log of the Mayflower there may be at hand a newspaper with answers to such questions as may hereafter be asked as to the divisions of the United States. No doubt other American antiquarians will ask for the gift of manuscripts throwing light on the relations of the Church of England in the Colonies to the mother country, and it would be very sad if action was delayed until the Bishop of London and his Chancellor found out if New England was a part of Massachusetts or could get information o[illegible]me equally difficult point of Americ[illegible]graphy.

The precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia just referred to has unquestionably played a considerable part in determining the action of the Consistory Court. That Company found, on examining certain manuscript volumes presented to the library in 1799, that they formed part of the national archives of Great Britain, as they consisted of official correspondence bearing the sign manual of JAMES I. and of ELIZABETH. It accordingly restored the volumes to this country, and LORD ROMILLY, who, as Master of the Rolls, became their official custodian, expressed his deep sense of the obligation conferred upon the British nation, together with his conviction that such acts of courtesy and friendliness would tend to draw closer the ties connecting the two countries. We should not wish to detract in the smallest degree from the merit of the action taken by the Library Company of Philadelphia, but, on the contrary, to echo the appreciative words of LORD ROMILLY. We may observe, however, that, while the manuscripts returned to this country manifestly concerned this country alone, the manuscript book which we are now handing over to the United States is as much a part of our history as of theirs. Everything said by LORD ROMILLY in praise of the restoration of British archives accordingly applies with even greater force to our relinquishment of claims to documents in which this country has a direct interest, however the interest of the United States may be judged to transcend our own. It is the more necessary to claim full credit for acts of courtesy and friendship, because the American Senate renders it impossible to draw the two countries together by the stronger bonds which HER MAJESTY'S Government has shown itself ready to forge.

Nothing appears to be known of the manner in which the log of the Mayflower found its way into the library of Fulham Palace. It must have been written in New England, it must have remained there for many years, and we might expect to find that its disappearance created no small consternation, seeing that it was an official, or at least an admittedly authentic, record of births, marriages, and deaths. Yet it seems to have disappeared from the other side of the Atlantic without attracting attention and to have as unobtrusively found the place it has so long occupied at Fulham. *Habent sua fata libelli.* Possibly the patient explorers of the byways of history may be able to throw some light upon the travels and vicissitudes of the log of the Mayflower. The most probable theory of its migration to Fulham seems to be that, as New England prior to the Declaration of Independence was technically in the diocese of London, and as the Bishop's registry was the only registry for the diocese, the book in its quality of a record of births, deaths, and marriages was sent to headquarters in the ordinary course for preservation. A little later the other side of its composite character became prominent, and it was retained in the library at Fulham as an historical document concerning the Mayflower and those who sailed in her. That is a plausible conjecture, but it is nothing more, and in history, as in philology, we are continually finding that the most felicitous guesses turn out very wide of the truth. In any case, however the book may have found its way here, it now goes back in response to an earnest request from the PRESIDENT and citizens of the United States, who, we doubt not, will prize as it deserves this unique monument of the foundation of their commonwealth.

London Times 26 March 1897

CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON.

(*Before* DR. TRISTRAM, Q.C., *Chancellor of the Diocese of London.*)

A sitting of the Consistory Court of London was held to-day in St. Paul's Cathedral before Dr. Tristram, Q.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of London, who was attended by Mr. Hugh Lee, Registrar.

THE LOG OF THE "MAYFLOWER."

This was a petition by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, petitioning, for and on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States of America, for an order of the Consistory Court of London, directing that a certain manuscript-book—namely, the log of the "Mayflower," which has been for many years past and is now deposited in the library attached to Fulham Palace, might be transferred to the President and citizens of the United States of America, as one of the earliest records of their national history.

Mr. Arnold Statham appeared for the American Ambassador in support of the petition.

Mr. STATHAM said that the petition was supported by the Bishop of London, who had signified his concurrence therewith in writing at the foot of the petition. The manuscript-book in question, entitled the "Mayflower Log," was of the greatest interest and importance to the citizens of the United States of America, and was justly regarded by them as a precious relic, to secure the custody whereof the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was co-operating with the American Antiquarian Society and the Historical Society of that territory, and with the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. It contained an inscription that it belonged to the New England Library, founded by Thomas Prince upon his entering Harvard College, July 6, 1703, who was an eminent scholar and antiquarian. The author of the book was Governor William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony, one of the leaders of the band of pilgrims who left England in 1608. It contained valuable information in regard to the original settlers in the States, their family history and antecedents. The book further contained a narration by one of the company of Englishmen who sailed in April, 1620, in the Mayflower, of the circumstances leading to the prior settlement of that company at Leyden, in Holland, their return to this country and subsequent departure for New England, their landing at Cape Cod in December, 1620, settlement at New Plymouth, and the history of the first 28 years of the colony, constituting the first real colonization of the New England States. Inasmuch as the custody of documents in the nature of public or ecclesiastical records belonging to the See of London was vested in the Consistorial Court of London, any disposal thereof must be authorized by an order issued by the Chancellor of London. The book was supposed by some to have been brought to England just before the breaking out of the revolutionary war by Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts, who was a collector of historical material. Mr. Statham mentioned that the Library Company of Philadelphia had restored to England certain manuscript volumes which had been presented to the library in 1799, but which on examination proved to be part of the national archives of Great Britain, consisting of official correspondence bearing the sign manual of King James I., and one of Elizabeth, in acknowledgment of which the late Lord Romilly expressed his deep sense of the "obligation conferred upon the British nation and conviction that this and acts of a similar character would rivet more closely the ties of friendship and respect which bound our countries together." The Master of the Rolls brought this to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, who communicated to the British Legation at Washington their appreciation of the restoration to the British Government of an important part of the national records of Great Britain.

The original manuscript book was produced in Court and handed to the CHANCELLOR of LONDON, who pointed out that the last five pages contained a register of births, marriages, and deaths.

Mr. Harry W. Lee, soliciter, the legal secretary to the Bishop of London, who was instructing Mr. Statham on behalf of the American Ambassador and the Bishop of London in support of the petition, was called as a witness, and said that the American Ambassador was petitioning on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States, and the Bishop of London concurred in the petition. The book contained at the end a register of births, deaths, and marriages which had taken place in America from 1620 to 1650. Witness produced a photographic reproduction of the book for deposit in the registry of the diocese, and, on behalf of the United States Ambassador, he would give an undertaking that another photographic copy should be deposited at Fulham Palace. The petition had the unanimous support of the American Antiquarian Society, the Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, and the New England Society of New York, acting with the co-operation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The CHANCELLOR of LONDON, in giving judgment, said:—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Ambassador Extraordinary of the United States of America to the Court of St. James's, has petitioned this Court on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States of America to decree that an original manuscript book, known as "the Log of the Mayflower," in the custody of the Court, be delivered to his Excellency for safe transmission to the President and Senate of the United States upon such conditions and security as the Court may determine. This manuscript book (amongst other matters of great historical interest) contains what in law is an authentic register between 1620 and 1650 of the names of the persons who founded in 1620 the colony of New England, in North America, of the fact of their marriages, with the names of their respective wives and of their children, the lawful issue of such marriages, and of the marriages of many of their grandchildren, and of the issue of such marriages, as well as of the deaths of persons therein named. It is in its character of being an authentic register of marriages, births, and deaths of persons resident in a territory which formed part of the colonial possessions of Great Britain at the dates to which they relate, and which was by custom then within the diocese of London, that the custody of this manuscript belongs to this Court. The authenticity of the manuscript as being (with the exception of the four last entries on the last page) in the handwriting of Major William Bradford, one of the founders and the second Governor of the colony, is placed beyond doubt from the inherent evidence furnished by its contents and by the fact of the whole of its contents, with the above exception, being in his handwriting as well as by an entry prefixed to it in the handwriting of his grandson, Samuel Bradford. The following headnote in Major Bradford's handwriting is prefixed to the register, which is contained in the last five pages of the book:—"The names of those which came over first in 1620 and were (by the Blessing of God) the first beginners and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations and colonies in New England and their families." Then follow two separate entries, each containing the name of the head of each emigrant family and the names of his wife, children, and servants who accompanied him on the voyage of the Mayflower or who subsequently joined him at Plymouth. At the end of these entries comes this entry:—"These, being about 100 souls, came over in this first ship and began this work, which God of His Goodness has hitherto blessed. Let His Holy Name have the praise, and, seeing it hath pleased Him to give me to see 30 years completed since these beginnings, and, that the great works of His Providence are to be observed, I have thought it not unworthy my paines to take a view of the decreasing and the increasing of these persons and such changes as has passed over them and theirs in this 30 years. It may be some use to such as come after. I will therefore take them in order as they lye." Then follow entries of the marriages, births, and deaths of the surviving families of the settlers, accompanied with notices relating to some of them. The writer then proceeds:—"Of the 100 persons which came first over in this first ship—the greater part dyed in the great mortality and most of them in two or three months' time, and for those who survived, though some were ancient and past procreation and others left the place and country, yet of those few remains are sprung up 160 persons in this 30 years, and are now living in this present year, 1650, besides many of their children which are dead and come not within this account. And of the oldest (stock of one or other) there are yet living this present year (1650) near 30 persons. Let the Lord have the Praise, who is the High Preserver of them." The entry prefixed to the book by Major Bradford's grandson is as follows:—"This book was writ by my grandfather, William Bradford, given to his son Major William Bradford, and by him to his son, Major John Bradford. Writ by me, Samuel Bradford, Mar. 20, 1705." Then follows the signature "John Bradford." There is an entry on the next page but one:—"Mar. 20. Samuel Bradford. But Major Bradford tells me and assures me that he only lent this book of his grandfather to Mr. Sewell, and, it being of his grandfather's own handwriting, he had so high a value for it that he would never part with the property, but would lend it to me, and desired me to get it, which I did, and write down this that so Major Bradford and his heirs may be known to be the right owners. Written when the book came into my hands." Then comes the following entry on the previous page:—"This book belongs to the New England Library. Begun to be collected by Thomas Prince upon his entering Harwood College July 8, 1703, and was given by." It now belongs to the Bishop of London's Library at Fulham. The history of Major Bradford, as bearing on the authenticity and legal authority of this register, is that he arrived at Plymouth, in New England, on the Mayflower in December, 1620; that in April, 1621, Carver, the Governor of Plymouth, died, and Bradford was elected to fill the vacancy in the Governorship occasioned by Carver's death; that he resigned the Governorship in 1633, was re-elected in 1635, and retained it until 1650, when he resigned it and died on May 9, 1657, aged 67; and that during all this period his high official position as Governor as 1650 was recognized from the entries in the manuscript by the Sovereigns of this country. The entries in the register, having been officially recorded by the highest officer of State in the colony, are entitled to be admitted as evidence in Courts of justice in pedigree cases of the facts therein recorded. No record or evidence has been found as to how or at what date this manuscript-book came into the custody of the Bishops of London. From the entries in this book it is clear that Mr. Prince was anxious to secure permanent possession of it for the library he had established in Massachusetts and that the Bradford family had determined to retain it in their possession. It must have been deposited at Fulham Palace after 1727, and before the declaration of the independence of the States of America. The most probable grounds of its being placed there would be that up to the time of the declaration of independence New England was, for ecclesiastical purposes, in the diocese of London, and that it has been the practice to transmit from the colonies and from foreign parts certificates of the marriage, births, and deaths of British subjects to the Bishops of London's Registry for safe custody and reference in this country, the Bishop's registry being the only public registry for the custody of such documents within the diocese, and from the circumstances of the whole manuscript, with the exception of the last five pages, being of historical interest, the register at the end of it might have been overlooked, and thus it was retained among the other historical documents connected with the North American colonies in the Episcopal Registry at Fulham Palace simply as a historical manuscript. On Mr. Bayard making application to the Bishop of London to allow this document to be transmitted to the President and Senate of the United States for custody it appeared his Lordship, after inquiries as to the practice of the diocese in such cases, more especially on ascertaining that it contained an authentic register of marriages, births, and deaths which might be of importance in tracing descents and rights of succession to property, directed the manuscript to be deposited in the strong room of the registry of this Court, and referred the application to be dealt with by this Court. The only reported case pertinent to the present application is in the matter of an application on the motion of her Majesty's Government to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1853 for the delivery of the original will and codicils of the Emperor Napoleon I., which had been proved in that Court on August 5, 1824, to Lord John Russell (then Foreign Secretary) for the purpose of being made over to the French Government upon a notarial copy thereof being left on the registry of the Court. The application was founded on an affidavit of Lord John Russell deposing that it appeared to her Majesty's Government that, on grounds of public policy, such application should be complied with. The Queen's Advocate, Sir J. Harding, referred to three cases in support of his application, stating that the question was simply one of discretion, that sufficient grounds had been set forth in the affidavit of the Secretary of State to justify the Court in making the decree, that no one's interest could be injured thereby, and that the surviving executors were consenting. Sir John Dodson, in delivering judgment, said:—

"This is an application, at the instance of the Lords of the Treasury, to this Court to decree the will and several codicils of the late Napoleon Bonaparte to be delivered out of the registry to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of being given up to the French Government. The ground of the application is stated to be public policy, which the Queen's Advocate seemed to think was of itself almost sufficient to induce the Court to grant the prayer. I cannot, however, hold to that view; it is necessary to show that the step proposed to be taken is conformable to law. Undoubtedly this Court, as all other courts, is desirous to carry into effect the views of her Majesty's Government; nevertheless it must not venture to go beyond the limits of legal authority. In a country governed by settled laws it is necessary for courts to be governed by those laws and not by the will and desire of the Government. In the present instance it was pointed out to me that, independently of the wishes of her Majesty's Government, there is legal authority to justify me in complying with the application. Three cases have been produced from the records of this Court. The third case mentioned, which occurred in 1839, appears to furnish a more direct bearing. The case was this:—Sir Herbert Taylor made a codicil at Rome to his will, the papers were proved here, and that codicil was afterwards delivered out for the purpose of being sent to France, there to be placed in proper custody. On consideration I think I may be justified in following Sir Herbert Taylor's case and granting the present application, but I cannot do so exactly in accordance with the precise form of the prayer, as I have not, I conceive, the power. I shall order the papers asked for to be delivered out, not for the purpose of their being sent to the French Government, but for the purpose of their being sent to the legal authorities in France to be recorded in the proper case, and I have no doubt that Lord John Russell will take care that this condition is complied with. I will direct the registrar, after notarial copies have been made, to attend on his lordship and deliver the original papers to him, for which he must give a receipt. I think I am justified in going thus far, as, in some respects, this case is stronger than Sir Herbert Taylor's. Sir Herbert was beyond doubt a domiciled Englishman, but Napoleon Bonaparte, though a prisoner at St. Helena, did not, I conceive, from that circumstance lose his French domicile. Moreover, his property in this country was very small. Under all the circumstances of the case, I decree the original papers to be delivered out in order that they may be sent, as in Taylor's case, to the legal authorities in France."

The Queen's Advocate intimated that he could not pledge himself, inasmuch as he had no authority to accept the grant in any other form than that moved by him, that the exact terms, specified by the Court, would be observed by the Secretary of State. The Court stated that it must adhere to its decree and would not presume that it would be disregarded. The application in the present case differs from the one the Court has just referred to in the following particulars. In that case the estate of the Emperor had long been distributed, and the testamentary papers in question were no longer of pecuniary interest to any one, and the surviving executors of this will were consenting parties to the application. In the present case the entries in the register may involve the pecuniary interest of descendants of families named in it, in tracing and establishing their rights to succession to property, and it is therefore the duty of the Court in making any order for its removal to other custody to take especial care that such persons shall not be thereby prejudiced. It is also a matter for observation that at the time when the manuscript was transmitted to Fulham Palace, the Bishop of London's registry in Doctors' Commons was a legitimate place for depositing registers or certificates of marriages, baptisms, and deaths of persons resident in the colonies as well as of persons resident in the London diocese in England, and that as on the Declaration of Independence the diocesan registry ceased to be the registry for marriages, baptisms, and deaths in New England, in analogy to the practice in this country when a new diocese is carved out of an old one a transfer of all the documents in the registry of the old diocese relating to the new diocese is ordered to be made to the registry of the new diocese, the transmission of this register to the country to which it relates may be properly made. The Court makes a decree for the transmission of this manuscript book to the President and Senate of the United States of America subject to certain terms and conditions which I will settle in chambers. Had this manuscript been solely of historical value, the Court would have had no hesitation in acting upon the precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia, referred to by Mr. Statham, who so liberally restored to this country certain correspondence of national interest which was deposited in that library.

Mr. STATHAM said that the Chancellor of London's judgment was of great importance and interest to the citizens of the United States, and he asked the Chancellor to furnish a copy of his judgment in order that it might be sent over to America.

The CHANCELLOR of LONDON assented to Mr Statham's request.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HON. A. G. HAY.—Under a receiving order made on February 12 last against the Hon. Alistair George Hay, described as of an address in Upper Belgrave-street, accounts have been furnished showing gross liabilities £79,842, of which £50,993 are unsecured, £19,163 partly secured, and £9,685 fully secured, the assets being estimated to produce £4,987. From the observations of the Official Receiver (Mr. H. Brougham) and the statements of the debtor (who is a younger son of the late Earl of Kinnoull), it appears that from 1876 to 1886 he held a commission in the Militia, retiring at the latter date with the rank of captain from the 3rd Battalion of the Black Watch. From 1882 to 1895 he was in receipt of a voluntary allowance from his late father of £200 per annum, the same having been retained since the latter date to pay the premiums on a policy effected on the debtor's life to secure an advance of £3,250 made to him out of the younger children's portion. In 1887 he was admitted a member of the Stock Exchange, and worked with a firm of stockbrokers on half commission until January 1894, his income from this source averaging from £1,000 to £3,000 per annum. He then commenced business as a stockbroker in partnership with two others, having a joint capital of £45,000, of which he found £10,000 (borrowed), and they traded under the style of "Alistair Hay and Co.," at 5, Lothbury, E.C., until October 31 last, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and that there is now due to him in respect of the same a sum of £4,259, but his late partners claim to have a lien thereon, with certain shares held by them and estimated by the debtor at the value of £212 in respect of private advances amounting to £5,200. Since the termination of the partnership he has had no occupation or income. The debtor ascribes his insolvency to his expenses having exceeded his income; to heavy interest on borrowed money; to loss of income through bad debts made in the partnership business during the last 12 months; and to heavy expenses through illness in his family. The Official Receiver observes that the stated liabilities to unsecured creditors comprise £40,913 in respect of borrowed money, and £5,839 in respect of household and personal expenditure, including £685 for jewelry. The public examination of the debtor stands adjourned until May 6 next.

A FORTUNE TO CHARITY.

Marianna Gillingham Leaves Thousands to Various Institutions.

The greater part of a fortune of $50,000 was left to charitable institutions by the will of Marianna Gillingham, of 1713 Summer street, which was admitted to probate by Register of Wills Gratz yesterday. The terms of the will specify that after the payment of several small annuities to friends shall be secured, the bulk of her fortune shall be distributed as follows:

Philadelphia Library Company, $1,000; Hospital of the P. E. Church, $1,000; Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, $1,000; Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, $1,000; Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Home for Incurables, $1,000; Pennsylvania Bible Society, $1,000; Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, $1,000; Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, $1,000; Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons, $1,000; American Sunday School Union, $1,000; Old Man's Home, $1,000; Home for Aged Couples, $1,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000; Union Home for Old Ladies, $1,000; Union Benevolent Association, $1,000; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, $500; Philadelphia Home for Infants, $500; Home for the Homeless, $500; Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, $500; Home Missionary Society, $500; Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women, $500; Apprentices' Library Company, $500; Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, $500; Old Ladies' Home, $500; Home for Destitute Colored Children, $500; Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, $500; The Sunday Breakfast Association, $500.

The remainder of the estate is to be divided among the institutions mentioned in proportion to the percentage of their individual legacies. The pictures and books belonging to Miss Gillingham are to be given to the Philadelphia Library Company upon the death or relinquishment of housekeeping by her two surviving sisters, Francenia and Emma Gillingham.

THE LIBRARY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Much attention of late has been directed to the importance and necessity of establishing Free Libraries; and there can be no question that the public would be largely benefited by placing within reach of all the means of mental improvement, without charge. Free libraries, however, require large endowments; and it would in the opinion of those well qualified to judge, require at least one million of dollars to equip and operate a library similar to those of Boston or Chicago. So large an amount could only be acquired by the bequests of liberally-disposed citizens interested in the work, or appropriations from public funds; and until such be obtained no public free library can be hoped for. Failing the establishment of absolutely free libraries, it would seem to be the part of wisdom, to support liberally the institutions now existing in our city, with a view of increasing their usefulness. The Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, which has been in operation 150 years, have endeavored to popularize and extend its advantages; so that at the present time it is open to all readers within the building free of charge, and to those taking books away, at very reasonable rates. The public show their appreciation of these efforts, in the constantly increasing attendance at the Locust Street building, which now averages more than 600 per day. This large number of readers who have the free use of the library, will require more room at an early day, and the natural growth of the library itself demands increased accommodation for books. The Directors in view of these facts have determined to appeal to the public, for the necessary funds to enlarge the Locust Street building, for which at least $75,000 would be required. The Library Company has no funds of its own available for such purposes, as the whole income from its investments is required for the maintenance of the present building; nor can any money be had from the Ridgway bequest, of which it is trustee. The Directors can only look to those who are interested in the work of libraries, for aid in this important work, and they suggest the following described plan, which will enable all to contribute according to their ability and inclination.

Court of Common Pleas.

No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY CO. vs. DONOHUGH, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, &c.

1. The Philadelphia Library Company is an "association or institution of learning" within the meaning of the Act of 1874, defining subjects of exemption from taxation.
2. This act is constitutional so far as it exempts an institution of learning which is of purely public charity.
3. The Philadelphia Library Company, being founded and maintained by charity, the use of its books being free to all, and it not being a source of private profit, is an "institution of purely public charity" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Opinion by MITCHELL, J. December 29th, 1877.

This is a bill having for its special and immediate object the prevention, by means of the equitable powers of the Court, of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes from proceeding to levy and collect a sum equivalent to the legal tax rate for the year 1876, upon the library and library building of the complainants. The bill charges, and the answer admits, by failing to deny, that the Board of Revision of Taxes, in the exercise of their general jurisdiction over the subject, have declared the property exempt from taxation under the Act of May 14th, 1874

ence, wherever the human mind has aroused itself to a new search for intellectual light; and the glory and pride of nations, in exact proportion as they have attained a higher plane of enlightened and progressive civilization. It is the concurrent and universal opinion of scholars that no single event in recorded history has been so great a misfortune to the interests of pure learning as the destruction of the Alexandrine Library.

The complainant was founded in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin, James Logan, and others, not only as an institution of learning, but undoubtedly as a charity, within the long settled and clearly defined legal meaning of that term. In 1742 it was incorporated by letters patent from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, who recited in their patent that the founders had, "at a great expense, purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books, in order to erect a library for the *advancement of knowledge and literature in the City of Philadelphia.*" This library subsequently received the accession of the library of James Logan, in its time, and for many years afterwards, the most valuable collection of books in America, and has, from time to time, been added to and endowed by gifts, bequests and accumulations from various sources, including subscriptions and annual payments by members of the corporation. We do not think it admits of doubt that it is not only an institution of learning, but that it is also founded, endowed and maintained by charity within the meaning of the Act of 1874.

But there remains the further and more important question, whether the Act of 1874 is constitutional. It is conceded

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Looking at this provision in the light of Lord Coke's rules for the interpretation of statutes—what was the old law, what was the mischief in it which was meant to be remedied, and what was the remedy prescribed, we can have little doubt that this clause was intended to abolish *favoritism*, in the form of special legislative grants of exemption from taxation. The learned counsel for the complainant have collected together a list of the 130 acts of the State Legislature, passed between 1850 and 1873, exempting private or corporate property from taxation, and they have been summarized as follows:

1. Institutions of public benevolence for the poor	20
2. Hospitals	16
3. Literary, scientific, and educational institutions	19
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5. Cemeteries or burial places	15
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who pay an annual sum instead of a separate hire for each time of taking out a book.

The essential feature of a public use is that it is not confined to privileged individuals, but is open to the indefinite public. It is this *indefinite* or unrestricted quality that gives it its public character. The smallest street in the smallest village is a public highway of the Commonwealth, and none the less so because a vast majority of the citizens will certainly never derive any benefit from its use. It is enough that they may do so if they choose. So there is no charity conceivable which will not, in its practical operation, exclude a large part of mankind, and there are few which do not do so in express terms, or by the restrictive force of the description of the persons for whose benefit they are intended. Thus, Girard College excludes, by a single word, half the public by requiring that only *male* children shall be received; the great Pennsylvania Hospital closes its gates to all but *recent* injuries, yet no one questions that they are public charities in the widest and most exacting sense.

Tried by this standard it would seem clear that the Philadelphia Library is public so far, at least, as regards the use of the books within the building; that is free to all alike without charge. Is its public character destroyed by any special privileges to members or other individuals? We cannot see that it is. Some system of government, some regulations of administration, are necessary in all large bodies; provided they be reasonable and not repugnant to the general purpose, they are valid and do not affect the character of the institution. The general privilege of reading the books within the building, and under the supervision of the librarian, being conceded freely to all, the further privilege is sought of taking books away to be read at home, and this we find is also conceded to all persons alike on the condition that a deposit shall be made of the value of the book to insure its return, and a sum paid for its hire or loan. A step farther brings us to the third and last privilege, that of members who, instead of paying the hire of each book from time to time as they take it out, pay a single annual sum as an equivalent. The principle of commutation is familiar. It is as old as the history of tithings in England, as universal as the convenience and the necessities of business everywhere. The law prohibits a common carrier from discriminating between persons, it requires him to carry all men the same journey for the same price; yet there is probably no railroad in the country that does not issue season or mileage tickets, or commutation in some form or other to its local customers, and this has never been held to impair or infringe upon its public character as a common carrier. Such regulations, within reasonable limits, are mere administrative details, necessary in all but the most insignificant business, and not in any way affecting the general character of the institution.

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Is the complainant within this description?

The library is a trust, and while it is the property of the corporation, and therefore in a certain sense of the corporate stockholders, yet it is not their property in any full legal or commercial sense. They cannot sell it and divide the proceeds among themselves as individuals—that would be a violation of the trust, which a court of equity would be bound at once to restrain. Being then a trust, its purpose and scope must be looked for in the grant. It is not a question of how the revenue is derived, but to what purpose and with what intent is it devoted. The purpose of this trust is clearly set forth in the charter; it is "to erect a library for the advancement of knowledge and literature in the city of Philadelphia," and we fail to discover in it any taint of private profit.

I have already discussed the members' privilege of commutation by annual payment for the hire of books, and it is said in the charter that this payment shall be "for the increase and preservation of said library." I have endeavored to show that this privilege, almost the only one in which any distinction is made between the members and the general public, is not an undue privilege or justly obnoxious to the charge of being a private profit. But even this privilege is a regulation—not a part of the fundamental law of the corporation; and if it were held to be an undue privilege, repugnant to the public character of the charity, the result would be not that the charity would become less purely public, but that the privilege would be void.

I have not thought it necessary to notice in detail the authorities cited by the learned counsel on either side. Some of them are very close and decisive upon the points made in the case; but the subject is extensive, and this opinion has already reached a very great length, and I have therefore preferred to rest the case upon general principles, which I believe to be unquestionable.

It results from the foregoing that we hold that the complainant is exempted from taxation as an institution of learning, by the Act of May 14, 1874, and that as to such exemption the act is within the terms of the Constitution, and is valid and binding upon the taxing power of the city of Philadelphia.

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Ardmore, Pa., June 28, 1913.

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It is proposed to secure if possible,

50	persons to contribute	$100	per annum for	5 years,	$25,000
100	"	$50	"	"	25,000
100	"	$25	"	"	12,500
200	"	$12 50	"	"	12,500
					$75,000

with the understanding, that no subscriptions thus made shall be binding on any estate in the event of death, and privilege is reserved for discontinuance in case of pecuniary inability to pay. The Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia confidently appeal to the holders of shares and the general public to aid them in carrying out this scheme, which, if successful, will confer a great and lasting benefit on the citizens of Philadelphia. The advantages of the proposed plan are that it would not be burdensome, and would enable those who are interested in the success of the library, to aid in securing the important advantages to be derived from increased accommodation, at small cost to themselves. Subscriptions can be paid in one amount if desired, and sent to either of the undersigned

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES WILLING,	916 Spruce Street.
J. I. CLARK HARE,	118 South Twenty-second Street.
JAMES S. BIDDLE,	1714 Locust Street.
JOHN S. NEWBOLD,	300 Walnut Street.
CASPER WISTER,	S. E. Cor. Locust and Juniper Sts.
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY,	209 South Third Street.
S. WEIR MITCHELL,	1524 Walnut Street.
JAS. H. HUTCHINSON,	133 South Twenty-second Street.
WM. HENRY RAWLE,	710 Walnut Street.
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X. Y. Z.

Ardmore, Pa., June 28, 1913.

Court of Common Pleas.

No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY CO. vs. DONOHUGH, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, &c.

1. The Philadelphia Library Company is an "association or institution of learning" within the meaning of the Act of 1874, defining subjects of exemption from taxation.
2. This act is constitutional so far as it exempts an institution of learning which is of purely public charity.
3. The Philadelphia Library Company, being founded and maintained by charity, the use of its books being free to all, and it not being a source of private profit, is an "institution of purely public charity" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Opinion by MITCHELL, J. December 29th, 1877.

This is a bill having for its special and immediate object the prevention, by means of the equitable powers of the Court, of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes from proceeding to levy and collect a sum equivalent to the legal tax rate for the year 1876, upon the library and library building of the complainants. The bill charges, and the answer admits, by failing

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to deny, that the Board of Revision of Taxes, in the exercise of their general jurisdiction over the subject, have declared the property exempt from taxation under the Act of May 14th, 1874.

Two questions arise at the threshold of the case: 1. Has the defendant any authority to enforce the payment of taxes upon property which the Board of Revision has declared exempt; and 2. If he has not, is his proceeding one which the court will arrest by the exceptional remedy of injunction?

Were the payment or exemption from the tax for this single year the only, or even the main subject of dispute, it might be settled speedily and satisfactorily upon the narrow ground of the two questions already indicated. But the bill has a far wider scope in seeking an authoritative and final determination of the liability of the library and library building to taxation at all for any tax, future as well as past, under existing laws.

Recognizing the importance of a speedy settlement of this question, not only to the complainant but to the public interests which he represents, the City Solicitor, as counsel for the defendant, without conceding the authority of the Board of Revision to be binding upon the Collector of Taxes, has, in a liberal and most commendable spirit, agreed to pass by the minor questions, and come at once to the real contest, as if it were before the court, in whatever may be the proper form for a full and final determination.

Having thus indicated that the special and subordinate points in the case are not passed by through oversight or without good reason, we proceed to the consideration of the real question, upon which a decision is desired by both parties, which is the liability of the complainants' library, and the building in which it is kept, to taxation under existing laws.

Article IX, section 1, of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, declares: "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

The Act of May 14th, 1874, (P. L. 158,) passed to carry into effect this constitutional provision, provides that "all churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated worship, with the grounds thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed and maintained by public or private charity," together with public school-houses, court-houses, jails, &c., are hereby exempted from all and every county, city, borough, road and school tax, with a proviso that the exemption shall not extend to property not in actual use for the purposes specified, and from which any income or revenue is derived.

This is the legislation, constitutional and statutory, by which this case must be decided. The Constitution does not, of itself, exempt any property; it merely permits the Legislature to do so within certain limits. The first question, therefore, is whether the complainant's case is within the Act of 1874, and this we think so clear that it may be considered and dismissed briefly. The complainant is an "association or institution of learning." The educational influence of great libraries has been recognized by all civilized people in all ages. They have been the refuge and preservers of knowledge in the darkest times of ignorance and superstition; the source and rallying point of awakened interest in philosophy and science, wherever the human mind has aroused itself to a new search for intellectual light; and the glory and pride of nations, in exact proportion as they have attained a higher plane of enlightened and progressive civilization. It is the concurrent and universal opinion of scholars that no single event in recorded history has been so great a misfortune to the interests of pure learning as the destruction of the Alexandrine Library.

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But there remains the further and more important question, whether the Act of 1874 is constitutional. It is conceded that the Legislature cannot go outside of the class of cases in which the Constitution permits exemption from taxation, but it is to be remembered that the provision of the constitution is not a grant of power to the Legislature, which belongs elsewhere, and is therefore to be strictly construed as in derogation of the people's right. On the contrary, it is a restriction upon a legislative power which would otherwise be unlimited and unquestionable. It is a tying up of the legislative hand, and therefore to be construed in a liberal spirit to remedy the mischief at which it was aimed, and not further unnecessarily to fetter the proper governmental powers of the people's representatives.

The power of a court to set aside the legislative will is unknown except in American jurisprudence. The authority of an act of Parliament is supreme and unquestionable in the country from which we derive our laws and the fundamental principles of our political liberty, and in the early days of the Republic it was not without grave doubts and serious opposition that the judicial power was carried to this extent even here. And though it is now firmly settled that the courts are the ultimate interpreters of the Constitution, and that all acts or legislation which are forbidden by the Constitution are to be declared void, yet it is equally well settled that this power can only be exercised where there is a clear and undoubted infringement of the Constitution. In all cases the presumption is in favor of the validity of the legislative act, and where there is room for doubt this presumption must prevail. Especially is great respect due to the legislative construction of a constitutional provision where, as in the present case, it is a question, not of private right, but of public policy. For the preservation of individual rights, whether as between man and man, or between the citizens and the public, or the Government, the courts are the natural guardians, with special advantages of training and modes of procedure for the attainment of justice, but for the preservation, as well as for the determination in the first instance, of matters of State policy, the proper tribunal is the Legislature; and its construction of a constitutional mandate upon this subject must be held binding and conclusive until shown clearly, and beyond all question, to be in violation of the intention of the people in their sovereign expression of their will through the Constitution.

These principles are trite; but the haste and crudity of much recent legislation has required such frequent exercise of the judicial power to keep it within constitutional bounds, that the delicacy and exceptional nature of the power is too commonly lost sight of, and I have thought it proper to recall its true limits, familiar as they are, because of the tone of argument for the defendant in the present case, which assumes that as exemption from taxation is a special privilege, it must be clearly shown, and that it is therefore sufficient for the defendant to show a doubt to defeat the complainant's case. Such certainly is the rule in determining whether or not exemption has been granted to any particular claimant by an Act of Assembly. The sovereign power of taxation is never to be taken away except by a clear grant. But where the Legislature has clearly intended the exemption, the validity of that act must be assumed like all others, until clearly shown to be beyond the legislative authority.

Bearing these principles in mind, let us proceed to the examination of the section of the Constitution upon this subject. As already said, it exempts nothing, but it authorizes the Legislature, by general laws, to exempt, speaking generally: First, public property; second, actual places of religious worship; third, burial places not for profit; and fourth, "institutions of purely public charity." The last is the only class with which we are directly concerned, though, as we shall see, some light can be had from the language used in describing the others.

Looking at this provision in the light of Lord Coke's rules for the interpretation of statutes—what was the old law, what was the mischief in it which was meant to be remedied, and what was the remedy prescribed, we can have little doubt that this clause was intended to abolish *favoritism*, in the form of special legislative grants of exemption from taxation. The learned counsel for the complainant have collected together a list of the 130 acts of the State Legislature, passed between 1850 and 1876, exempting private or corporate property from taxation, and they have been summarized as follows:

1. Institutions of public benevolence for the poor	20
2. Hospitals	16
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4. Religious—churches and parsonages	32
5. Cemeteries or burial places	15
6. Military institutions	6
7. Institutions of private benevolence	13
8. Miscellaneous and doubtful	9
Total	130

Some of these were at best only private charities, and some of them, notably in the fifth class—cemeteries—were not charities at all, but mere trading corporations for private and individual profit. The large majority, however, were true charities, both in the legal and the popular sense, and were worthy objects of legislative aid, but it was felt to be a hardship that that aid should be rendered as a matter of individual favoritism granted to one and withheld from another, as the views of successive Legislatures might be more or less liberal on the subject. To remedy this evil the new Constitution provided, first and chiefly, that all exemptions from taxation should be by *general laws;* and secondly, that those laws should include only the classes of property named. Bearing in mind that institutions of public benevolence for the poor, hospitals, literary, scientific, and educational institutions, and most of the military institutions in class 6 above (being like the Lincoln Institute and Soldiers' Orphan Schools), are all included under the general class of public charities, it is plain that, tried even by the standard of the present Constitution, the long list of exemptions in the 130 acts referred to would still be valid, except so far as they include church property not used for public worship, cemeteries for private profit, and institutions of private benevolence. This comparison of the legislation of the last quarter of a century on the subject, with the legislation still permitted under the present Constitution, demonstrates clearly that the primary intent of this constitutional provision, as of so many others in the same instrument, was not so much to limit the scope of exemptions to charities as to destroy the obnoxious feature of favoritism by special legislation; the key-note to the whole clause is in the permission to exempt only by *general laws.*

But though this was certainly the main purpose, it is also equally clear that the provision does go a step farther, and put a limit upon the legislative power to exempt which was before unlimited. It remains, therefore, still to be considered whether the Legislature, in extending the exemption to institutions of learning such as the complainant, has transgressed the limits laid down by the words "institutions of purely public charity."

That the complainant is a charity in the legal sense of the word does not admit of question. It is equally clear that it is also a charity in the somewhat narrower and more popular sense in which we must interpret the words of a popular instrument like the Constitution. The commonest and most familiar meaning of charity is almsgiving, but that narrow definition is not the primary or most important one given in the dictionaries or sanctioned by the usage of English-speaking people. The moment the word is used in connection with the present subject matter of charitable gifts or charitable institutions, the popular as well as legal mind takes in at once its wider scope of good will, benevolence, desire to add to the happiness or improvement of our fellow-beings. It is in this sense that, not to mention the numerous other illustrations, our own local gifts of Elliott Cresson, for the planting of shade-trees in the streets of Philadelphia (Cresson's Appeal, 6 Casey, 437), and a gift to a volunteer fire company for the protection of the property of the citizens (Thomas vs. Ellmaker, 1 Parsons, 98), have been recognized as charities, both in the legal and in the popular estimation.

But is the complainant a *public* charity? To answer this question we must look to the facts of the case.

By the original rules of Franklin and the other founders the librarian was required to permit "any civil gentleman to peruse the books of the library in the library-room," and in the same spirit the charter, which is the fundamental law of the corporation and the by-laws made under it, permit the use of the library: 1. By *all persons* within the library building free of charge or fee of any kind. 2. By *all persons* who desire to take out books, and for that privilege pay a small hire and leave a deposit as security for the return of the books. 3. By members or commutors, who pay an annual sum instead of a separate hire for each time of taking out a book.

The essential feature of a public use is that it is not confined to privileged individuals, but is open to the indefinite public. It is this *indefinite* or unrestricted quality that gives it its public character. The smallest street in the smallest village is a public highway of the Commonwealth, and none the less so because a vast majority of the citizens will certainly never derive any benefit from its use. It is enough that they may do so if they choose. So there is no charity conceivable which will not, in its practical operation, exclude a large part of mankind, and there are few which do not do so in express terms, or by the restrictive force of the description of the persons for whose benefit they are intended. Thus, Girard College excludes, by a single word, half the public by requiring that only *male* children shall be received; the great Pennsylvania Hospital closes its gates to all but *recent* injuries, yet no one questions that they are public charities in the widest and most exacting sense.

Tried by this standard it would seem clear that the Philadelphia Library is public so far, at least, as regards the use of the books within the building; that is free to all alike without charge. Is its public character destroyed by any special privileges to members or other individuals? We cannot see that it is. Some system of government, some regulations of administration, are necessary in all large bodies; provided they be reasonable and not repugnant to the general purpose, they are valid and do not affect the character of the institution. The general privilege of reading the books within the building, and under the supervision of the librarian, being conceded freely to all, the further privilege is sought of taking books away to be read at home, and this we find is also conceded to all persons alike on the condition that a deposit shall be made of the value of the book to insure its return, and a sum paid for its hire or loan. A step farther brings us to the third and last privilege, that of members who, instead of paying the hire of each book from time to time as they take it out, pay a single annual sum as an equivalent. The principle of commutation is familiar. It is as old as the history of tithings in England, as universal as the convenience and the necessities of business everywhere. The law prohibits a common carrier from discriminating between persons, it requires him to carry all men the same journey for the same price; yet there is probably no railroad in the country that does not issue season or mileage tickets, or commutation in some form or other to its local customers, and this has never been held to impair or infringe upon its public character as a common carrier. Such regulations, within reasonable limits, are mere administrative details, necessary in all but the most insignificant business, and not in any way affecting the general character of the institution.

One other privilege of the members, besides this commutation of book hires, may also be included in the same class of administrative details—the privilege of voting for the managers who conduct the affairs of the library. Some form of government is necessary. The managers are trustees, and some mode must be provided for their appointment. The particular mode selected is a matter for the founders of the State in granting a charter; but having been adopted, it does not in any way affect the public character of the corporation.

Next, and last, we have to consider the force to be given to the word purely in the constitutional phrase, "purely public charity." In this connection, and in its ordinary sense, the word purely means completely, entirely, unqualifiedly, and this is the meaning we must presume the people to have intended in adopting it in their Constitution. Plainly, then, the charities authorized to be exempted are those that are completely and entirely public. The phrase is intended to exclude those charities which are private or only *quasi* public, such as many religious aid societies, and also those which, though public to some extent or for some purposes, have, like Masonic lodges and similar charities, some mixture of private with their public character. The true test is to be found in the objects of the institution. Are they entirely for the accomplishment of the public purpose, or have they some intermixture of private or individual gain? We get a clear and strong light on this subject from the words of the same clause of the Constitution descriptive of burial places which may be exempted, to wit, those "not used or held *for private or corporate profit.*" Such places are unquestionably public charities, and the specification of them might have been omitted without impairing the force of the provision. But, as we have seen, the exemption of cemeteries had been recently abused by including some that were wholly for private profit, and the Constitution was made to emphasize its prohibition of such acts by specifically naming those burial places which alone might be exempted. Having done this, it passed on to name concisely and collectively all other institutions of purely public charity. The phrase might have been expressed, "places of burial and other institutions of public charity, *not for private or corporate profit.*" The language used, taken as a consistent and consecutive whole, shows that this is its plain meaning.

Is the complainant within this description?

The library is a trust, and while it is the property of the corporation, and therefore in a certain sense of the corporate stockholders, yet it is not their property in any full legal or commercial sense. They cannot sell it and divide the proceeds among themselves as individuals—that would be a violation of the trust, which a court of equity would be bound at once to restrain. Being then a trust, its purpose and scope must be looked for in the grant. It is not a question of how the revenue is derived, but to what purpose and with what intent is it devoted. The purpose of this trust is clearly set forth in the charter; it is "to erect a library for the advancement of knowledge and literature in the city of Philadelphia," and we fail to discover in it any taint of private profit.

I have already discussed the members' privilege of commutation by annual payment for the hire of books, and it is said in the charter that this payment shall be "for the increase and preservation of said library." I have endeavored to show that this privilege, almost the only one in which any distinction is made between the members and the general public, is not an undue privilege or justly obnoxious to the charge of being a private profit. But even this privilege is a regulation—not a part of the fundamental law of the corporation; and if it were held to be an undue privilege, repugnant to the public character of the charity, the result would be not that

the charity would become less purely public, but that the privilege would be void.

I have not thought it necessary to notice in detail the authorities cited by the learned counsel on either side. Some of them are very close and decisive upon the points made in the case; but the subject is extensive, and this opinion has already reached a very great length, and I have therefore preferred to rest the case upon general principles, which I believe to be unquestionable.

It results from the foregoing that we hold that the complainant is exempted from taxation as an institution of learning, by the Act of May 14, 1874, and that as to such exemption the act is within the terms of the Constitution, and is valid and binding upon the taxing power of the city of Philadelphia.

The injunction prayed for is awarded.

NOTE.—Hare, P. J., being a director of the Library Company, did not sit or take any part in this case.

Wm. Henry Rawle and *R. C. McMurtrie, Esqs.*, for plaintiffs.

City Solicitor *Collis* and *J. H. Gendell, Esq.*, for City.

Court of Common Pleas.

No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY CO. vs. DONOHUGH, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, &c.

1. The Philadelphia Library Company is an "association or institution of learning" within the meaning of the Act of 1874, defining subjects of exemption from taxation.
2. The Act is constitutional so far as it exempts an institution of learning which is of purely public charity.
3. The Philadelphia Library Company, being founded and maintained by charity, the use of its books being free to all, and it not being a source of private profit, is an "institution of purely public charity" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Opinion by MITCHELL, J. December 29th, 1877.

This is a bill having for its special and immediate object the prevention, by means of the equitable powers of the Court, of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes from proceeding to levy and collect a sum equivalent to the legal tax rate for the year 1876, upon the library and library building of the complainants. The bill charges, and the answer admits, by failing just referred to in the following particulars. In that case the estate of the Emperor had long been distributed, and the testamentary papers in question were no longer of pecuniary interest to any one, and the surviving executors of this will were consenting parties to the application. In the present case the entries in the register may involve the pecuniary interest of descendants of families named in it, in tracing and establishing their rights to succession to property, and it is therefore the duty of the Court in making any order for its removal to other custody to take especial care that such persons shall not be thereby prejudiced. It is also a matter for observation that at the time when the manuscript was transmitted to Pulham Palace, the Bishop of London's registry in Doctors' Commons was a legitimate place for depositing registers or certificates of marriages, baptisms, and deaths of persons resident in the colonies as well as of persons resident in the London diocese in England, and that as on the Declaration of Independence the diocesan registry ceased to be the registry for marriages, baptisms, and deaths in New England, in analogy to the practice in this country when a new diocese is carved out of an old one a transfer of all the documents in the registry of the old diocese relating to the new diocese is ordered to be made to the registry of the new diocese, the transmission of this register to the country to which it relates may be properly made. The Court makes a decree for the transmission of this manuscript book to the President and Senate of the United States of America subject to certain terms and conditions which I will settle in chambers. Had this manuscript been solely of historical value, the Court would have had no hesitation in acting upon the precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia, referred to by Mr. Statham, who so liberally restored to this country certain correspondence of national interest which was deposited in that library.

MR. STATHAM said that the Chancellor of London's judgment was of great importance and interest to the citizens of the United States, and he asked the Chancellor to furnish a copy of his judgment in order that it might be sent over to America.

The CHANCELLOR of LONDON assented to Mr. Statham's request.

Overrating of Franklin.

Editor of The Record:

The summary of Benjamin Franklin's will printed in today's "Record" accepts Franklin's own version of the importance of his acts without drawing any contrast between the view so pleasing to himself and his admirers and the actual facts.

The history of the Pennsylvania Hospital, published more than a score of years ago, shows that the hospital realized practically nothing from the bad debts left to it by Franklin, a bequest by which the testator gained a great deal of credit for himself.

That upright man, the poet Whittier, said that Franklin's character was not one to hold up for the emulation of youth. Hawthorne placed a similar low estimate upon Franklin's worth. The terms of the will and much of what Franklin wrote show the self-satisfied, vainglorious, rather commonplace and vulgar nature of the testator. The will cut off his illegitimate son, at one time Governor of New Jersey, ostensibly on the ground that the latter had opposed independence. But Benjamin Franklin himself had written to the Pennsylvania tax collector to hold on to his office and that the hostility to the stamp tax would blow over. Franklin's actual services to the University of Pennsylvania seem to have been about as important as the aid he rendered to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Somehow, he has succeeded in depriving other men whose aid was much more important than his of the credit of founding both institutions. His [illegible] autobiography no doubt is responsible for the perversion of the facts in the public mind. In spite of Stephen Crane's axiom, "There is nothing left but opinion, and opinion be damned," opinion continues to be stronger than any fact which runs counter to it. X. Y. Z.

Ardmore, Pa., June 28, 1913.

MBER 31, 1877.

Public Ledger

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Philadelphia Library Exempt from Taxation—Decision of Judge Mitchell.—On Saturday last Judge Mitchell, in Common Pleas Court, No. 2, in the case of the Philadelphia Library Company vs. Donohugh, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, delivered the decision of the Court. The following is the text of his opinion:

This is a bill having for its special and immediate object the prevention by means of the equitable powers of the Court of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes from proceeding to levy and collect a sum equivalent to the legal tax rate for the year 1876 upon the library and library building of the complainants. The bill charges, and the answer admits by failing to deny, that the Board of Revision of Taxes, in the exercise of their general jurisdiction over the subject, have declared the property exempt from taxation under the act of May 14, 1874.

Two questions arise at the threshold of the case: 1. Has the defendant any authority to enforce the payment of taxes upon property which the Board of Revision has declared exempt? and, 2. If he has not, is his proceeding one which the Court will arrest by the exceptional remedy of injunction?

Were the payment or exemption from the tax for this single year the only or even the main subject of dispute it might be settled speedily and satisfactorily upon the narrow grounds of the two questions already indicated. But the bill has a far wider scope in seeking an authoritative and final determination of the liability of the library and library building to taxation at all for any year, future as well as past, under existing laws.

Recognizing the importance of a speedy settlement of this question, not only to the complainant but to the public interests, which he represents, the City Solicitor, as counsel for the defendant, without conceding the authority of the Board of Revision to be binding upon the Collector of Taxes, has, in a liberal and most commendable spirit, agreed to pass by the minor questions, and come at once to the real contest, as if it were before the court in whatever may be the proper form for a full and final determination.

Having thus indicated that the special and subordinate points in the case are not passed by through oversight or without good reason, we proceed to the consideration of the real question upon which a decision is desired by both parties, which is the liability of the complainants' library and the building in which it is kept to taxation under existing laws.

Article IX, section 1, of the new constitution of Pennsylvania declares: "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

The act of May 14, 1874 (P. L., 158), passed to carry into effect this constitutional provision, enacted that "all churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated worship, with the grounds thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same; all burial grounds not used or held for private or corporate profit; all hospitals, universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations and institutions of learning, benevolence or charity, with the grounds thereto annexed and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed, and maintained by public or private charity, together with public school houses, court houses, jails, &c., are hereby exempted from all and every county, city, borough, road and school tax, with a proviso that the exemption shall not extend to property not in actual use for the purposes specified, and from which any income or revenue is derived."

This is the legislation, constitutional and statutory, by which this case must be decided. The Constitution does not of itself exempt any property; it merely permits the Legislature to do so within certain limits. The first question, therefore, is whether the complainant's case is within the act of 1874, and this we think so clear that it may be considered and dismissed briefly. The complainant is an "association or institution of learning." The educational influence of great libraries has been recognized by all civilized people in all ages. They have been the refuge and preservers of knowledge in the darkest times of ignorance and superstition; the source and rallying-point of awakened interest in philosophy and science wherever the human mind has aroused itself to a new search for intellectual light; and the glory and pride of nations in exact proportion as they have attained a higher place of enlightened and progressive civilization. It is the concurrent and universal opinion of scholars that no single event in recorded history has been so great a misfortune to the interests of pure learning as the destruction of the Alexandrine Library.

The complainant was founded in 1731, by Benjamin Franklin, James Logan and others, not only as an institution of learning, but undoubtedly as a charity, within the long-settled and clearly-defined legal meaning of that term. In 1742 it was incorporated by letters patent from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, who recited in their patent that the founders had, "at a great expense, purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books, in order to erect a library for the *advancement of knowledge and literature in the city of Philadelphia.*" This library subsequently received the accession of the library of James Logan, in its time and for many years afterwards the most valuable collection of books in America, and has, from time to time, been added to and endowed by gifts, bequests, and accumulations from various sources, including subscriptions and annual payments by members of the corporation. We do not think it admits of doubt, that it is not only an institution of learning, but that it is also founded, endowed and maintained by charity within the meaning of the Act of 1874.

But if there remains the further and more important question whether the act of 1874 is constitutional. It is conceded that the Legislature cannot go outside of the class of cases in which the constitution permits exemption from taxation, but it is to be remembered that the provision of the constitution is not a grant of power to the Legislature which belongs elsewhere, and is therefore to be strictly construed as in derogation of the people's right; on the contrary, it is a restriction upon a legislative power which would otherwise be unlimited and unquestionable. It is a tying up of the legislative hand, and therefore to be construed in a liberal spirit to remedy the mischief at which it was aimed, and not further unnecessarily to fetter the proper governmental powers of the people's representatives.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIARY POWERS.

The power of a Court to set aside the legislative will is unknown except in American jurisprudence. The authority of an act of Parliament is supreme and unquestionable in the country from which we derive our laws and the fundamental principles of our political liberty, and in the early days of the republic it was not without grave doubts and serious opposition that the judicial power was carried to this extent even here. And though it is now firmly settled that the Courts are the ultimate interpreters of the Constitution, and that all acts or legislation which are forbidden by the Constitution are to be declared void, yet it is equally well settled that this power could only be exercised where there is a clear and undoubted infringement of the Constitution. In all cases the presumption is in favor of the validity of the legislative act, and where there is room for doubt this presumption must prevail. Especially is great respect due to the legislative construction of a constitutional provision, where, as in the present case, it is a question, not of private right, but of public policy. For the preservation of individual rights, whether as between man and man, or between the citizen and the public, or the Government, the Courts are the natural guardians, with special advantages of training and modes of procedure for the attainments of justice, but for the preservation as well as for the determination in the first instance of matters of State policy, the proper tribunal is the Legislature; and its construction of a constitutional mandate upon this subject must be held binding and conclusive until shown clearly and beyond all question to be in violation of the intention of the people in their sovereign expression of their will through the Constitution.

These principles are trite, but the haste and crudity of much recent legislation has required such frequent exercise of the judicial power to keep it within constitutional bounds that the delicacy and exceptional nature of the power is too commonly lost sight of, and I have thought it proper to recall its true limits, familiar as they are, because of the tone of argument for the defendant in the present case, which assumes that, as exemption from taxation is a special privilege it must be clearly shown, and that it is therefore sufficient for the defendant to show a doubt to defeat the complainant's case. Such certainly is the rule in determining whether or not exemption has been granted to any particular claimant by an act of Assembly. The sovereign power of taxation is never to be taken away except by a clear grant. But where the Legislature has clearly intended the exemption, the validity of that act must be assumed, like all others, until clearly shown to be beyond the legislative authority.

Bearing these principles in mind, let us proceed to the examination of the section of the constitution upon this subject. As already said, it exempts nothing, but it authorizes the Legislature, by general laws, to exempt, speaking generally: First, public property; second, actual places of religious worship; third, burial places not for profit; and, fourth, "institutions of purely public charity." The last is the only class with which we are directly concerned, though, as we shall see, some light can be had from the language used in describing the others.

Looking at this provision in the light of Lord Coke's rules for the interpretation of statutes, what was the old law? What was the mischief in it which was meant to be remedied? And what was the remedy prescribed? We can have little doubt that this clause was intended to abolish *favoritism*, in the form of special legislative grants of exemption from taxation. The learned counsel for the complainant have collected together a list of the 130 acts of the State Legislature, passed between 1850 and 1873, exempting private or corporate property from taxation, and they have been summarized as follows:

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But though this was certainly the main purpose, it is also equally clear that the provision does go a step farther and put a limit upon the legislative power to exempt which was before unlimited. It remains, therefore, still to be considered whether the Legislature, in extending the exemption to institutions of learning such as the complainant, has transgressed the limits laid down by the words "institutions of purely public charity."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC CHARITY?

That the complainant is a charity in the legal sense of that word does not admit of a question. It is equally clear that it is also a charity in the somewhat narrower and more popular sense in which we must interpret the words of a popular instrument like the constitution. The commonest and most familiar meaning of charity is almsgiving, but that narrow definition is not the primary or most important one given in the dictionaries or sanctioned by the usage of English-speaking people. The moment the word is used in connection with the present subject matter of charitable gifts or charitable institutions, the popular as well as legal mind takes in at once its wider scope of good will, benevolence, desire to add to the happiness or improvement of our fellow-beings. It is in this sense that, not to mention the numerous other illustrations, our own local gifts of Elliott Cresson, for the planting of shade trees in the streets of Philadelphia (Cresson's appeal; 6 Casey, 437), and a gift to a volunteer fire company for the protection of the property of the citizens (Thomas vs. Ellmaker; 1 Parsons, 98), have been recognized as charities, both in the legal and in the popular estimation.

But is the complainant a public charity? To answer this question we must look to the facts of the case.

By the orignal rules of Franklin and the other founders, the librarian was required to permit "any civil gentleman to peruse the books of the library in the library-room," and in the same spirit the charter, which is the fundamental law of the corporation and the by-laws made under it, permits the use of the library: 1. By *all persons* within the library building free of charge or fee of any kind. 2. By *all persons* who desire to take out books, and for that privilege pay a small hire and leave a deposit as security for the return of the books. 3. By members or commutors, who pay an annual sum instead of a separate hire for each time of taking out a book.

The essential feature of a public use is that it is not confined to privileged individuals, but is open to the indefinite public. It is this *indefinite* or unrestricted quality that gives it its public character. The smallest street in the smallest village is a public highway of the Commonwealth, and none the less so because a vast majority of the citizens will certainly never derive any benefit from its use. It is enough that that they may do so if they choose. So there is no charity conceivable which will not, in its practical operation, exclude a large part of mankind, and there are few which do not do so in express terms or by the restrictive force of the description of the persons for whose benefit they are intended. Thus Girard College excludes, by a single word, half the public by requiring that only *male* children shall be received; the great Pennsylvania Hospital closes its gates to all but *recent* injuries, yet no one questions that they are public charities in the widest and most exacting sense.

Tried by this standard it would seem clear that the Philadelphia Library is public so far, at least, as regards the use of the books within the building; that is free to all alike without charge. Is its public character destroyed by any special privileges to members or other individuals? We cannot see that it is. Some system of government, some regulations of administration are necessary in all large bodies; provided they be reasonable and not repugnant to the general purpose, they are valid and do not affect the character of the institution. The general privilege of reading the books within the building, and under the supervision of the librarian, being conceded freely to all, the further privilege is sought of taking books away to be read at home, and this we find is also conceded to all persons alike, on the condition that a deposit shall be made of the value of the book to insure its return, and a sum paid for its hire or loan. A step farther brings us to the third and last privilege, that of members, who, instead of paying the hire of each book from time to time as they take it out, pay a single annual sum as an equivalent. The principle of commutation is familiar. It is as old as the history of tithings in England, as universal as the convenience and the necessities of business everywhere. The law prohibits a common carrier from discriminating between persons, it requires him to carry all men the same journey for the same price; yet there is, probably, no railroad in the country that does not issue season or mileage tickets, or commutation in some form or other to its local customers, and this has never been held to impair or infringe upon its public character as a common carrier. Such regulations, within reasonable limits, are mere administrative details, necessary in all but the most insignificant business, and not in any way affecting the general character of the institution.

One other privilege of the members besides this commutation of book hires may also be included in the same class of administrative details—the privilege of voting for the managers who conduct the affairs of the library. Some form of government is necessary. The managers are trustees, and some mode must be provided for their appointment. The particular mode selected is a matter for the founders or the State in granting a charter; but having been adopted, it does not in any way affect the public character of the corporation.

Next, and last, we have to consider the force to be given to the word purely in the constitutional phrase, "purely public charity." In this connection, and in its ordinary sense, the word purely means completely, entirely, unqualifiedly, and this is the meaning we must presume the people to have intended in adopting it in their constitution. Plainly, then, the charities authorized to be exempted are those that are completely and entirely public. The phrase is intended to exclude those charities which are private or only *quasi* public, such as many religious aid societies, and also those which, though public to some extent or for some purposes have, like Masonic lodges and similar charities, some mixture of private or profit in their public character. The true test is to be found in the objects of the institution. Are they entirely for the accomplishment of the public purpose, or have they some intermixture of private or individual gain? We get a clear and strong light on this subject from the words of the same clause of the Constitution descriptive of burial places which may be exempted, to-wit, those "not used or held *for private or corporate profit.*" Such places are unquestionably public charities, and the specification of them might have been omitted without impairing the force of the provision. But as we have seen the exemption of cemeteries had been recently abused by including some that were wholly for private profit, and the Constitution was made to emphasize its prohibition of such acts by specifically naming those burial places which alone might be exempted. Having done this, it passed on to name concisely and collectively all other institutions of purely public charity. The phrase might have been expressed—"places of burial and other institutions of public charity, *not for private or corporate profit.*" The language used, taken as a consistent and consecutive whole, shows that this is its plain meaning.

Is the complainant within this description?

The library is a trust, and while it is the property of the corporation, and, therefore, in a certain sense of the corporate stockholders, yet it is not their property in any full legal or commercial sense. They cannot sell it and divide the proceeds among themselves as individuals—that would be a violation of the trust which a court of equity would be bound at once to restrain. Being then a trust, its purpose and scope must be looked for in the grant. It is not a question of how the revenue is derived, but to what purpose and with what intent it is devoted. The purpose of this trust is clearly set forth in the charter; it is "to erect a library for the advancement of knowledge and literature in the city of Philadelphia," and we fail to discover in it any taint of private profit.

I have already discussed the members' privileges of commutation by annual payment for the hire of books, and it is said in the charter that this payment shall be "for the increase and preservation of said library." I have endeavored to show that this privilege, almost the only one in which any distinction is made between the members and the general public, is not an undue privilege or justly obnoxious to the charge of being a private profit. But even this privilege is a regulation, not a part of the fundamental law of the corporation, and if it were held to be an undue privilege, repugnant to the public character of the charity, the result would be, not that the charity would become less purely public, but that the privilege would be void.

I have not thought it necessary to notice in detail the authorities cited by the learned counsel on either side. Some of them are very close and decisive upon the points made in this case, but the subject is extensive and this opinion has already reached a very great length; and I have therefore preferred to rest the case upon general principles which I believe to be unquestionable.

It results from the foregoing that we hold that the complainant is exempted from taxation as an institution of learning by the act of May 14, 1874, and that as such exemption the act is within the terms of the Constitution, and is valid and binding upon the taxing power of the city of Philadelphia.

The injunction prayed for is awarded.

NOTE.—Hare, P. J., being a director of the Library Company, did not sit or take any part in this case.

Final Hearing.—Before U. S. Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, on Saturday, Edward Maguire had a final hearing on the charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit five dollar note on James Duffy, tavern keeper, at Twenty-second and Filbert streets, on Thursday evening, of which act testimony had been previously heard. Additional testimony was submitted, as follows:

Alphonse Hornikel, sworn.—I reside at 2324 Vine street, and am in the grocery business; I saw defendant night before last at my store; he asked for three pounds of flour, one cake of compressed yeast, and tendered a five dollar note on the National Bank of Hanover, Pa., which I refused to accept, telling him it was a counterfeit; it was about seven o'clock in the evening; I did not let him have the goods he bought, and he did not return to get them.

This closed the testimony, and Maguire was held for trial. It was ascertained on Saturday that the accused had been tried during the week in the Criminal Court on the charge of store robbery, and acquitted, though circumstances seemed to connect him with the crime. When arrested on the charge of attempting to pass the note he gave a different name, and afterwards, in explanation of it, said he did not want his friends to know of his arrest.

Ledger April 20/87

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Prepared for the Public Ledger.]

Any citizen who has grown beyond the middle age who finds himself in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chestnut streets within the course of a day or two will be struck by the immense changes that are taking place in the neighborhood of the southeast corner. Looking along Chestnut street he will miss the familiar proportions of the buildings which during and after the War of the Rebellion were used for the Government Post-office. If his memory runs with the establishments which stood there and all the way to Fifth street he will not forget that this was the most fashionable part of the city in the character of the business carried on there. Lyon J. Levy's fashionable dry goods store, the only place, in some minds, at which the ladies could buy silk, satins, rich shawls and laces; Warburton's hat store, where the fashionable man could alone rely for the correctness of shape and style of his head covering; Bailey & Kitchen's jewelry and silverware depot, which contested the glittering prize of fashion with Bennett & Caldwell and James E. Caldwell & Co. in the same line, and were in rivalry with the oldest and most solid of them, all at the corner of Fifth street, long under sway of Thibault & Bros., Wriggens & Warden and A. B. Warden. Nor will they forget as they glance around the corner at the two small houses built for the use of fire apparatus, which afterwards played useful parts as restaurants and ticket offices. Here they might remember when the Philadelphia Fire Company intruded on the sidewalk with its magnificent black Hydraulian, with the white sea horses on the side, with eyes of fire and standing manes, startling specimens of the best work of Woodside, and the Fame Hose carriage, with its fine figure of the goddess who spreads the news, stood out in front a pace or two. They will only see the place where the annex to the Philadelphia Library, called the Law Building, was. The old library building was standing when these lines were written, but the workmen are ranging all around it and eager for the hour when the Central News Company under whip and spur will withdraw from the old library building and another of the ancient landmarks which the Revolutionary Fathers planned will have fallen before the progress of time. So long has the library been connected with the history of the city and so great has been its benefit to generation after generation during the past 150 years that it has grown to be a part of our institutions, something which, although of private origin and carried on by private means, has yet made itself of public concern.

The Library Building.

The building at the corner of Library street is a quaint, substantial example of the old style architecture, when substance and solidity were objects of the first importance; and whilst in style there was some little change from the uniformity of plain brick walls, the ornament was such as was easy to be obtained in native marble, with the addition of well-made mouldings in wood, in panel, balustrade, with classic urns. There was breadth and solid ease about the old Philadelphia Library building, and a peculiarity which distinguished it from any other structure of a public character in the city. The great steps on Fifth street were of a width and depth of more than ample liberality. They were, in fact, almost a building by themselves, and gave to the lower part of the edifice a solidity which was well assisted by the broad, noble doorway and the heavily faced niche, with ornaments above it. Taken from any point of view this building, although not gorgeous, was striking and respectable, and creditable to the taste which planned it.

A Non-Professional Architect.

A matter not perhaps generally known, but of great interest in connection with the library building, is the fact that the plan was the work of a non-professional person. No practical architect, carpenter or builder drew the design for the Philadelphia Library. It was constructed according to the plan of Dr. William Thornton, a member of the library company, a member, also, of the American Philosophical Society, a man of science, who was appointed by Washington the first Superintendent of the Patent Office, when it was established by act of Congress, in 1793. Dr. Thornton drew the plans and they were adopted by the Library Company and followed, it is believed, closely. While the project was under consideration United States Senator William Bingham, of Landsdown, offered to present to the Library Company of Philadelphia for the decoration of the front of the building a life-sized statue in marble of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, which was accepted. Franklin was consulted, and approved of "a gown for his dress and a Roman head." A bust of Franklin, procured from the Pennsylvania Hospital, furnished a cast of the head, which was sent to Italy to Carrara. Francisco Lazzarini was the sculptor. The cost of the piece was said to be 500 guineas. The statue was finished and placed in its niche over the front door about the latter part of March or beginning of April, 1792, about two years after the library building was finished. It was removed when the new library building was opened at Juniper and Locust streets, and occupies a position over the great central door in a niche, the design of which was intended by the architect Furness, of that building, to repeat the prominent feature of the Fifth street building.

Progress of the Library.

The Philadelphia Library was established by Benjamin Franklin and ten others, members of a small society for mutual improvement, called "The Junto." A small collection of books was found to be necessary for the comfort and success of the members of that society in discussing the subjects which were brought before them. The library was started by deed of July 1st, 1731, at Robert Grace's house, in Jones' alley, running from Front street to Second, above Market, with fifty subscribers, at 40s. each, pledged to subsequent annual payment of 10s. A list of books suitable for such an institution was made out by James Logan, and the first stock of books was bought by Thomas Hopkinson, in England, about 1732. The directors of the company, wisely, by a few compliments and a judicious address in 1733, attracted the attention and favor of the Penn family, which friendship in the course of four or five years culminated in the gift of a lot of ground for the erection of a library building on Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. An excellent site it would have been considered in later times, but it was then thought to be entirely too far out of town. In 1740 the General Assembly of Pennsylvania gave to the library room for the accommodation of the books in the State House building. In 1773 the company removed the books to the second story of Carpenters' Hall. In 1784 the Library Company, in connection with the American Philosophical Society, applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a lot on State House square, one on the west side of Fifth street and another on the east side of Sixth street, to build a hall for each. The Philosophical Society was successful, but the Library Company failed on account of a misunderstanding between the two societies as to the site.

A Lot of Its Own.

Consequently, in 1789, the Library Company bought from Mary Norris and Dr. James Logan the southwestern corner of the gardens attached to the Norris mansion, which, in the last century, occupied the ground now covered by the Custom House, through from Chestnut street to the court, afterwards called Library street, and westward to Fifth street. All the part west of the present Custom House, where the principal mansion stood, was a garden, with walks, flowers, shrubbery and trees, and it is related that here, somewhere very near the corner of Library street, mounted upon an old chair or stool, young Deborah Norris, afterwards Deborah Logan, looked over the fence into the State House yard opposite on the 8th of July, 1776, when nearly on a line with her in the State House yard from the old observatory there, John Nixon, member of the Council of Safety, read to the people for the first time the startling and important document known afterwards as the Declaration of Independence. Before the library building was commenced on Fifth street the directors of the company requested Dr. Franklin to draught an inscription for a corner-stone, with which he complied. The Board adopted his statement, but added a line or two complimentary to Franklin, which makes the inscription read odd if it should all be attributed to his pen. The stone was laid on the 31st of August, 1789, and the building was open for service towards the end of 1790.

Union with the Loganian Library.

In 1792 the Loganian Library, in pursuance of a treaty between the Logan family and the Directors of the company, was united with the Philadelphia Library. The space behind the library building was enclosed for the use of the Loganian Library, which, up to that time, had been stored in a building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. This necessity rendered possible an excellent arrangement of an annex building, with a high and clear skylight. The window let into the interior of the Loganian a flood of light, and through the two-storied arched opening in the wall of the main building it found a clear and excellent situation for the desks of the Librarian, with light into the main building, and gave him, with the system of adjoining stairways leading to the galleries, full communication with every part of the building.

The Ridgway Branch.

By his will of May 26th, 1869, Dr. Rush left his estate in trust for the erection of a building suitable for a library of large proportions, which he directed when finished should be offered to the Philadelphia Library Company. This building, on South Broad street, at Carpenter, is now known as the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library. A building fund had, from the year 1857, been nourished by the directors of the company, and in 1864 was materially increased by bequest of over $35,000 by Joseph Fisher. In 1870 the directors determined to erect a building for the use of the library, and bought a lot of ground at the northwest corner of Locust and Juniper street. Hope that the Ridgway bequest could have been made available for the same purpose delayed the commencement of this building, but finally, in 1879, the corner-stone was laid at Locust and Juniper, and the building was opened in February, 1880.

Ladies Home Journal April 1895



DRAWN BY ALICE BARBER STEPHENS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANKLIN PIERCE, BEING PRESENTED TO MADAM RUSH, ON CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

THE MAGNIFICENT "MADAM" RUSH

By William Perrine



PHŒBE ANN RUSH

The above portrait is reproduced from a miniature of "Madam" Rush, by permission of the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

ONE day in 1853, when Franklin Pierce was President of the United States, he was walking on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia. He was met by a large and showily dressed woman, escorted by two elegant men of fashion, each apparently younger than herself. President Pierce had already become known as the most polite and graceful of all the occupants of the White House in his observance of the forms of etiquette. He had been told that his visit to the city would be incomplete if he did not meet this imperious dame.

One of her peculiar habits had long been to promenade the chief street of her native city, and there to receive the homage of her followers and adorers at "sidewalk levees or open-air receptions." She had thus met men and women of all kinds day after day for many years—often a Cabinet Minister, a Senator, a Bishop, a General, a man of letters, or a belle of the season. Indeed, her daily walk with her cavaliers had become almost as famous as the stroll of Beau Brummel on the Mall was to the London of other days. But there was, perhaps, no promenade of this eccentric queen of fashion that was more piquant than when she received the President of the United States on the sidewalk, and engaged him in an animated chat without any more formality than she would have shown to the humblest beau who had been in wait to catch a smile of recognition. Before the day was over it was known far and wide to the gossips that "Frank" Pierce was the latest of the curbstone courtiers that had been presented to the magnificent "Madam" Rush.

A Social Ruler from Quaker Stock

IT IS not easy now to revive the colors of a portrait which has so rapidly faded away as that of this remarkable woman, then preëminent among her sex as a social power. Indeed, she has almost come to be a vaguely traditional or half-mythical figure in the misty annals of that society which she ruled with a truly regal sway. No woman of her time affected such a social conquest as hers was, despite her disadvantages of person, mismated marriage, and the opposition of the most decorous and conservative society in America. Her father, Jacob Ridgway, had been one of the chief rivals in Philadelphia of Stephen Girard in acquiring riches through the shrewdest of calculations in European commerce; he was one of the earliest of our "self-made" millionaires, and he had been born and bred among the honest and wholesome Quakers of New Jersey.

Few were there who then thought this high-spirited and bonny daughter of the thrifty merchant would play such a part in the world of fashion as would cause even the worldly to stand aghast at her gayety and sumptuousness. When her critics first intimated to Phœbe Ann Ridgway that she ought to be more faithful to her Quaker lineage, she reminded them that they might have given the same admonition to the buxom and clever "Dolly" Madison for having walked away from the paths of her Quaker parents. In truth, the Ridgway girl had been brought up under an influence almost entirely removed from Quakerism. Jacob Ridgway, as a shipper and merchant, had been obliged for many years to live in Europe in caring for the interests of his firm, and especially at Antwerp as United States Consul; and it was thus that his daughter in her youth contracted French or Continental tastes in an education which the most favored of her countrywomen were then seldom permitted to enjoy.

She had lived at Paris in the days when Madame Récamier was the first beauty of France, and when her banker husband, a cipher in her affairs, saw her live "the life of a flirt surrounded by fools." But undoubtedly far more an object of her admiration was the career of Madame de Staël. She had some reason to fancy that in fondness for the society of intellectual men, in her independent spirit and her defiance of conventionalities, she might have had a kinship with the daughter of Necker.

Married a Son of the Distinguished Doctor Rush

WHEN she came back to Philadelphia with her beautiful French gowns, the chief languages of Europe at her command, and with a facility for lively observations on literature and music, she attracted no little attention as an heiress. She was showy and ambitious, with a boldness of manner which was not always relished by men of quiet tastes; but her fine complexion and her exuberance of health, which she shared with a sister, caused the girls to be known as the "Antwerp Strawberries."

At this time Dr. James Rush, a studious young physician, was contemplating a distinguished career in his profession. A son of the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and brother to the Richard Rush who was Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State under Monroe, Secretary of the Navy under John Quincy Adams, candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1828, and Minister to England and to France, he had come of a family of distinction. She seems to have regarded him as a man of letters who would have sympathies with her literary and social ambition. On the other hand, she was likely to be the possessor of a fortune which would enable him to pursue such ambitions as he then meditated in that work which afterward gave him reputation as an original thinker—"The Philosophy of the Human Voice." In 1819, when he was twenty-seven and she twenty, they were married, and henceforth their lives were to present one of the most curious chapters in the annals of eccentric wedlock.

Gradually the Doctor began to betake himself more and more to his books, and his wife, with her masterful will, to the pleasures of society. She would open in Philadelphia a salon such as she had seen in Paris; she would reform the absurd conventionalities she saw around her, and she would lessen the stiffness and sombreness of that social life which the critical Mrs. Trollope had gently satirized in her observations of Philadelphia character. Her parties, her conversation, her faculty for putting men at their ease in the drawing-room, her invitations to artists, singers and actors, and to beauties whom society had not before recognized, possibly because of their want of ancestry or their want of wealth, were looked upon askance.

Her Brilliancy Completely Veiled Her Homeliness

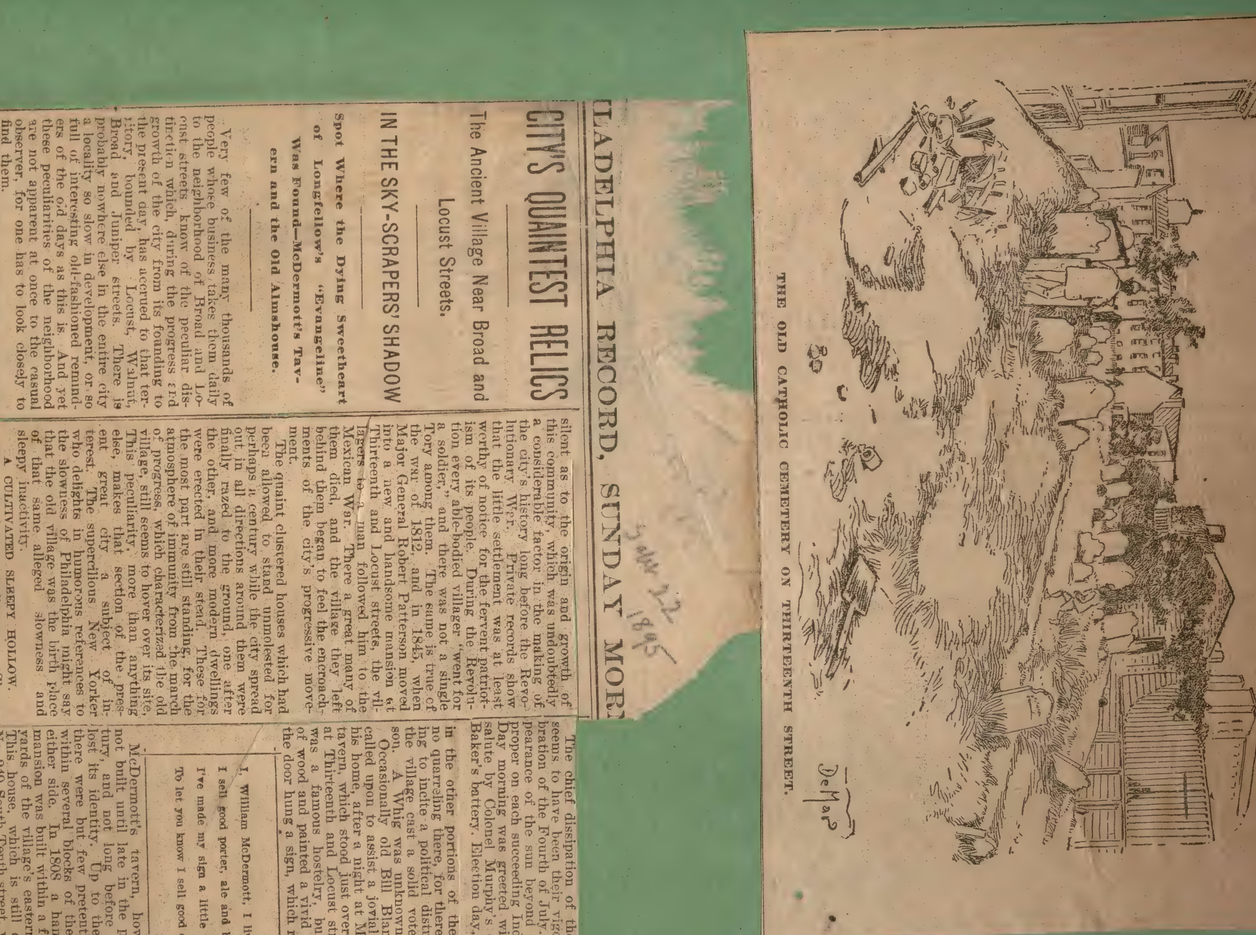
"WHAT is that Mrs. Rush coming to?" the old leaders cried out. "Ah! she is an upstart, who is aping foreign airs and trying to Frenchify us. What a pity it is that the good Doctor does not put an end to her doings!" The more they talked of her the more heartily she laughed at the shocks they sustained, and the wider grew the circle of her guests. But she had nearly reached middle age before the opportunity came to her to show fully the manner of woman she was. In 1843 her father died. He left her more than a million dollars, and she was now able to carry out her ambition to reform the old régime and ascend the social throne. "We should," she said to her friends, "put an end to the rule of pretenders like Napoleon among the little despots of Royalty," and she took pleasure in the thought of revolutionizing the society around her, with its strong instinct of ancestral pride.

Nor was she wanting in the qualifications for playing this rôle. Her mind was quick, original, assertive; her will masculine in firmness; her flow of high spirits unfailing; her conversation astonishingly fertile, and her generosity lavish. She could so engage the admiration of men that they forgot her homeliness of face in the enjoyment of her comradeship. But at a time when it was still the fashion to quote Byron, his images of female loveliness were more than once employed by gross and venal flatterers to suggest her charms. The fact was that even in the freshness of her youth she was not a beauty, and the only likeness of her now extant was drawn by hands more courtly than exact. Her forehead was high and broad, as if it incased a large brain; her hair was abundant; her complexion rosy; the nose suggestive of aspiration, rather than of taste; the mouth large, with lines of humor in its curves; the figure inclined to *embonpoint* that afterward became enormous. But in her dark, bright, frank, daring, yet thoughtful eye was the one charm which, even in her advancing years, redeemed the ruddy and almost plebeian face. She had a self-possession which no sneer could daunt, and a temper which no enemy cared to brook a second time.

A Student of Language and Art at Fifty

MRS. RUSH had read widely and intelligently; she had some acquaintance with most of the chief languages of Europe; she spoke French faultlessly, and while she was not wanting in knowledge of the fine arts, and was, indeed, a fervent lover of music, she especially concerned herself in such subjects as would make her conversation agreeable to men. She had her set hours


Gretag Macbeth
Color Rendition Chart
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
inches
centimeters



THE OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY ON THIRTEENTH STREET.

DeMar

PHILADELPHIA RECORD, SUNDAY MORN

Jan 22 1895

CITY'S QUAINTEST RELICS

The Ancient Village Near Broad and Locust Streets.

IN THE SKY-SCRAPERS' SHADOW

Spot Where the Dying Sweetheart of Longfellow's "Evangeline" Was Found—McDermott's Tavern and the Old Almshouse.

Very few of the many thousands of people whose business takes them daily to the neighborhood of Broad and Locust streets know of the peculiar distinction which, during the progress and growth of the city from its founding to the present day, has accrued to Walnut, Spruce, Locust, Chestnut, Sansom, Walnut, Broad and Juniper streets. There is probably nowhere else in the entire city a locality so slow in development and so full of interesting old-time reminders as this same neighborhood. And yet these peculiarities of the neighborhood appear at once to the casual observer; for one has to look closely to find them.

To the curious antiquarian, standing under the shadow of the Hotel Bellevue with an unobstructed view to the east on Walnut street, and to the south on Broad street, the block bounded by those two streets suggests nothing but the ordinary commonplaceness of modern architecture. The buildings on these two fronts are not by any means as new as the sky-scraping structures that frown down upon them from neighboring streets; neither are they, on the other hand, so old as to excite comment on that score. They are decidedly uninteresting in their mediocrity. The Locust street front is a trifle older in appearance than the other two, but the curious observer must first pass around the corner of Juniper and Locust streets, and walk up Juniper to a point midway between Locust and Walnut streets, before realizing the great peculiarity of the block.

At this midway point two old-fashioned houses, Nos. 204 and 206 South Juniper street, stand between the heel of the Library grounds and a small court, running into the centre of the block. This narrow thoroughfare is shaped, the other end further on being closed by a cul de sac of what may at one time have been a thoroughfare.

REGIC OF THE ANCIENT VILLAGE.

There are many of the old residents who incline to the belief that this area was never a thoroughfare, but that it is simply a relic, with the two old houses near it, of the quiet little settlement that existed there for a century and a half. These 'oldest living inhabitants' of small houses—some 30 or 40 of them—remember very well the little cluster of which stood around the four sides of a hollow square, or common, at this point known to the inhabitants of the city proper as 'the village.' Philadelphia's historians are strangely silent as to the origin and growth of this community, which was undoubtedly a considerable factor in the making of the city's history long before the Revolutionary War. Private records show that the little settlement was at least worthy of notice for the fervent patriotism of its people. During the Revolution every able-bodied villager "went for a soldier," and there was not a single Tory among them. The same is true of the war of 1812, and in 1845, when Major General Robert Patterson moved into a new and handsome mansion at Thirteenth and Locust streets, the villagers to a man followed him to the Mexican War. There a great many of them died, and the village they left behind them began to feel the encroachments of the city's progressive movement.

The quaint clustered houses which had been allowed to stand unmolested for perhaps a century while the city spread out in all directions around them were finally razed to the ground, one after the other, and more modern dwellings were erected in their stead. For the most part are still standing, for the march of progress, which has characterized the old village, still marches more than anything. This indicates that section of the present great city a subject of interest. The superstitious New Yorker who delights in humorous references to the slowness of Philadelphia might say that the old village was the birth place of that same alleged slowness and sleepy inactivity.

A CULTIVATED SLEEPY HOLLOW.

That the village really was a Sleepy Hollow may be argued from the utter absence in the published histories of the city of any record of the doings of the villagers. The little settlement was quiet and law-abiding in times of peace, and in times of war it was, necessarily, even more quiet, because, as has been said, the major part of the population was then abroad with the army.

The villagers, it be understood, were not of "the uneducated working classes." Some of the best families of the city made their homes there from the found of existence. Among them were the Reeses, Hamiltons, Binnes, Meminger, Hutchinsons, Prices, Griffiths, Mountains, Philadelphia Library property, at the Fursts, Adams, Cooks, Daniels and others of less renown, passed their quiet lives there, and by their sturdy good behavior made the point a happy and a sleepy Hollow. Old Bill Blandford, of the City Hall watch, whom many old-timers still remember, had very little to cry but exercise his stentorian voice the hour and the state of the weather.

The chief dissipation of the villagers seems to have been their vigorous celebration of the Fourth of July. The appearance of the sun beyond the city proper on each succeeding Independence Day morning was greeted with a royal salute by Colonel Murphy's or Colonel Baker's battery. Election day, so stormy in the other portions of the city, saw no quarreling there, and there was nothing to incite a political disturbance as the village was a solid vote for Jackson. Occasionally old Bill Blandford was called upon to assist a jovial villager to his home after a night at McDermott's tavern, which stood just over the border at Thirteenth and Locust streets. This was a famous hostelry, built entirely of wood and painted a vivid blue. Over the door hung a sign, which read:

> I, William McDermott, I live here,
> I sell good porter, ale and beer,
> I've made my sign a little wider,
> To let you know I sell good cider.

McDermott's tavern, however, was not built until late in the present century, and not long before the village lost its identity. Up to the early '30s there were but few pretentious houses within several blocks of the village on either side. In 1808 a handsome new mansion was built within a few hundred yards of the village's eastern boundary. This house, which is still standing at No. 249 South Tenth street, was thought at the time to be a sign of the approaching dissolution of the little settlement, but, strange to say, although the city spread in every direction, and the village, the latter was not disturbed.

WHERE THE OLD ALMSHOUSE STOOD.

Tenth street house, the present building to the village was the almshouse, or 'betterng house,' which occupied the entire block bounded by Tenth, Eleventh, Spruce and Pine streets. This building was opened in 1767, and it was to the "Evangeline" there that Longfellow's heart, and here, too, she is supposed to have died. In the rear of the almshouse, and connected with it by a narrow lane, lay the old Catholic cemetery of St. Mary's Church. In this quiet city of the dead, according to the poet, in their nameless graves, the lovers are sleeping.

Here, too, were buried several French officers of the Revolutionary army, and the old graveyard is still to be seen along the north side of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Thirteenth street below Spruce, and running through to Juniper. But it is in a sad condition of neglect, and the few tombstones still standing have been badly defaced by the children of the neighborhood, who were permitted to use the place as a playground some years ago. The old lane which led from the almshouse to the cemetery may still be traced in the several small courts that run in a direct line between the two points.

From the back of the old almshouse on Eleventh street, Hunter's, or Quince street, and is there blocked by the buildings on Twelfth street, in a direct line with Hunter's now Budd street begins, and runs uninterruptedly to the gate of the cemetery. The almshouse and the cemetery, however, had no connection with the village.

The only existing reminders of the latter are the two old-fashioned houses on Juniper street and the broad court behind them. The twin houses are of brick solidly built, and two and a half stories high, with quaint sloping roofs and gables. The houses as they now stand are exact specimens of the little village domiciles of a century ago, except that the kitchen in the rear and a bedroom above it are of modern build, tacked on to the original structure. The latter comprised but three rooms, built one above the other.

Relics of Major John Andre.

The family of the late General John Meredith Read, former Minister of the United States at Athens, have presented to the Library Company of Philadelphia the following valuable historical relics:

A mirror, which formed part of the decoration of the Wharton house at the time the "Mischianza" was held there, May 18, 1778, with the invitation written on the back.

Song, composed and written by Major André, and three profiles, cut from black paper by Major André, in addition to one of himself. Capt. Ann Bayrell, Major Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby.

These portraits have been arranged in a frame, and can be examined by any one wishing to do so at the library, Juniper and Locust streets.

590. 555-96.

hile advertisement runs.

NOTICE.

Thoſe who uſe the Books of the *Philadelphia Library* are informed that it will be cloſed on the 20th inſtant, to be opened again in the new Building in Locuſt Street, on the 24th inſtant.

February, 1880. *BY ORDER.*

DeMar

THE ONLY REMAINING HOUSES OF "THE VILLAGE."

Golden Thread
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Dr. William

INDIAN AMERICANA SHOWN BY LIBRARY

Ridgway Branch Exhibits Rare Collection on Life in Colonial Days

The Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library Company has on exhibit this week an invaluable collection of old books and documents concerning Indian life in this country in the 17th and 18th centuries. More than two dozen items have been taken from the library's permanent collection to depict a type of Americana seldom seen by the average book lover.

There were among the early colonizers of the Atlantic States three types of missionaries: the English Presbyterians, the Spanish Franciscans and the French Jesuits. But to the English go most of the laurels for systematic efforts to teach the Gospel to the Indians.

John Eliot, for example, spent 12 years translating the Bible into a dialect of the Massachusetts Indians, and printed at Cambridge in 1663 the first American Bible, and the first large book printed in this country. Eliot, "The Indian Apostle," unfortunately lived to see the dialect disappear and his book fall into disuse, but it has since become immensely valuable.

John Cadwalader, librarian of the Ridgeway Library, at Broad and Christian sts., also points with pride to the Lawrence Claesse translation of the "Morning and Evening Prayed-book" into "Mehaque Indian Language" in 1715. Since the slender pamphlet was distributed among the Indians nearly every copy has been lost.

Pennsylvania Treaties Shown

In Pennsylvania, however, due to William Penn's influence, less stress was laid on conversion of the Indians and more on establishing friendly relations. Accordingly, this State's contribution to the literature of Indian life consists mainly of a series of treaties between the Colonial Government and the natives. Francis Hopkinson's "Record of a Conference with the Indians at Easton, Aug. 3, 1761," still in manuscript form, and Benjamin Franklin's edition of the "Treaty Held at Lancaster, Pa., with the Six Nations, June, 1744," are interesting items.

Among the exhibits are records of an early intelligent interest in understanding the Indian and his customs. Roger Williams, Rhode Island missionary, prepared "A Key Into the Language of America"; Matthew Henry worked on a huge dictionary of the Delaware Indian language which was never published, and in 1776 David Zeisberger, another missionary, issued an Amerindian Spelling Book.

Historie by John Smith

But most of the literature of the natives was written by colonists with more of an interest in history. In 1677 William Hubbard described a fight between the Puritans and the Indians in "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England."

Captain John Smith's "Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," although supposed to be a statement of fact, was less reliable than the illustration appended by an idealistic English artist who had never seen an Indian. Similar works by Germans, French and Spaniards are also exhibited, with appropriate notes.

Finally, to supplement the literary display, Austin J. Gray, librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company, has arranged a number of drawings and paintings of the Indians by early artists. Every European settler saw the savage as he had expected to see him—perhaps somewhat like the East Indians. In the 18th century the tendency was to portray them as noble and picturesque savages, more or less like Europeans in feature, decorated with paint and feathers. It was not until the 19th century that a systematic study was made of the natives.

Phila Inquirer
Sun Jan. 4 1931

ES SUNDAY SPECIAL

The Times, Philadelphia Dec 13 1891

A Neglected Library

THE MAGNIFICENT RIDGWAY LIBRARY, OF WHICH MANY PHILADELPHIANS ARE IGNORANT, AND ITS TREASURES.

The decision in the Orphans' Court upon the will of the late George S. Pepper, who left $150,000 "to such free library as should be established" within certain limits in this city, if sustained on appeal, will give Philadelphia what it ought to have, what it needs and what it may be supposed to have been longing for, a library free in the technical sense. We cannot have too many libraries. But how strong has been the yearning of Philadelphians for a new library may be a question in the face of the fact that, as can be proved by statistics, so far as statistics can prove anything, most Philadelphians are either ignorant or careless that we have already a magnificent library of over 162,000 volumes, housed as no other library on the continent is yet housed, collected into a building which did architectural pretensions, set in grounds occupying an entire city square, practically, if not in terms of strict definition, free, covering all branches of learning both ancient and modern, in fact, one of the best reference and working libraries in this country to-day, and, moreover, an integral part of the first part of all American libraries. Yet ever since the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library with its wonderful wealth of valuable books has been freely opened to the public of this city the library has been ignored by the great majority of our citizens, and as was caustically said a day or two ago by one of its own shareholders, has supplied the greatest good to the very fewest number. As an index of the ignorance that prevails concerning it, it may be mentioned that within ten days an application for photographs of the library at a well-known store where a specialty is made of views of Philadelphia was met by the statement from two assistants that no such building as the Ridgway Library existed.

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One reason for this ignorance is to be found in the situation of the library building. Some forty years ago there was immense faith in the development of the southern portion of Philadelphia. It was a survival of an earlier theory; progress westward had always been slow during the last century and the first part of the present century. Early Philadelphia straggled up toward Kensington, expanding, as was natural, along the river front. It took decades on decades to reach Ninth street, and then there was a long stretch of years before Broad street was fairly gained. When it was crossed people did not stop, but pushed on to the Schuylkill. Shortly afterward the Philadelphia Library erected its present building at Juniper and Locust streets, since enlarged through the liberality of Mr. Henry C. Lea, and quitted the time-honored old building at Fifth and Library streets. There, then, the Ridgway Library now stands, nearly opposite the old railroad depot at Broad and Prime streets, a magnificent copy, in granite, of the Parthenon, isolated in the midst of its acres of green lawn that are enclosed by a high wall, and practically unvisited. During the thirteen years that it has stood there not a change has been made in its immediate surroundings. Yet its very coming would, it was alleged, alter the whole aspect of the neighborhood and make dignified and imposing buildings spring up all around it.

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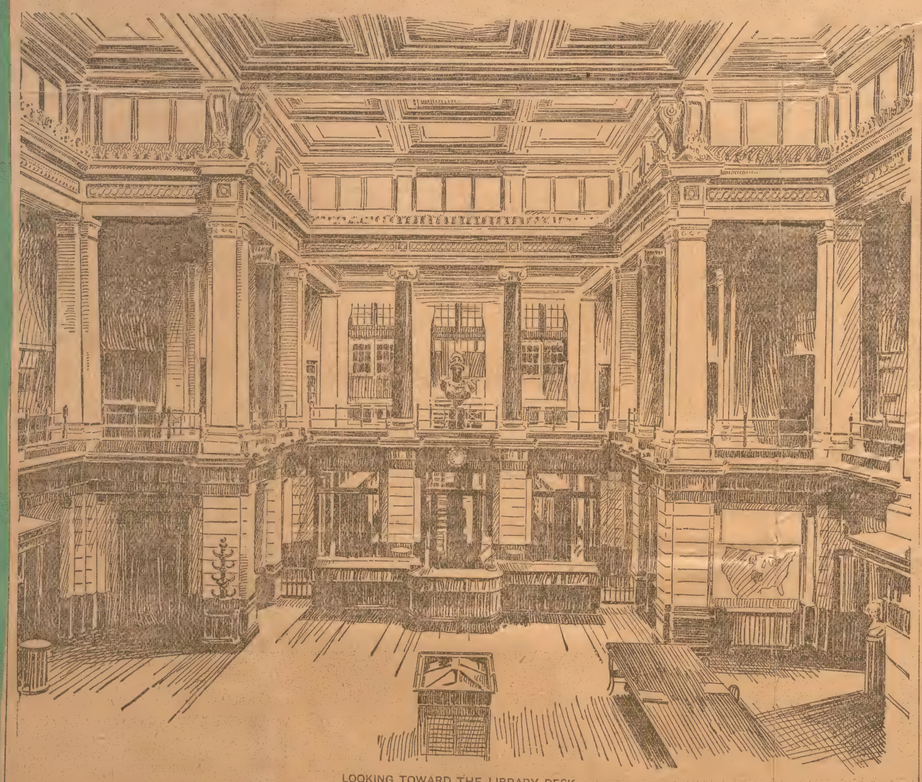
Somewhat near at hand, it is true, though scarcely adjacent, is to be found the new Third Regiment Armory, and south of Reed street Broad street is now continued between lines of commodious and pretty dwelling houses. But beside the Ridgway Library there is as yet to be found only one new building, a new residence of some architectural pretensions now in course of construction. And whether crowds have been attracted from the more northern part of the city may be judged from the fact that during the year ending in May, 1891, the daily average of visitors was twelve persons. There have been days when under its great portals there have passed but two visitors, and days when the librarian and his assistants have heard the walls echo to the footsteps of but one inquiring seeker for knowledge.

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But the Ridgway Library is nearer to the centres of traffic and business than is the British Museum in London or the Astor Library in New York. The National Library in Paris is no further away from the chief quarters of residence and the rendezvous of the artist and the student. The workingmen and women who attend the Midland Institute at Birmingham must often go a long way to reach it. A footfall echoes in the hall and the visitor's voice almost alarms him as it breaks the intense quiet which reigns supreme. At the long green-covered tables, which might be lined with readers and workers by the score, two or three students may be seen, but it is only a chance. Quite as likely the tables are deserted. And yet in this building is to be found the far-famed Loganian library, the books which once belonged to the Rev. Samuel Preston—in fact, all the numerous works on science and learning which were printed before 1856 and some after that date, owned by the Philadelphia Library.

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It was the express intent of Dr. Rush that the Ridgway Library should be a reference library pure and simple, and by the terms of his will novels, ephemeral biographies, current newspapers and periodicals and light literature in general were excluded from its shelves. The student who seeks the data which these may afford must therefore search for them in the main building of the Philadelphia Library, at Juniper and Locust. But to even partially enumerate the treasures which are stored in the Ridgway build-



LOOKING TOWARD THE LIBRARY DESK.

ing would demand more space than is possible to grant.

Of its curious treasures in early printed books the following, at the moment on exhibition at the Locust street building, deserve notice: "Augustinus de Vita Christiana," printed in 1459 by Fust & Schoyffer, the inventors of printing; several works from the press of Janson, and three from that of Wynkyn de Worde; a copy of Caxton's "Golden Legend;" a Vulgate Bible, only two hundred copies of which were printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, in 1471—pronounced very rare; another from the press of Koberger, at Nuremberg, in 1475; an English version printed by Grofton, in 1539, and a Nouveau Testament, printed by Barthelemy & Boyer, at Lyons, about 1480; a noble edition of Perceforest—"De Tous les Romans de Chevalerie le Plus Estime," in six volumes, folio, Paris, 1531; an early German version, with numerous wood cuts, of "Reynard, the Fox;" and Copland's edition of Caxton's "Recueill of the Histories of Troye," London, 1553. One of the most interesting books in this class to bibliomaniacs is, surely, a glorious copy on vellum of the first Italian translation of Pliny's "Natural History." This exquisitely printed folio, "emphatically the glory of Janson's press," would be valuable enough if printed on paper, but it appears to be the one copy which Janson struck off on vellum.

The majority of these early printed books are from the private collection of William Mackenzie, of this city, who died about 1829, and bequeathed to the library all his books printed before 1800.

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Of works relating to antiquities, may be noticed Lepsino's, Rossellini's, Denon's and Vyse's Egypt; Botta's and Layard's folio plates of Nineveh; Kingsborough's Mexico; eight folio volumes of plates on Herculaneum; Piranesi's works; Montfaucon, and Ancient Armor; Dugdale's Monasticon, and Le Roux de Lincy's Hotel de Ville de Paris. The collection of French, Spanish and Italian works in the department of

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It was the express intent of Dr. Rush that the Ridgway Library should be a reference library pure and simple, and by the terms of his will novels, ephemeral biographies, current newspapers and periodicals and light literature in general were excluded from its shelves. The student who seeks the data which these may afford must therefore search for them in the main building of the Philadelphia Library, at Juniper and Locust. But to even partially enumerate the treasures which are stored in the Ridgway building

99 5

WAY LIBRARY ES COMEBACK

eek Temple, Housing ooks, Virtually Un- d Half Century

VIVIAN SHIRLEY

ted on Picture Page)

gway Library, the huge ple at Broad and Chris-, which houses some of a's rarest books, is begin- used after half a century a world economic crisis the reading public. r we had 6000 visitors, e were only open half to 5 P. M." said Austin e librarian. he most unusual library hia. It is a library and in a small chapel at- the great hall lie the founders, Phoebe Ann ush and her husband,

e many unfair stories s Rush, who left the wife had left him, an d around $2,000,000, to brary, s

s Ban on Novels

sh forbade this library novels, say the rumors. rs or periodicals. All nt on. "What he did ill was that he hoped d his executors would els in the library. we do have them but as in the main library Juniper Streets.

n idea, too, that we do oks to be taken out of That also is not true, to exercise great care some of the books to ey are invaluable and replaced if they were

books here that are instance, we have a of William Caxton's nd,' printed in 1483. irst poem ever written d in Pennsylvania. Description of Penn- 92."

ia "Full of Gold"

ts Pennsylvania as a nd honey?" I queried. l of gold," smiled Mr.

her's book on witch g the sure way to tch, is another gem on of Americana for way Library is known ughout the world. extremely valuable."

le, who must surely e other than Amer- omer's man, got out 5, printed in Phila- d "Invitation to In- Delaware to become

that book, securely that the Ridgway breeches and cocked . Mr. Gray is not whether he has seen t his predecessor, used to delight in of the janitress who om so often that o shoo him out, with he turned upon her, s cane, brought it and surely on her he had to go to bed to recuperate. h was her story," librarian. e such things as Gray, "this should rtile spot for them. nagnificent literary past. ears, certainly the Rush himself must ese deserted corri- his hands over the ooks were here for he people did not ough to come in." 1895, the Ridgway average of one or y. In 1905 it was and abandoned in . In 1918 it was Fuel Administr In 1920 exac s visited it

384.

ROBBING THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Secretary Owen Departs for Denver $800 Short in His Accounts.

Two of Pinkerton's detectives left this city last night to go to Denver after Benjamin G. Owen, of No. 406 Albion street, the lately appointed secretary of the Academy of Music, who, Alfred G. Baker, the president of the Board of Directors, announced at the meeting held on Saturday, was a defaulter in the sum of $800. Owen is a very young man and unmarried. He was appointed to his position in June last, when Mr. Baker was elected president.

For thirty years prior to June James Traquair had filled the offices of secretary and treasurer, for which services he received a salary of $1,800 a year. Mr. Baker, as a economical measure, had Mr. Traquair removed and Mr. P. A. Keller, president of the Independence National Bank and a member of the board, appointed treasurer, to which position no salary was to be attached, and Owen elected secretary, at a salary of $800 a year.

Owen was to have given bonds, but the irreproachable references which he brought from the Philadelphia Library, where he was assistant librarian, were considered sufficient testimonials of his honesty. Following the regulations of his office Owen should have turned over all moneys received to Treasurer Keller and had checks made out to that gentleman's order. He did turn over the large amounts, but retained many of the smaller cash payments and had several checks for sums over $100 made out to the order of the secretary.

The prima donna's room in the Academy is a gorgeously-furnished apartment. No prima donna has occupied it during Mr. Owen's career as secretary. The detectives examined the room yesterday and discovered half a dozen empty champagne bottles, an empty cigar-box, a pack of cigarettes and some scattered flowers, souvenirs, the detectives said, of private parties given by Mr. Owen to some of his friends. Mr. Baker

The Defaulting Academy Secretary.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I beg leave to correct a statement in THE TIMES this morning that Benjamin G. Owen "brought from the Philadelphia Library, where he was assistant librarian, irreproachable references." On the contrary, he was dismissed from the service of the Library Company and no recommendation was asked for or given, so far as the Library Company is concerned. Your obedient servant,

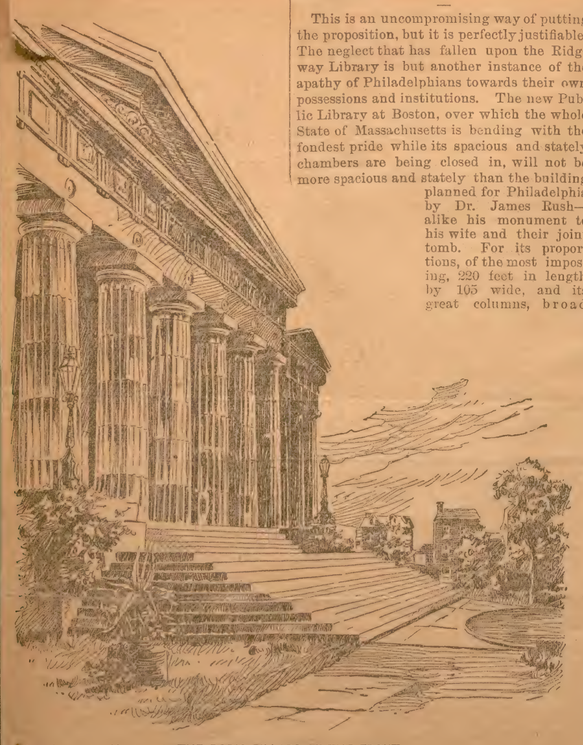
LLOYD P. SMITH, Librarian.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1884.

Phil. Times
Wed. Oct 15 1884

Mr. Owen's Brief Visit.

A thin-faced youth and a Pinkerton detective were among the arrivals from Chicago on the "Fast Line" at the Broad Street Station yesterday morning. The slender young man was Benjamin G. Owen, the defaulting secretary of the Academy of Music, who fled with about $1,000 on Thursday last. At 11 o'clock Magistrate Smith gave him a hearing. President Baker and vice president Wright were present. When Mr. Baker testified against Owen he did not look at the gay young secretary, who admitted his



THE DORIC PILLARS OF THE FRONT.

h in to reason about future grievances after good occurrence. For their instruction than say from Callowhill street to Carpenter. The truth is—and the fact that the Ridgway Library has unfortunately been set out of the ordinary path in which the life of the city travels does not militate against it—that if the statistics of the attendance at the Ridgway library prove anything they prove that Philadelphians do not want a free reference library, and that the largest now established in the city is practically useless as an educational factor.

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This is an uncompromising way of putting the proposition, but it is perfectly justifiable. The neglect that has fallen upon the Ridgway Library is but another instance of the apathy of Philadelphians towards their own possessions and institutions. The new Public Library at Boston, over which the whole State of Massachusetts is bending with the fondest pride while its spacious and stately chambers are being closed in, will not be more spacious and stately than the building planned for Philadelphia by Dr. James Rush—alike his monument to his wife and their joint tomb. For its proportions, of the most imposing, 220 feet in length by 105 wide, and its great columns, broad

those who reasoned wrong looked down toward the Neck and saw a long flat plateau where they supposed the finest houses and the grandest public buildings would be set. The ardent among them bought land, which they held for years waiting for improvement to begin its march; others more ardent still built houses and occupied them for even earlier years waiting for their friends to follow; but the most notable testimony to

the invincible and unalterable trend of the city to the northwest has been afforded by Dr. James Rush's bequest, in 1869, of a million dollars to the Philadelphia Library for the purpose of establishing the Ridgway Library. It was not originally intended by Dr. Rush that the library should occupy the site it does now, in fact the will left the choice of situation to the Philadelphia Library. But a short time before his death, and when anxious to secure sufficient extent of ground, he was offered the lot bounded by Broad, Carpenter, Thirteenth and Christian streets. This he purchased and was holding at the time of his death, and his executor took the view that the new library must be built thereon. The directors of the Philadelphia Library were not of the same opinion as to the desirability of the site, and while eager to accept and make use of this most munificent and splendid

steps and magnificent centre hall are all in this intent subordinated to the quiet enclosure, where on a plain marble slab is carved the plain words:

SACRED
To the Memory of
MRS. PHŒBE ANN RUSH,
Daughter of
Jacob and Rebecca Ridgway,
and wife of
JAMES RUSH, M. D.
Born December 3rd, A. D. 1799.
Died October 23rd, A. D. 1857.
And of
JAMES RUSH, M. D.
Third Son of
Dr. Benjamin Rush and Julia (nee Stockton) Rush.
Born March 15th, A. D. 1786.
Died May 26th, A. D. 1869.

Around these sleepers the spacious rooms and galleries, filled with their 100,000 volumes, are as silent as the dead themselves.

of the standard author the French classics, in quarto volumes, entitle Dauphin," and Landino Dante, Venice, 1512, may this connection. The collect authors is perhaps the most co public library in this country. choice volumes are "El Conde Lu Prince Don Juan Manuel (Sevilla, 15 scribed by Ticknor as "one of the r books in the world;" an edition of Celest the first Spanish dramatic work of (1599); the Chronicle of the Cid (B 1593), and the Chronicle of King Al (1604). The library contains also the e lent reprint of the ancient "Spanish Ch cles" (1787), and Zareta's Anales de la rona de Aragon, with the supplement Angensola. Other early dramatists, such Calderon and Lope de Vega, are to found, and it may be said that all t modern authors of consequence have bee added to the collection. The Spanish writer on America are equally well represented. In the collection of English works may be found a complete set of the "English County Histories," of the "Royal Society's Transactions," the "Gentleman's Magazine," the "Annual Register," the several series of the "Parliamentary Debates" and other periodicals, some of them continued for more than a century; also voluminous publications of the Record Commission, a wonderful collection of seven hundred English pamphlets, in thirty-six volumes, quarto, published during the Revolutionary times, from 1620 to 1720, which, with "Somers' Tracts," the Harleian Miscellany and the publications of the various learned societies, eminently deserve the attention of the student.

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In the department of works relating to America the library may, without any exaggeration, be said to be very rich and valuable. In fact, no writer or student of the history of our country should for a moment consider his investigations complete until he has consulted the rare sources of information within these walls.

The sets of newspapers, from the first number of the first paper published in Philadelphia, continuously to the present time, include a set of Bradford's *American Mercury* from 1719 to 1745; the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (which was published successively by Samuel Keimer, Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Hall & Sellers), complete from 1728 to 1804; the *Pennsylvania Journal* from 1747 to 1793; the *Pennsylvania Packet*, afterwards *Poulson's Advertiser*, under various names, from 1771 to the present time; the *Federal* and Philadelphia *Gazette* from 1788 to 1843, and the *United States Gazette*, now the *North American*, from 1791 to the present time. Altogether the file of early Pennsylvania newspapers is the most complete and valuable to be found in this country, and the titles recorded are but a few of the many catalogued. After the newspapers may be mentioned the magnificent collection of early American magazines and the inestimable collection of books, pamphlets, broadsides and manuscripts collected by Pierre du Suntiere, before, during and after the Revolution, and purchased by the library. A portion of these pamphlets and the larger part of the broadsides are believed to be unique. With these may be classed the 400 volumes, besides many scraps and numerous water-color and india ink pictures left to the library by Charles A. Poulson, and the McAllister collection of local scraps.

The Beschreibung von Pennsylvania, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1704, by Pastorius,

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

REQUESTS THE HONOUR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT THE INAUGURATION

OF

HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMERON SPROUL

AS

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

HONORABLE EDWARD ENSINGER BEIDLEMAN

AS

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN HARRISBURG

AT NOON ON TUESDAY JANUARY TWENTY-FIRST

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN

GUEST OF

William C Sproul

One Hundred Years Ago

(From Poulson's Advertiser of Oct. 30, 1835)

THE new and classified catalogue of the books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia has, at length, been published in two handsome octavo volumes and may be had of the Librarian. This work, which renders the treasures of the institution so easily accessible, has been arranged by George Campbell, Esq., formerly, and for 23 years, Librarian, with uncommon care, attention and perseverance. We are requested to ask subscribers to send for their copies at their earliest convenience.

—

Three gentlemen in Delaware county in a gunning excursion, which occupied a day and a half of the present week, bagged 21 pheasants, 20 partridges and 30 woodcock, besides a number of larks, rabbits, etc., etc.

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About half past four yesterday morning a balloon with the car attached descended at Bordentown, N. J. The car contained only a shoe and a printed handbill which stated that John B. Wise was to make an ascension from Lancaster, Pa., at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The distance from Lancaster to the place of alighting is about 70 miles. We hope the aeronaut has sustained no serious injury and take this occasion to remark that, as no possible advantage can result from the numerous ascensions of late, that such a circumstance as we here relate will prevent future attempts at aerostation.

Can You Answer These?

1—*How long was Philadelphia the national capital?*
2—*How many square miles does the city cover?*
3—*Where was the first Philadelphia Mint?*
4—*The home of what famous person was at 530 N. 7th st.?*
5—*What historic event took place in a house at the S. W. corner of 7th and Market sts.?*
6—*What is the approximate mileage of all public roads in Pennsylvania, including city streets?*
7—*Who are the State's representatives in the National Hall of Statuary in Washington?*
8—*Why are the names Dunlop and Claypoole famous in the history of the city?*
9—*What former European ruler once lived at the S. E. corner of 12th and Market sts.?*
10—*Of what Philadelphia library has it been said: "It is more nearly the British Museum or Vatican Library for the United States than any other in the whole land?"*

(Answers appear in Column Three)

Replies to "Can You Answer These?"

(Questions appear in Column Two)

1—1790-1800.
2—129 square miles.
3—7th st. below Arch.
4—Edgar Allen Poe.
5—Jefferson drafted the Declaration there.
6—104,000.
7—J. P. G. Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton.
8—They owned the print shop at what is now 134-36 Market st. where the Declaration, Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, etc., were printed.
9—Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and former king of Spain.
10—Ridgway Library, Broad and Christian sts.

9 March 1913 Sat

RARE BOOKS EXHIBITED

The Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin 203 years ago, and the first circulating library in the United States, at a private view for its members last evening inaugurated an exhibition of books printed at the University Press in Cambridge, England, during the past four centuries.

This exhibition of 100 rare, precious and beautiful books commemorates the 400th anniversary of the granting by Henry VIII, in 1534, of a charter empowering the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the University to elect "three stationers and printers, or sellers of books . . . to print all manner of books approved by the Chancellor."

Thirteen years earlier John Siberch, a friend of Erasmus, had established a press at Cambridge. The exhibition includes facsimiles of five of the eight books of his printing that survive. One of those is so rare that only a single copy of the original is known to exist.

The exhibition is now on view at the company's building, Locust and Juniper sts.

99 5

SPECIAL

es in the hall and the visitor's arms him as it breaks the in- hich reign supreme. At the ered tables, which might be ers and workers by the score, tudents may be seen, but it is Quite as likely the tables are d yet in this building is to be Famed Loganian library, the once belonged to the Rev. n—in fact, all the numerous nce and learning which were 1536 and some after that date, Philadelphia Library.

xpress intent of Dr. Rush that ibrary should be a reference d simple, and by the terms of e ephemeral biographies, en- rs and periodicals and light neral were excluded from its student who seeks the data may afford must therefore n in the main building of the ibrary, at Juniper and Locust. rtially enumerate the treas- stored in the Ridgway build-

6

RIDGWAY LIBRARY STAGES COMEBACK

Huge Greek Temple, Housing Rare Books, Virtually Unused Half Century

By VIVIAN SHIRLEY

(Illustrated on Picture Page)

The Ridgway Library, the huge Greek temple at Broad and Christian streets, which houses some of Philadelphia's rarest books, is beginning to be used after half a century but it took a world economic crisis to wake up the reading public.

"Last year we had 6000 visitors although we were only open half time, from 1 to 5 P. M.," said Austin K. Gray, the librarian.

This is the most unusual library in Philadelphia. It is a library and a tomb, for in a small chapel attached to the great hall lie the bodies of its founders, Phoebe Ann Ridgway Rush and her husband, James.

Denies Ban on Novels

"There are many unfair stories about James Rush, who left the money his wife had left him, an estate valued around $2,000,000, to found this library, [illegible]

"James Rush forbade this library ever to have novels, say the rumors, or newspapers or periodicals—

the founder of Germantown and the personal friend of William Penn, is an exceedingly rare book of great interest. With it is bound up a German translation of Gabriel Thomas' Pennsylvania and Faulkner's Curieuse Nachricht von Pennsylvania, 1702. H. J. Winckelmann's Der Americanischen Neuen Welt Beschreibung, Oldenburg, 1664, with woodcuts, is a most curious and extremely rare publication. Other German works on this country by no means often to be found in America are Gottfriendt's Historia Antipodium, Frankfurt, 1655, and Dapper's Unbekaunte Neue Welt, Amsterdam, 1673; both have numerous fine plates and maps. There is a splendid copy of Campanius' Kort Beskrifning om Provinciennye Swerige, and Oralle's Historica Relacion del Reyno de Chile, with the maps and all the plates, is also a very choice book in the library. Plantagenet's "New Albion," "Leah and Rachel," and several other scarce books were reprinted in Force's Historical Tracts from the original copies in the Ridgway Library. There is not a public or private library in this country that is by any means as complete or rich in the department of Americana, covering the period of the Revolutionary war, as this library. Among these books and papers is to be seen a very curious volume, "Publications of the Enemy in Philadelphia in 1777 and 1778."

The library possesses two copies of the rare Aitken Bible, of 1782, published under the patronage of Congress, and "Poor Richard's Almanac" from 1733 to 1747. Charles Thomson's own copy, enriched by many marginal notes of his translation of the Bible, is another treasure. There are to be seen also two copies, the first and second editions, of the Rev. John Elder's Judica Rib[illegible]



WILL S. RISING.

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merriment of its movement. The success of "All the Comforts of Home" is significant, in that it fully demonstrates the demand for legitimate farce-comedy in contradistinction to the much-prevailing taste for rough-and-tumble farce-comedy of the horse-play style. The



LATER ON.

Donald, a comely mite of unusual charm and dancing abilities, will [illegible] soubrette honors of the reconstruction. The other members of the company [illegible] Florence Bell, Carrie Wallace, Clara Ethel Ormonde, Mabel Nichols, Edna mour, Will H. Sloan, Harry Hilliard, McDonnell, Samuel Cutler, Edward Charles Kettler and W. S. Fraser. The chorus is said to be composed of girls size, looks, style and voice. Among several musical novelties announced, the ful effect of which will depend, is point begins a series of startling surprises chorus, is a musical concoction entitled Sweet Robin Gavotte. The charm of this dance is that the are directed by singing birds. The counterfeits of nature in form and are said to be singularly life fetching. Another tuneful novelty made with autoharp accompaniment are several other concerted numbers are said to be new in idea and effect ning. Hellen and Hart with their "Later On," form one of the best attractions in the farce-comedy line obtained a large following of admirers Philadelphia through their engagements seasons past.

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closed by the wea[illegible] tor to save coal. In [illegible] fifty-seven persons visited it.

Phila. Inquirer Jan 16-1894

884.

ROBBING THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Secretary Owen Departs for Denver $800 Short in His Accounts.

Two of Pinkerton's detectives left this city last night to go to Denver after Benjamin G. Owen, of No. 406 Albion street, the lately appointed secretary of the Academy of Music, who, Alfred G. Baker, the president of the Board of Directors, announced at the meeting held on Saturday, was a defaulter in the sum of $800. Owen is a very young man and unmarried. He was appointed to his position in June last, when Mr. Baker was elected president.

For thirty years prior to June James Traquair had filled the offices of secretary and treasurer, for which services he received a salary of $1,800 a year. Mr. Baker, as a economical measure, had Mr. Traquair removed and Mr. P. A. Keller, president of the Independence National Bank and a member of the board, appointed treasurer, to which position no salary was to be attached, and Owen elected secretary, at a salary of $800 a year.

Owen was to have given bonds, but the irreproachable references which [illegible] brought from the Philadelphia Library [illegible] he was assistant librarian, were considered sufficient testimonials of his honesty. Following the regulations of his office Owen should have turned over all moneys received to Treasurer Keller and had checks made out to that gentleman's order. He did turn over the large amounts, but retained many of the smaller cash payments and had several checks for sums over $100 made out to the order of the secretary.

The prima donna's room in the Academy is a gorgeously-furnished apartment. No prima donna has occupied it during Mr. Owen's career as secretary. The detectives examined the room yesterday and discovered half a dozen empty champagne bottles, an empty cigar-box, a pack of cigarettes and some scattered flowers, souvenirs, the detectives said, of private parties given by Mr. Owen to some of his friends. Mr. Baker feels very much aggrieved over the occurrence, as Owen was his nominee, and will, it is said, make up the loss, with several other directors, to the company.

The Defaulting Academy Secretary.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I beg leave to correct a statement in THE TIMES this morning that Benjamin G. Owen "brought from the Philadelphia Library, where he was assistant librarian, irreproachable references." On the contrary, he was dismissed from the service of the Library Company and no recommendation was asked for or given, so far as the Library Company is concerned. Your obedient servant,

LLOYD P. SMITH, Librarian.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1884.

Phil. Times Wed. Oct 15 1884

Mr. Owen's Brief Visit.

A thin-faced youth and a Pinkerton detective were among the arrivals from Chicago on the "Fast Line" at the Broad Street Station Sunday morning. The slender young man was Benjamin G. Owen, the defaulting secretary of the Academy of Music, who fled with about $4,000 on Thursday last. At 11 o'clock Magistrate Smith gave him a hearing. President Baker and vice president Wright were present. When Mr. Baker testified against Owen he did not look at the gay young secretary, who admitted his crime and said he had spent most of the money for clothes. He was ordered to furnish $1,200 bail, and in default went to Moyamensing to await trial.

Phila Times sunday. Oct 15 1884

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

REQUESTS THE HONOUR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT THE INAUGURATION

OF

HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMERON SPROUL

AS

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

HONORABLE EDWARD ENSINGER BEIDLEMAN

AS

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN HARRISBURG

AT NOON ON TUESDAY JANUARY TWENTY-FIRST

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN

GUEST OF

William C. Sproul

One Hundred Years Ago

(From Poulson's Advertiser of Oct. 30, 1835)

THE new and classified catalogue of the books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia has, at length, been published in two handsome octavo volumes and may be had of the Librarian. This work, which renders the treasures of the institution so easily accessible, has been arranged by George Campbell, Esq., formerly, and for 23 years, Librarian, with uncommon care, attention and perseverance. We are requested to ask subscribers to send for their copies at their earliest convenience.

Three gentlemen in Delaware county in a gunning excursion, which occupied a day and a half of the present week, bagged 21 pheasants, 20 partridges and 30 woodcock, besides a number of larks, rabbits, etc., etc.

About half past four yesterday morning a balloon with the car attached descended at Bordentown, N. J. The car contained only a shoe and a printed handbill which stated that John B. Wise was to make an ascension from Lancaster, Pa., at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The distance from Lancaster to the place of alighting is about 70 miles. We hope the aeronaut has sustained no serious injury and take this occasion to remark that, as no possible advantage can result from the numerous ascensions of late, that such a circumstance as we here relate will prevent future attempts at aerostation.

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9—*What former European ruler once lived at the S. E. corner of 12th and Market sts.?*
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(Answers appear in Column Three)

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8—They owned the print shop at what is now 134-36 Market st. where the Declaration, Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, etc., were printed.
9—Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and former king of Spain.
10—Ridgway Library, Broad and Christian sts.

Inquirer 11/14/84

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99 15

SPECIAL

Public Dec 13 1891

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6

RIDGWAY LIBR STAGES COME

Huge Greek Temple, Rare Books, Virtua used Half Cent

By VIVIAN SHIRL

(Illustrated on Picture

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INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

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GEORGE W. WILLIAMS
SECRETARY

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Members of The Redwood Library Committee

DR. AND MRS. RODERICK TERRY
GENERAL AND MRS. J. FRED PIERSON
MR. ALFRED G. LANGLEY
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD A. SHERMAN
THE HON. AND MRS. DARIUS BAKER
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MR. AND MRS. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD
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MISS ELLEN F. MASON
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MRS. HUGH D. AUCHINCLOSS
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM GAMMELL
MR. JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN
MRS. VANDERBILT
DR. AND MRS. WILLIAM C. RIVES
MISS ANNA F. HUNTER
MRS. J. PEACE VERNON
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Honorary Committee

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MR. AND MRS. JOHN ELLIOTT
MR. STEPHEN P. CABOT
DR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. BRACKETT



1747 - 1922

The President and Directors
of
The Redwood Library and Athenaeum
Newport, Rhode Island
request the honor of your presence at the
exercises in celebration of the
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth
Anniversary of The Founding of The Library
to be held in the Building on Bellevue Avenue
and Redwood Street
September 4th, 1922, at four p. m.

The President of The Library
will read a short sketch of its history
and addresses will be made by
Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. Naval War College
and by
Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph. D., of St. Louis

Please fill out and return the enclosed card.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF LLOYD P. SMITH.[1]

BY GEO. M. ABBOT, PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

LLOYD PEARSALL SMITH, Librarian and Treasurer of the Library Co. of Philadelphia, the Ridgway Branch, and the Loganian Library, and Trustee of the Loganian Library — a descendant of James Logan, the secretary of William Penn — was born Feb. 6, 1822, died July 2, 1886. He was educated at Haverford College, and at the age of fourteen was graduated from that institution. As a boy he spent much of his time at the Philadelphia Library, where his father was then librarian, and, excepting a short period when he was in business in New Orleans, his whole life was closely identified with the library. His business training was received in the counting-house of Waln & Leaming, a firm well known in Philadelphia some years ago, where he became an expert book-keeper and accountant. While yet a very young man, he began the publication of law-books. In 1845 he published the first numbers of a work, of which three volumes in all were issued, called "Smith's weekly volume: a select circulating library for town and country." This publication took the place of "Waldie's select circulating library," a work with which his father, John Jay Smith, had been connected. Mr. Smith's other literary work consisted of reviews and short articles that appeared in periodicals, an "Index to the catalogue of the Library Co. of Philadelphia," "Remarks on the apology for imperial usurpation contained in Napoleon's life of Cæsar;" "Remarks on the existing materials for forming a just estimate of the character of Napoleon I.;" "Address delivered at Haverford College, Oct. 24, 1868;" "On the classification of books;" "Speech at the inauguration of the new hall of the Historical Society;" "A bibliography of the ancient and honorable order of the Society of the Cincinnati;" "Symbolism and science."

In 1849 Mr. Smith became an assistant to his father, and in February, 1851, on the resignation of the latter, was appointed to his place as librarian. In 1857 he was also made treasurer.

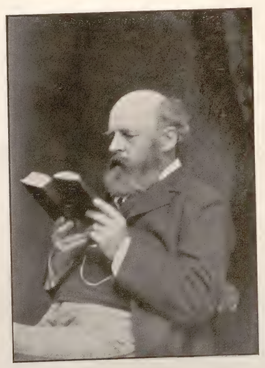
I had known Mr. Smith for some years before my business connection with him began. On the 24th of June, 1863, I entered the service of the Library Company, and from that time to the day of his death, over twenty-three years, hardly a day passed without my seeing him. At the time my services began, a week before the battle of Gettysburg, everything was in a very disturbed condition. The sound of war seemed almost brought to our doors, and recruiting and drilling were going on on all sides. The library was closed for several days, a notice posted up, "Gone to drill," and I on the other side of the door, who had not "gone to drill," heard many curious remarks as the placard was read; nor were they all loyal, for there were in the community at that time many so-called "Copperheads." Mr. Smith not only went to drill, but with his company went to the seat of war in the State, where, although not in actual conflict, yet, as the members of the company were fond of saying, they received the fire of the enemy. With the money paid him for his services Mr. Smith had a napkin-ring made, which he was always glad to show, at the same time telling the story of his campaign.

In the same year he was appointed one of a committee to visit East Tennessee, to distribute the funds collected in the North to alleviate the condition of the loyal people of that district.

The working force of the library then consisted of Mr. Smith and myself, and when he went away I was left in charge, but as things were, this was not a very hard task. The life of the city and the work of the library were so different at that time from what they are now, that it seems hard at the present to realize the then condition of affairs. The end of the war came; people were rejoiced, and determined to celebrate the peace with a grand illumination. Permission was obtained to light up the library building — a thing which had never been done before, and the mere thought of which caused the older heads to shake at such an innovation — but the assassination of Mr. Lincoln prevented the illumination, and the frames and candles prepared for the occasion were never used.

The years went by, and under Mr. Smith's care the library increased in usefulness, with nothing to disturb its calm until the death of Dr. James Rush in 1869. This gentleman left a million and

[1]Read at the Thousand Islands Conference, 1887.



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"Then I had another duty—to run up the flag on occasions. I had to straddle the peak of the roof to do this, and the day after the assassination of Lincoln we were so flurried we forgot all about the flag. When we were reminded of it I climbed out on the roof and put it up—upside down. Yells from the street soon told me of my mistake and I fixed it quickly. Feelings were too strong in those days—one had to be careful not to arouse them."

Novels whose authors are almost forgotten today were the vogue then. The works of Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Braddon, Miss Broughton, Charles Reade and Le Fanu in particular were in demand. Down the quiet Fifth street of a late afternoon ladies and gentlemen sauntered with volumes tucked under their arms to be read by the light of oil lamps.

"In those times," said Mr. Abbot, "our day was from 10 in the morning until sunset, which made it rather long in the summer-time. At sunset an old clock on the wall struck an alarm and we went home."

Mr. Abbot has seen the library grow from a struggling, half-appreciated project to a necessary part of the life of the people, and it is with a satisfied smile that he says: "Sixty years seems a long, long time, and the beginning is so far away I can hardly remember it, but I do know that the library is now a necessity. The thousands that come in here every day need it and appreciate it."

The Bulletin

LPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930

LIBRARY COMPANY DEBATES MOVING

Inventory of America's First Circulating, Founded by Benjamin Franklin, is Started

HAS MANY RARE BOOKS

BY LAURA LEE

An earnest young man, 199 years ago, formed a "Club of Mutual Improvement," for literary and scientific discussion. In order that all might have the benefit of reading the books of each, they were "clubbed together in a common library."

The young man was Benjamin Franklin and his little club later became The Library Company of Philadelphia, now at Juniper and Locust sts., the first circulating library with a continuous existence in America.

Last year, the directors decided to sell the valuable site, and consolidate its activities and its 150,000 volumes in the Ridgway Branch, on Broad st. between Christian and Carpenter sts. But nothing happened.

Today there is again talk of moving, but nothing has actually been done about it, except the beginning of an inventory of all the books on the shelves, which is expected to take from one to two years.

"And we all hope nothing more will be done," said David C. Knoblauch, head librarian. "Of course, the library has only been here fifty years, but I think it ought to stay as it is, with possibly a little renovating."

The building is considered by many to be one of unusual architectural beauty. Inside, there is a pleasant scent of mild mustiness and a feel of peace and dignity. The central room, with its great high ceiling and numerous balconies is made more impressive by antique treasures and fine paintings.

Some of the rarest books are preserved in glass cases. Among them are Augustinus' "Liber de Vita Christian," one of the oldest printed books in existence, published by Fust and Schoyffer in 1459; a Bible printed in Germantown in 1743, by the versatile Christopher Saur, the first in America to print a Bible in a foreign language; "The Golden Legend," issued in 1483 by William Caxton, the first English printer. This is considered one of the most skilful and magnificent specimens of printing ever issued from the Caxton press. It includes many remarkable wood cuts.

There is a copy of the celebrated "Breeches Bible," published in London in 1607, taking its name from chapter three, verse seven of Genesis, concerning the clothing of Adam and Eve. "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches." In all other editions "aprons" replaces the word "breeches."

Near the Bible is one of the rarest books in American bibliograph, Plantagenet's "A Description of the Provinces of New Albion," printed in 1648 as a guide to the rash souls who contemplated settling in this country.

There are books which once belonged to George Washington and William Penn, as shown by the book plates in the front. Another is autographed by Franklin.

Up in the stacks, Miss Ann Harned, during the inventory, has unearthed some rare and interesting volumes.

There are many illustrative of the days when authors and artists were reluctant to sign their own names, preferring to learn the fate of their literary outpourings before committing themselves.

Volumes by "Boz," illustrated by "Phiz," or better known, Charles Dickens, illustrated by H. K. Browne, grace the shelves. Some of the finest old Dickens' work are to be found at the Library Company, with the original Cruickshank etchings. A copy of Erasmus "On the Praise of Folly" with the weird Frans Holbein illustrations is also on the shelves. It was "printed for Stephen Austen at the Angel in St. Paul's Church Yard."

Some authors got around the problem of authorship as Scott did, by writing on the title page, for example, "Ivanhoe, by the author of Kenilworth;" "Kenilworth, by the author of Ivanhoe."

"Plain or Ringlets, by the a... Ask Mamma" is valued for ta... Leech illustrations.

Other authors have surro... themselves with even more m... There are "Adventures of Dav... ple, by a Lady." Others have ... themselves by a "Maiden Aunt," by a "Nervous Gentleman."

"The Devil Upon Two Sticks in England" and "Trials of the Human Heart" bear no authors at all.

Among the treasures of the library are three famous clocks, which for years have been quietly ticking away the seconds and striking the hours. One, the oldest clock in the city, said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, was made by Johnnes Fromanteel sometime between 1663 and 1680.

A handsome walnut grandfather clock, made by Christopher Saur, printer of bibles, in 1750, not only shows the seconds, minutes and hours, but the day and condition of moon. It keeps perfect time, but the day and moon are a little behind time.

The third is beautiful walnut clock which belonged to William Penn. It still rings out the hour with a musical tinkle. There is also a walnut desk of Penn's. An air pump was presented to the library by his son, John Penn, in 1738. A case was built to contain it, a rare specimen of hand carving and wood work of the period.

A machine with which Franklin made his electrical experiments is also on display.

The Library Company is rightly proud of its paintings, which include six from the master brush of Thomas Sully, two original Benjamin Wests, an oil painting some eight feet long in the vestibule, entitled, "A South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia," by Peter Cooper. It is supposed to have been painted in 1720 and is interesting as showing the houses on the water front with the names of the owners. There are also many interesting prints and photographs.

Members of The Redwood Library Committee

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GENERAL AND MRS. J. FRED PIERSON
MR. ALFRED G. LANGLEY
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD A. SHERMAN
THE HON. AND MRS. DARIUS BAKER
MRS. HAROLD BROWN
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM P. BUFFUM
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE F. COZZENS
MISS LUCILE R. EDGAR
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES C. GARDNER
MR. AND MRS. LAURENCE LEWIS GILLESPIE
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One Hundred and Seventy-fifth
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546 THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. [December, '8,

a half of dollars, to put up a fire-proof building for the use of the library; but owing to certain restrictions, particularly as to location, the members of the company were not inclined to accept the gift. The result was that parties were formed, meetings held, and the usually quiet library building became the scene of discussion and debate. At last it was decided to accept the bequest as a trust, reserving the right to use their own money to build where they pleased. During this stormy period of the library's history, Mr. Smith, keeping the best interests of the company always in mind, used his influence to promote concord and unity among the members.

For the next few years the library was engaged in lawsuits, to settle the matter of location, taxes, etc. By 1876, however, all these matters being arranged, the formal transfer of the Ridgway Branch was made to the Library Co. of Philadelphia by the executor of Dr. Rush, and I well remember with what delight, on the afternoon of the first Monday in May, after the annual meeting, Mr. Smith, taking me with him, with volumes one and two of the *Penna. Gazette* in our hands, hurried to take possession and to deposit in a fire-proof building some of the volumes, which were in the old building — far from fire-proof — the cause of much anxiety. Thus were the first books taken to the new building. Afterwards about one-half of the collection was transferred there. I was detailed for duty at this branch, the force of the library by this time having been much enlarged, and for the first time since 1863 was no longer in the same building with Mr. Smith.

Shortly after, work was begun on the Locust Street building, and in February, 1880, the rest of the books were removed from the old Fifth Street building to that in Locust Street. Mr. Smith now divided his time between the two libraries, and I was stationed at Locust Street. This was the condition affairs remained in until his death in the summer of 1886.

In a sketch such as this one can only glance at the work done by Mr. Smith while librarian. Under his superintendence the progress of the library was decided, its finances nursed with care, and its usefulness increased in every way. Mr. Smith was always anxious to introduce new inventions and improvements. He was a prominent member of the Librarians' Convention of 1853 and that of 1876, and put into use as well as he could the improved methods of library management decided upon at those meetings.

He had an excellent constitution and until a short time before his death enjoyed exceptionally good health, but in March, 1886, he was taken ill, and from that time until July, when death relieved him, his sufferings were of the most painful nature. Through all the weeks of his illness the library was never out of his thoughts, and the last conversation I had with him, the day before his death, was about its affairs.

During the long period that I was associated with him I had full opportunity of learning his worth, and the loveliness of his character; his kindness of heart and guilelessness; his indisposition to think ill of any one, and his high sense of honor; and those who were brought in daily contact with him could not but feel the charm of his manner. His disposition was happy, cheerful, and hopeful. His was an exceedingly buoyant nature. Witty, and with a fund of anecdote, he dearly loved a good story; those who have heard his hearty laugh can never forget it. He was a man of learning, and as a reader was omnivorous; although his preference was for theology, yet everything that came in his way was eagerly perused. With an excellent memory, all his reading seemed to remain with him, and he was thus possessed of a fund of information which was of the highest use to those who sought his help. His delight was in research and it was with a real pleasure that he gave his assistance to the many students and inquirers who came to the library.

The following "minute" was written by Dr. Caspar Wister and adopted by the Board of Directors at their meeting, July 7, 1886.

"The Library Company of Philadelphia, through its Board of Directors, records its deep sense of the loss sustained by itself and the reading public in the death of Mr. Lloyd P. Smith.

"He was by nature a man of honor and integrity, a warm and trusting friend and a worthy citizen; by education he was a ripe scholar, a critical bibliophile and a fluent writer.

"His long-continued management of the affairs of this company was marked by courteous intercourse and a devotion to its interests that engrossed his daily thoughts, and ended only with the last hours of his life.

"In condoling with the friends of Mr. Smith the company is assured that those who stood nearest to him, and knew him best, are those upon whom the keenest affliction will fall, and to all of these it offers its warmest sympathy."

[December, '87

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DR. WM. J. TAYLOR DIES IN 75TH YEAR

Widely Known Surgeon on Staffs of Many Philadelphia Hospitals

SERVED IN WORLD WAR

Dr. William Johnson Taylor, of 1825 Pine st., widely-known surgeon, died today at his home after a long illness.

Dr. Taylor was 74. He was for more than 50 years chief of staff and attending surgeon of the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases and served as attending and consulting surgeon on the staffs of St. Mary's, St. Agnes', Woman's, Abington Memorial and the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1882 and was a resident physician in 1883-84 in Pennsylvania Hospital. He was at one time assistant in private practice to Drs. S. Weir Mitchell and W. W. Keen.

During the World War he served with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was with the Pennsylvania Hospital Unit and later consultant in orthopedics of Medical General Headquarters.

He was elected to the College of Physicians in 1887 and served as its president from 1919 to 1921. He was also chairman of several committees in the college. He was professor of orthopedic surgery of the Polyclinic Hospital Medical School, and president of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery from 1908 to 1909.

He was a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia and was president of the board in 1934 and 1935.

Dr. Taylor was a member of the Societe Internationale de Chirurgie, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Loyal Legion and the Rittenhouse Club.

He was a native of Winchester, Md., and was the son of Major William Johnson Taylor, who served in the Civil War.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emily B. Newbold Taylor; a daughter, Mrs. Charles Willing, of Chestnut Hill, and three sons, C. Newbold Taylor and William J. Taylor, of this city, and Francis Henry Taylor, of Worcester, Mass.

DR. W. J. TAYLOR, SPECIALIST, DIES

1/22/36

Orthopedic Surgeon, Associate of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Succumbs at 74

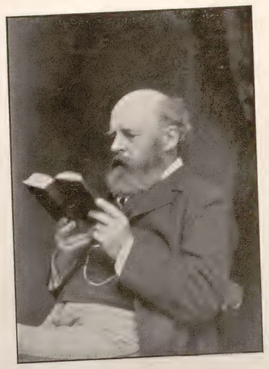
Dr. William Johnson Taylor, of 1825 Pine Street, an outstanding physician and for half a century a leading specialist in orthopedic surgery in Philadelphia, died this morning, following a long illness. He was 74.

Dr. Taylor was an assistant in private practice to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Dr. W. W. Keen, two of the most prominent surgeons in Philadelphia. For fifty years he was an attending physician and late chief of staff of the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases.

During the World War Dr. Taylor served with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, Base Hospital No. 10, A. E. F. (Pennsylvania Hospital unit), and with No. 16 General Hospital A. E. F. He was also a consultant in orthopedics, Medical General Hospital, A. E. F.

Dr. Taylor was a member of the Board of Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia from 1909 to 1935. He was president of the broad from 1934 to 1935. He was a member of many medical societies, including the American Medical Association, the Societe Internationale de Chirurgie, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Loyal Legion and the Rittenhouse Club.

He is survived by his widow, Emily B. Newbold Taylor, a daughter, Mrs. Charles Willing, of Chestnut Hill, and three sons, C. Newbold Taylor, William J. Taylor, of this city, and Francis Henry Taylor, of Worcester, Mass.



EVENING PUBLIC

BOY HERE WAS SOLE LIBRARIAN IN 1863

George M. Abbott Still Connected With Public System After 60 Years' Service

July 8, 1933

RECALLS CIVIL WAR DAYS

Back in Civil War days the Philadelphia Library was not the smooth-running, efficient institution it is today. A force of two librarians and one old, cleaner kept it going, and one of the librarians is still there to tell of the old days and the changes that time has brought.

He is George Maurice Abbot, of 220 Allens lane, at present the librarian and treasurer, but an untrained boy in 1863, when he first took up his work. He completed sixty years of service in the library this month.

"It was right before the Battle of Gettysburg that I came here," said Mr. Abbot, sitting in his library office at Juniper and Locust streets, "and I was just sixteen at the time. I didn't know a thing about library work, but that wasn't so essential in those days. The librarian, Lloyd P. Smith, was a great friend of my father, and kept asking him if he had a son. Father admitted he had, and one day Mr. Smith met me and offered me the position as his assistant. It was during the war, but I was too young to go, so I took the job.

"As soon as I arrived Mr. Smith had to leave with the army, and I was there alone with the old Negro cleaner, Margaret Gibbs. Margaret was a good old soul, but thought the statue of Benjamin Franklin over the door came down regularly in knee breeches and cocked hat to chase her around. This made me feel uncomfortable, but it was as nothing to the feelings I had when folks came asking for books."

Wore Peg-top Breeches

Mr. Abbot smiled in amusement at the memory of his sixteen-year-old self—done up in the style of sixty years ago—the peg-top breeches, the little coat and flowing ties of those far-off days.

"I didn't know where any of the books were—I had never heard the names of half of them. When I would be asked for one I would do my best to find it—I'd climb up ladders and down them; I'd search in corners and back shelves—anything at all to find the book. Then at nights, when I lay in bed, terrible dreams would be mine—dreams of looking, looking, forever looking for elusive books. That was a funny time," Mr. Abbot mused.

"During the war we had maps up—much as we did later in the World War—with colored pins to show the position of the armies. From time to time the pins were moved to mark the changes, and every day old gentlemen would come in with their newspapers, read the war news and compare it with my arrangement of the pins.

"Then I had another duty—to run up the flag on occasions. I had to straddle the peak of the roof to do this, and the day after the assassination of Lincoln we were so flurried we forgot all about the flag. When we were reminded of it I climbed out on the roof and put it up—upside down. Yells from the street soon told me of my mistake and I fixed it quickly. Feelings were too strong in those days—one had to be careful not to arouse them."

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Today there is again talk of moving, but nothing has actually been done about it, except the beginning of an inventory of all the books on the shelves, which is expected to take from one to two years.

"And we all hope nothing more will be done," said David C. Knoblauch, head librarian. "Of course, the library has only been here fifty years, but I think it ought to stay as it is, with possibly a little renovating."

The building is considered by many to be one of unusual architectural beauty. Inside, there is a pleasant scent of mild mustiness and a feel of peace and dignity. The central room, with its great high ceiling and numerous balconies is made more impressive by antique treasures and fine paintings.

Some of the rarest books are preserved in glass cases. Among them are Augustinus' "Liber de Vita Christian," one of the oldest printed books in existence, published by Fust and Schoyffer in 1459; a Bible printed in Germantown in 1743, by the versatile Christopher Saur, the first in America to print a Bible in a foreign language; "The Golden Legend," issued in 1483 by William Caxton, the first English printer. This is considered one of the most skilful and magnificent specimens of printing ever issued from the Caxton press. It includes many remarkable wood cuts.

There is a copy of the celebrated "Breeches Bible," published in London in 1607, taking its name from chapter three, verse seven of Genesis, concerning the clothing of Adam and Eve. "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches." In all other editions "aprons" replaces the word "breeches."

Near the Bible is one of the rarest books in American bibliograph, Plantagenet's "A Description of the Provinces of New Albion," printed in 1648 as a guide to the rash souls who contemplated settling in this country.

There are books which once belonged to George Washington and William Penn, as shown by the book plates in the front. Another is autographed by Franklin.

Up in the stacks, Miss Ann Harned, during the inventory, has unearthed some rare and interesting volumes.

There are many illustrative of the days when authors and artists were reluctant to sign their own names, preferring to learn the fate of their literary outpourings before committing themselves.

Volumes by "Boz," illustrated by "Phiz," or better known, Charles Dickens, illustrated by H. K. Browne, grace the shelves. Some of the finest old Dickens' work are to be found at the Library Company, with the original Cruickshank etchings. A copy of Erasmus "On the Praise of Folly" with the weird Frans Holbein illustrations is also on the shelves. It was "printed for Stephen Austen at the Angel in St. Paul's Church Yard."

Some authors got around the problem of authorship as Scott did, by writing on the title page, for example, "Ivanhoe, by the author of Kenilworth;" "Kenilworth, by the author of Ivanhoe."

"Plain or Ringlets, by the author of Ask Mamma" is valued for the John Leech illustrations.

Other authors have surrounded themselves with even more mystery. There are "Adventures of David Simple, by a Lady." Others have signed

themselves by a "Maiden Aunt," by a "Nervous Gentleman."

"The Devil Upon Two Sticks in England" and "Trials of the Human Heart" bear no authors at all.

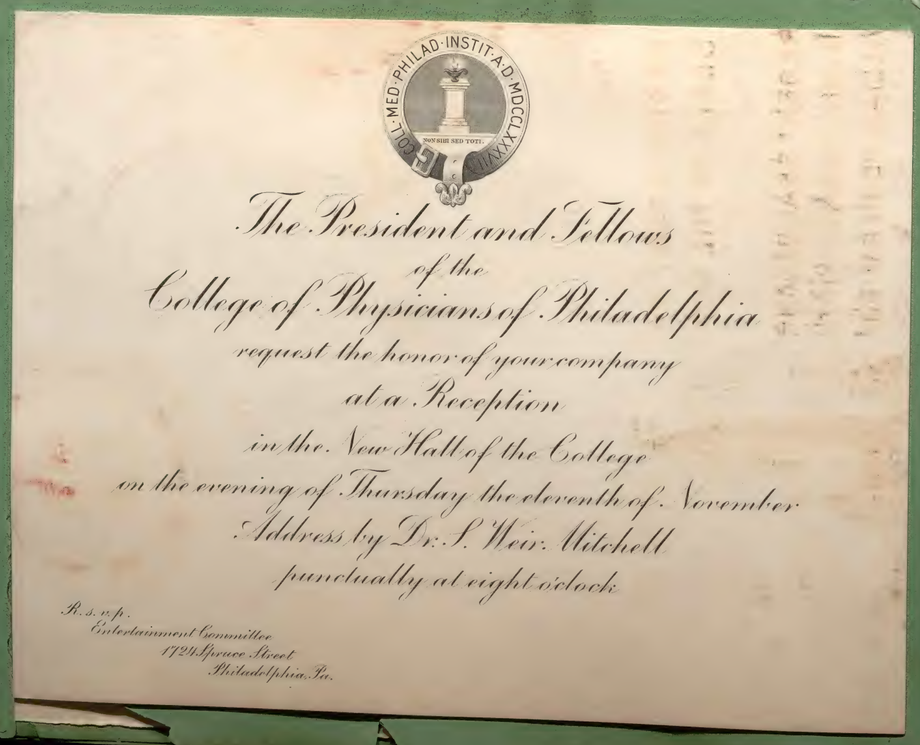
Among the treasures of the library are three famous clocks, which for years have been quietly ticking away the seconds and striking the hours. One, the oldest clock in the city, said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, was made by Johnnes Fromanteel sometime between 1663 and 1680.

A handsome walnut grandfather clock, made by Christopher Saur, printer of bibles, in 1750, not only shows the seconds, minutes and hours, but the day and condition of moon. It keeps perfect time, but the day and moon are a little behind time.

The third is beautiful walnut clock which belonged to William Penn. It still rings out the hour with a musical tinkle. There is also a walnut desk of Penn's. An air pump was presented to the library by his son, John Penn, in 1738. A case was built to contain it, a rare specimen of hand carving and wood work of the period.

A machine with which Franklin made his electrical experiments is also on display.

The Library Company is rightly proud of its paintings, which include six from the master brush of Thomas Sully, two original Benjamin Wests, an oil painting some eight feet long in the vestibule, entitled, "A South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia," by Peter Cooper. It is supposed to have been painted in 1720 and is interesting as showing the houses on the water front with the names of the owners. There are also many interesting prints and photographs.



The President and Fellows
of the
College of Physicians of Philadelphia
request the honor of your company
at a Reception
in the New Hall of the College
on the evening of Thursday the eleventh of November
Address by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell
punctually at eight o'clock

R. s. v. p.
Entertainment Committee
1721 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

oTH YEAR. No. 336 * PHILAL

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NOW FOR ALBA

Aviator Is Planning Los A geles-to-New York Flight This Fall

CHICAGO M E E T CLOSES

pwith Gets $14,000 in Prizes and Rodgers Wins $10,000 Duration Event

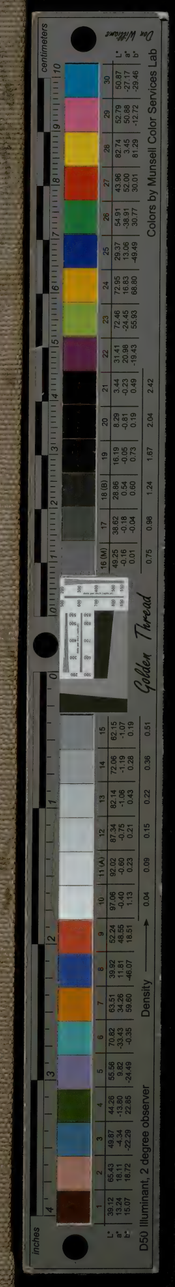
LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 20.
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"THE KID ARMY" INVADES RIDGWAY SQUARE



NURSERY TENT AMONG THE TREES

ILDREN PLAY NOW IN IDGWAY LIBRARY PARK

Grounds Fenced Off for Use of Mothers and Babies

NO MEN ALLOWED IN

The spell has been broken and humanity has at last encroached upon the shady lawn, the grassy slopes and the well-tended-to garden paths of the grounds surrounding the Ridgway Library, at Broad and Catherine streets, which has been opened at last as a public park and resting place for mothers and children of the neighborhood.

For thirty-three years the academic atmosphere of the old place has been kept free from intrusion of the commonplaces of everyday life. It has been a cherished garden, planted with rare trees that have been tended with care often denied human beings. Its closely cropped lawn has been nurtured and fostered through summer heats and winter snows.

Shrubs and bushes have been pruned and guarded from blight, and though the place for all these years has been a beautiful green spot, lying in the center of a congested section, it has not even been accessible to the eyes of those who live in the vicinity.

The grounds are surrounded by high walls, which keep out the longing gaze of men, women and children, who for years have pined for the touch of the soft grass on their feet and a breath of the rustling breezes they knew must blow over these invisible shaded lawns.

Open Part of Grounds

All this is changed now. The management of the library, yielding to the pressure that has been brought to bear by the Philadelphia Business Men's [illegible] and various organizations [illegible] have thrown open [illegible] to the mothers and [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] founded [illegible] the library, sh, the [illegible] ved the [illegible] e early [illegible] d have [illegible] he great [illegible] garden last [illegible] is were in- [illegible] use of the [illegible] Italians and [illegible] y might have [illegible] ecration.

[illegible] ngsters scrambled [illegible] d with wild shouts of joy, and scrawny babies, with a few rags for clothes, were deposited under the shade of trees brought from England, and treasured as carefully as the old missals in the glass cases of the library. Mothers made themselves comfortable on the lawn, and knitted contentedly while their broods played about them.

The silence of the walled inclosure was broken by the most human sounds in the world, the crying of babies, the scurrying of children at play, the gossip of women at rest. Medley of sounds penetrated the classic walls of the library and echoed in the crypt where the founder and his wife lie surrounded by busts of Greek philosophers, and overshadowed by ponderous tomes that are musty with time and disuse.

Didn't Relish the Sight

Every once in a while, Samuel Bunford, custodian, who has been in charge of the library for years, and to whom its old peaceful traditions are sacred, appeared at the back of the building to survey the scene. It was evident that Mr. Bunford's social consciousness, which, after a struggle with his academic tendencies, forced him to admit the lives of children are of greater value than the preservation of trees, and the observation of traditions made sacred by time, was not strong enough to make him relish the sight that met his eyes.

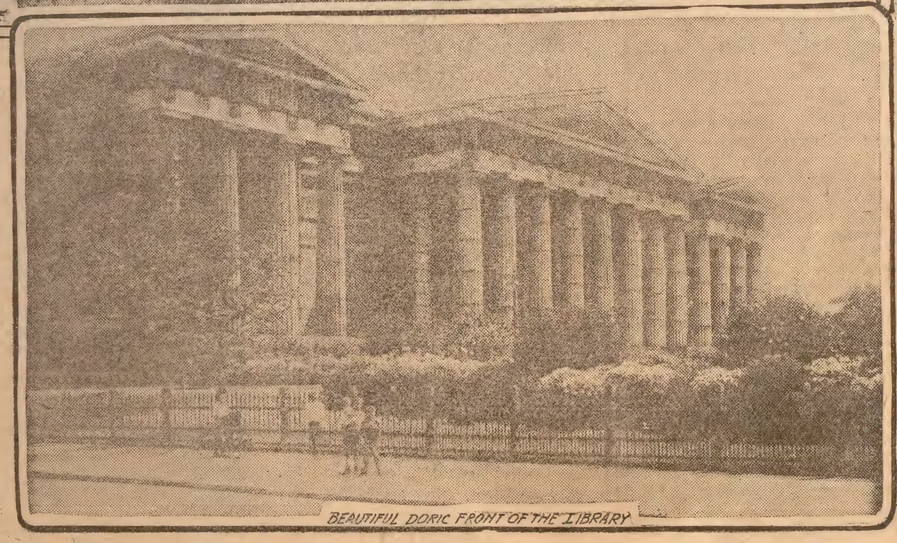
He shook his head and turned away. George M. Abbott, treasurer of the library company and librarian of the Juniper and Locust streets branch, joined him and spoke of the change the innovation has wrought in the grounds.

"For years," Mr. Abbott said, "residents of the neighborhood and people from all parts of the city have been begging us to open these grounds to the public. The idea of turning the park into a playground could not be considered, and there are provisions in the will of the founder which make it impossible for us to affiliate with another organization for any purpose whatever, so we could not allow the associations which offered to run and equip the place to take possession as they wished to.

Men Not Admitted

"On account of the excessive heat this summer, I thought it would not be amiss to open part of the grounds to the women and little children of the neighborhood, and maintaining it under our supervision. We have not established a playground here, but merely an open-air space for those who need it. Men and boys will not be admitted, and as soon as any damage is done or roughness is shown, the offenders will be put off the premises."

The grounds have been portioned off with a wire fence, seats have been provided for the older persons, and a tent has been erected in the center of the lawn as a shelter for the babies. Now that the directors have decided to become hosts to the poor of the neighborhood, they have not stinted their hospitality, and have done as much as possible to make their guests comfortable.



BEAUTIFUL DORIC FRONT OF THE LIBRARY

LIBRARY GROUNDS OPEN TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

After being only an ornament for thirty years the grounds of the Ridgway Library, at Thirteenth and Christian streets, have been opened to the poor of the neighborhood as a resting place and shelter from the heat. Mothers and children of the vicinity have taken possession of the shady lawns surrounding the classic building and make use of everything that has been placed there for them.

Aug. 21, 1911 - North American

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

A STATED MEETING WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1912, AT 8.15 P. M.
AT THE
H JOSEPHINE WIDENER BRANCH OF THE
FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA
BROAD STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE

GEORGE MAURICE ABBOT
LIBRARIAN AND TREASURER
LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL GIVE

"A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, WITH SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES"

ERNEST SPOFFORD
PRESIDENT

JEAN E. GRAFFEN
SECRETARY

THE MEETING WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A RECEPTION

105

Store Opens
at 8.30 A. M.
Closes at 5.30 P. M.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO

Chestnut and 12th Streets

Store Opens
at 8.30 A. M.
Closes at 5.30 P. M.

Commencing This Friday, January 2nd

1914

Important Announcement for Friday, Jan. 2nd.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Commencing This Friday, January 2nd

1914

Reductions Ranging from 1/3 to 1/2 of Original Prices

Most Remarkable Sale in the History of This House

Owing to the Extreme Reductions and the Lots Being Small, No Goods Sent On Approval; No C. O. D.'s; None Exchanged or Credited.



$20.00 $25.00 $25.00 $12.00 $35.00 $25.00 $20.00





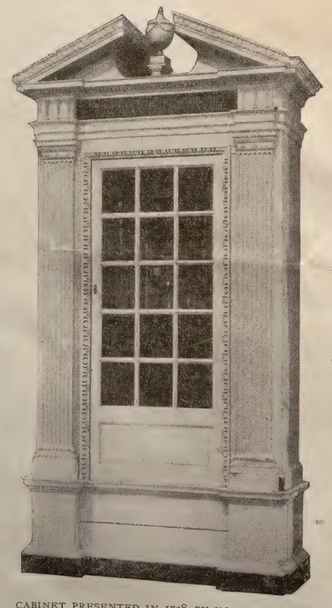
Copyright owned by Julius P. Sachs.

The Oldest Library in America

By Houston Odell

THOSE familiar with Franklin's autobiography will recall this description of a meeting by the Junto, "A Club of Mutual Improvement," which gives a suggestive glimpse of life in colonial Philadelphia:

"About this time, our club meeting, not at a tavern, but in a little room of Mr. Grace's set apart for that purpose, a proposition was made by me, that since our books were often referr'd to in our disquisitions upon the queries, it might be convenient for us to have them together where we met, that upon occasions they might be consulted; and by thus clubbing our books to a common library, we should, while we lik'd it, keep them together, have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if each owned the whole. It was lik'd and agreed to, and we fill'd one end of the room with such books as we could best spare. The number was not so great as we expected; and tho' they had been of great use, yet some inconvenience occuring for want of due care of them, the collection, after about a year, was separated, and each took his books home again. And now I set on foot my first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library. I drew up proposals, got them put into form by our great scrivener, Brockden, and by the help of my friends of the Junto, procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with and ten shillings a year for fifty years, the term our company was to continue. We afterwards obtained a charter, the company being increased to one hundred; this was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous."



CABINET PRESENTED IN 1738 BY HON. JOHN PENN.

On July 1, 1731, the proposed organization was made.

On March 31, 1732, forty-five pounds' worth of books were ordered from London. When these volumes were received they were taken to the home of one of the members in Pewter Platter Alley (now Church Street). Soon afterwards these records were made in the Minute book of the young library:

"A new catalogue was made out; in one corner of it the time each book or sett of books was to be lent for, and in another the value or sum for which every borrower should give his note of hand to the Librarian.

"Orders were agreed to be set up in the Library room for those persons to observe who came to read or borrow books.

"Louis Timothee (who rented the said house of R. Grace) was contracted with to be Librarian."

"The order was made that Mr. Timothee's term of office should be for three months, that he should receive for the use and care of the room and for his services 'Three Pounds' lawful money certain, and such a further allowance as then after such time of experience shall by the parties here be thought and concluded to be a reasonable reward." When Mr. Timothee's term expired, Benjamin Franklin became librarian for a like term and at a similar salary.

The rules required that the librarian should "give due attendance in the Library on Wednesdays from two till three o'clock, and on Saturdays from the hours of ten till four . . . and may permit any civil gentlemen to peruse the books of the Library in the Library room, but shall not lend to, or suffer to be taken out of the Library by any person who is not a subscribing member, any of the said books."

The Minute book kept at this period is an interesting study. These extracts have been made by George Maurice Abbot, the present librarian:

January 8th, 1732 . . . "It was resolved that the books of the Library should be covered with sheathing paper and that Stephen Potts should be spoke to, to do it, for the preservation of the binding."

December 11th, 1732. "B. Franklin was asked what his charge was for printing a catalogue . . . for each subscriber; and his answer was that he designed them for presents, and should make no charge for them."

In January, 1738, John Plum wrote to the Library Company offering to send "an air-pump, with some other things to shew the nature and power of the air." It was "Ordered that B. Franklin, P. Syng and H. Roberts get a frame and case made, with glass lights in the door to receive and preserve the air-pump with its appendages, and to look ornamental in the Library room." The present librarian says: "This case still stands, with the remains of the air-pump in it, an ornament to the Library room and a rare specimen of the hand carving and wood work of the period."

In 1740 the "books and air-pump" were removed to the "upper room of the westernmost office of the State House" (now known as Independence Hall). The monthly meetings of the directors were held first at the home of the Widow Roberts, then, successively, with the Widow Breitnals, the Widow Pratt and the Widow Biddle.

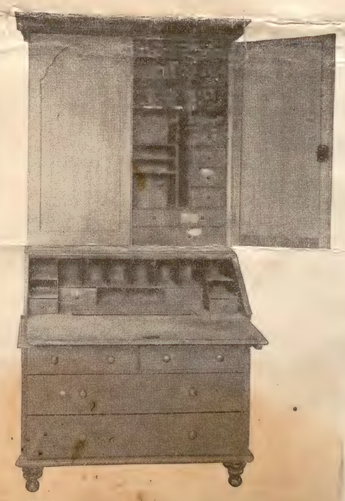
In 1763 the secretary "reported that the Widow Biddle had declined keeping a public house any longer: upon which the Directors agreed to meet for the future at the 'Indian Queen.'"

Once it was recorded that the directors adjourned to the home of one of these widows to sup. Again they "dined together and enjoyed a facetious agreeable conversation." In 1762 a director complained "that he had provided a supper for the last meeting and nobody came but the Sec'y. It was agreed for the future every absentee should pay a fine of one shilling for his absence, which should go to the house as a recompense."

In 1773 the library was moved from the State House to quarters in Carpenter's Hall. A few months later, when Congress was meeting in the State House, the librarian was directed to permit the members to borrow books. In 1791, also this courtesy was shown to Congress, then meeting in the city. A letter of thanks for the service being sent by "the President of the United States." When the British were in Philadelphia the officers borrowed the books, always leaving the required deposit.

In 1777, when the library's quarters were used by the British as a hospital, the secretary was ordered to insert this advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette:

"The Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia are hereby notified that books may be procured from the said Library by application at the house of the Librarian on the south side of Market Street, four doors below Fourth Street, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon of every day and leaving a signed note for such books as they may respectively want. The lower part of the Library being at present used as an infirmary for the sick soldiery, renders it inconvenient for the Librarian to attend at the Library Room as usual."



WILLIAM PENN'S DESK BEFORE RESTORATION IN 1896.

Two minutes entered in the record book during the war give hints of the poverty of the residents of the Quaker City:

November, 1778. "The Directors taking into consideration the high prices of firewood, candles, etc. agreed that the Library be opened during the winter months only upon Wednesday and Saturday from two till eight."

May 4th, 1781. "The Directors agree that thirty shillings, State money, be received in lieu of a basket of wheat, by which the annual payments were last year directed to be made."

In 1789 the company was so prosperous that a building for its sole use was erected. On the cornerstone was this inscription:

"Be it remembered
In honor of the Philadelphian Youth,
(Then chiefly artificers)
That in MDCCXXXI,
They cheerfully,
at the instance of Benjamin Franklin
one of their number,
Instituted the Philadelphia Library;
which tho' small at first,
Is become highly valuable & extensively
useful,
And which the Walls of this Edifice
are now destined to contain and preserve;
The first Stone of whose Foundation,
was here placed
The thirty first Day of August, Anno Domini
MDCCLXXXIX"

In a niche on the front of the building a white marble statue of Franklin was erected. This statue may be seen to-day adorning the front of the present building.

In 1797, President Washington was invited to use the library, a specially bound catalogue of the books being presented to him for his use. In 1824 the free use of the library was tendered to General Lafayette.

To-day the library contains nearly two hundred and fifty thousand volumes. But more precious than the books are the souvenirs of the past, of which the present librarian says:

"We have in the vestibule an oil painting some eight feet long, entitled, 'A South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia,' by Peter Cooper, painter. It is supposed to have been painted in 1720, and is interesting as showing the houses on the water front with the names of the owners. It was found in a second-hand dealer's shop in London and given to the Library. Another large picture hangs on the gallery and has been called a 'prophetic picture.' It represents the Goddess of Liberty distributing wisdom and instructing the blacks. A close examination shows that the arm of the Goddess rests on the Catalogue of the Library Company of Philadelphia. It was the gift and work of one Samuel Jennings, of London.

"We have John Dickinson's reading desk and the Heraldic Hatchment used at his funeral in 1808; a desk used by Penn at his manor on the Delaware; the machine used by Franklin in making his first electrical experiments. On the north wall of the building, outside, may be seen the corner-stone of the Fifth Street building, removed in 1888, and on the north wall, inside, will be found an old clock, made by John Child in 1832."

For many years a profile of George II, together with a crown, both carved in wood and painted white, hung in the Fifth Street building of the library. Originally these had been on the Second Street wall of Christ Church. They were there before and through the Revolution, but in 1796 they were torn down by order of one of the vestry, and thrown in the gutter. Zacheus Collins rescued them from this position and carried them to the library, of which he was a member, where they remained until 1872, when they were given back to Christ Church. They can be seen now in their old position over the eastern window.

Distributed on streets in Phila 1921

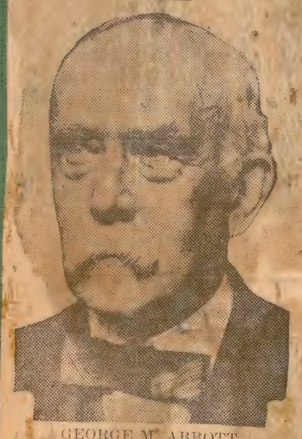
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ROUNDS OUT SIXTY YEARS AS LIBRARIAN

George M. Abbot Finds Life Interest in Long Service at Historic Philadelphia Institution

RECALLS DAYS OF OLD



GEORGE M. ABBOTT

"A man who handles books all his life, recording great deeds of all ages, soon cultivates a profound sense of his own unimportance."

This remark epitomizes the philosophy of George Maurice Abbot, who has just rounded out sixty years of service with the old Philadelphia Library, Juniper and Locust sts.

"When I first came to the Library on June 24, 1863, I was a lad of sixteen," Mr. Abbot says. "It was shortly before the battle of Gettysburg and Philadelphia was greatly aroused by the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate Army.

"It was an odd time to start one's life career. A few days after I started work, the librarian, Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, went off with the Home Guards and we closed the Library. It was then located on 5th st. near Chestnut.

"Feeling was running very high. One of my duties every morning was to run up a flag on the Library building on all occasions. On the day Lincoln was assassinated I well remember the cries of the people on the street, reminding us that our flag was not out. I hustled up the narrow stairs to the loft and began to hoist the flag.

"Suddenly, I heard a cry from the street: 'Put that flag right.' Looking up, I saw I had raised it, staff, but with the union down. You may well believe it was quickly changed.

"In those days, library work was in an undeveloped state, and it was not thought, as it is now, that it required any special training. As a matter of fact those who had been unsuccessful in other pursuits were considered eligible for this office. Today library work ranks as a science.

"My old preceptor, Mr. Smith, was certainly an exception to this rule. He carried the library through the difficult Civil War period—a trying period when people lived at high tension and were not giving much time to reading nor to the support of libraries.

"There was a statue of Benjamin Franklin over the front door of the old library around which some curious superstitions hovered. The people of the neighborhood were sure he often came down from his perch to drink a mug of beer. The old colored woman who cleaned the Library declared she often saw an old gentleman in knee breeches and cocked hat wandering around the galleries, and on one occasion, she declared, he struck her niece with a cane so hard the poor girl had to go to bed.

"For my part, the only spirits I saw there was the rum and peach brandy used in making the Fish-house punch, which we always had after our annual meetings and elections in May.

"This was the one day of the year we were sure of being popular; not only did our members come, but they brought their friends and relations while the rivers' offices in the neighborhood contributed their quota.

"When we moved up to the Locust st. building we found we had to eliminate this custom. Down on quiet old 5th st. it did not matter in what condition our guests left, but here it was different—the sun was too bright, the streets too full of people. The result was that only five or six people attended."

Mr. Abbot gazed out over the main floor of the library. "You see, my life story is the story of this library. It has been pleasant work, and interesting," he continued.

"A great many odd characters come to a library. We watch them come and go. I remember two in particular. One was an old Swede who came every day for years. He rarely asked for a book, but spent the day busily making notes. Finally he came no more and we found his old pen in the desk and a roll of manuscript, meaning nothing.

"Then there was the very tall, thin, pale-faced man, dressed in shabby black, who had a long crape scarf streaming from his rusty hat. He never spoke to anyone but we thought the 'weeper' on his hat had more to do with his political feeling and was worn for his country's woes. He grew thinner and thinner. Someone told us they saw him go to bed on a stall in the Spring Garden market. In time he faded away.

"The old rule of the library which permits 'any civil person' to use the books is very little abused. It is customary to ask a person to leave if they have to be awakened twice, or if they snore.

"When one works for sixty years in one place he is liable to view his life work as but a small span of the institution." That is how I feel about the Philadelphia Library. I enjoy immensely the work of writing its history. I enjoy dreaming about Benjamin Franklin and the 'Junto' which was the literary club out of which this library grew.

"Take the old desk we have which was used by William Penn at his manor on the Delaware, and the machine used by Franklin in making his electrical experiments. These, and many of the other picturesque relics in the library, are almost living to me—for are they not the very blood and sinews of my life?"

MAY DAY

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY

The First of May is the anniversary of working class solidarity and the international brotherhood of Labor. It is the festival of the proletariat.

Millions of workingmen and women will parade the streets of European cities—marching behind the red banner of revolution.

The capitalist governments of the world tremble at the approach of May Day, 1921. For May Day is the day of the Proletarian Revolution.

May Day is a challenge to the Masters of Bread. May Day is the day of the oppressed and toiling masses.

WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA! The bosses—the capitalist class—have organized to crush you. They openly declare that they intend to smash your unions—destroy your resistance—reduce your wages and bring you to the level of serfs.

This May Day you must demonstrate. Let us answer their challenge. Let us resolve this May Day to prepare for the REVOLUTION.

WORKINGMEN—look back. We see millions of our fellows slaughtered like cattle in the war which made the rich richer and the poor poorer. Look about you. We see millions of our fellows unemployed and hungry. Look ahead. What are the prospects which confront us if the capitalist slave drivers remain in power? Nothing but new wars, slavery, billions upon billions of taxes, poverty, starvation, and perpetual oppression.

The Government of the United States is a Capitalist Class Government. It is at all times ready and prepared to use ARMED FORCE against the WORKERS.

When the WORKERS go on strike, or otherwise protest against capitalist oppression, the GOVERNMENT sends policemen to club us, judges to jail us, soldiers to shoot us. In every strike the GOVERNMENT acts as a STRIKE-BREAKER. All the machinery of the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES is used AGAINST the WORKERS and FOR the CAPITALISTS, ALL THE TIME. The Government of the U. S. is a Government OF THE CAPITALISTS, FOR the CAPITALISTS, BY the CAPITALISTS.

WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA! All over Europe the workers are arming themselves. They are preparing to FORCIBLY over-

DAUGHERTY BACKS MAYOR'S RED DRIVE

Moore's Campaign to Force Radicals From City Gets U. S. Endorsement

"Aliens found distributing literature advocating the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence are amenable under the deportation statutes."

This opinion sent to Mayor Moore yesterday by United States Attorney General Daugherty cleared the way for the city campaign to drive radical disturbers arrested as a result of May Day agitation out of the country and send them to the countries of Europe from which they came.

The letter from Attorney General Daugherty states that the administration at Washington highly appreciates the efforts of the Philadelphia police in checking up the individuals engaged in distributing pernicious literature.

The Mayor also received from Chairman Johnson, of the Immigration Committee, a statement with respect to the new Immigration law now being put up for passage in the Senate. He agreed with the Mayor that there was sufficient law now, under recent enactments in Washington, to deport aliens who are anarchists, or who teach opposition to organized government, or who are members of societies or groups that advocate the overthrow of government or the assaulting or killing of public officials or the unlawful destruction of property.

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1825 1925

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PHILADELPHIA

Quakertown 5-2-36

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Placeholder Image

This page has been included to maintain the page order and format of the volume.

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"It is surprising what a mass of information is contained in these obsolete and neglected repositories," he observes. "In their day and generation they were the oracles of thousands and tens of thousands, who looked upon their dictums as infallible, and received most of their literary and political impulses from these powerful instruments.

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113

(Addressed on reverse to)

Richard P. Lloyd Esq
Darby

William Graham Esq
Chester

Delaware County

Historical Papers Found Tucked Away in Old Safe

By VICTOR HENDERSON

A PREVIOUSLY unknown document signed by George Washington has just come to light, and also the petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature which won grant to the American Philosophical Society of the site it now occupies on Independence Square.

Both documents were found tucked away in an old safe in the society's building. They had lain there forgotten for no one knows how long.

Neither of these valuable documents ever had been catalogued as a part of the vast collection of manuscripts owned by the oldest of American learned societies.

This ancient document shows that the Library Company of Philadelphia asked for a site on Independence Square in this same petition of 1784 through which the American Philosophical Society achieved a like desire.

But the Library Company's dream of building on Independence Square never was realized.

Citation for Du Ponceau

The "new" Washington document is a certification signed by him at his headquarters at Newburgh on the Hudson, April 2, 1782, that Peter S. Du Ponceau had been appointed a captain by brevet in 1777 and that he had served as aide-de-camp and secretary to Major General Baron von Steuben.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

dupncer, May 20, 1934

Historical Papers Found in Old Safe

Continued From First Page

Washington's famous German drillmaster, in the campaigns of 1779 and 1780. It ends:

"From the testimony of the General he served it appears that Captain Du Ponceau performed the duties of his station with propriety as a brave and good officer."

At the time this document was signed by Washington, Du Ponceau was serving as Under-secretary of Foreign Affairs. He was then only 21. Later he studied law. He became one of the foremost American authorities on international law. He practiced here in Philadelphia. Here he did the writing on American Indian languages which made him internationally famous, and here he was elected president of the American Philosophical Society, an office now held by another eminent authority on international law, Roland S. Morris.

French by birth, and well educated, Du Ponceau had been brought to America from France by General von Steuben, as his secretary and interpreter.

Petition to Legislature

The other document now brought to light is dated December 13, 1784. It bears the signatures of James Vaughan and Thomas Hopkinson, as a committee of the American Philosophical Society. It is addressed to "The Honorable Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met." It begins:

"The joint petition of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge and of the Library Company of Philadelphia

"Humbly sheweth":

It goes on to state that the two societies have "prospered and flourished and are now making considerable advances in becoming more useful to the citizens of Pennsylvania and to mankind in general

by promulgating improvements in useful arts and science."

The petition explains that the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded long before by Benjamin Franklin, and today housed at Locust and Juniper sts., contemplated uniting with it the Loganian Library. That fine collection of books had been bequeathed for the public good by James Logan, William Penn's secretary and later Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Needs of Building Described

"A building will be required," continues the petition, "larger and more commodious than any the said Library Company can now command.

"The Philosophical Society also finds it absolutely necessary to the orderly and effectual conduct of the business of their institution that they should be accommodated in a suitable building, consisting of a hall for their meetings and public occasions, a repository for their collections of natural curiosities, for their philosophical apparatus, etc., and also a room for their library."

The petition adds that the two societies have "turned their thoughts on the East and West sides of the Statehouse square, as most commodious for the design intended."

Then follows the request that two lots be granted, one to each of the two societies, each with a frontage of 73 feet and a depth of 50 feet.

"Your Petitioners," the paper continues, "are convinced that those buildings will not only be ornamental to the city, but so conveniently situated as to bring together men of science, promote useful knowledge, and prove of real public utility in forwarding the good designs of their institutions, and they will also be particularly convenient to the members of your Honorable House during the sessions of Assembly for reference, or as a pleasing retreat during the intervals of business, and that such an instance of the attention of the Legislature to purposes of learning will not fail to do honor to the State in the eyes of foreigners."

And that's how it came to pass that the Am Society built i on Independen just below C meetings still a torical treasure

Debut of 'Yankee Doodle' Is Disclosed in First Comic Opera Composed in U. S.

HERE'S "Yankee Doodle's" first appearance.

The first comic opera ever composed and published in the United States has just been placed on special exhibition at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper sts., by Librarian Austin K. Gray. In that comic opera, printed in New York in 1767, is a song entitled "Yankee Doodle"—and thus that famous personage began his career.

This comic opera "The Disappointment," was so full of malicious allusions to well-known Philadelphians of its period that its writer concealed his identity under the pen name of "Andrew Barton."

Barred at Chestnut St. Theatre

And for that reason the Chestnut Street Theatre cancelled an intended presentation, and its audience had no chance to giggle over those naughty personalities.

The first tragedy ever written and produced in the United States has been placed on view here, too—Thomas Godfrey's blank verse drama, "The Prince of Parthia," published in Philadelphia in 1765.

"Possibly this was the first book ever published in Philadelphia," said Mr. Gray yesterday, proudly pointing to the Library Company's copy of "The Pretended Antidote to Proved Poison," printed here in 1690. "The book was written by George Keith, Anglican minister who turned Quaker, settled in Philadelphia, here shocked the Quakers by asserting there was no such thing as 'the inner light' and went back to England once more to enter the Anglican communion and to end his days as a clergyman of the Established Church.

First Poem Written in State

"But here is a far greater rarity," continued Mr. Gray. "Here is the only known copy of Richard Frane's 'A Short Description of Pennsylvania.' That was the first poem written in Pennsylvania ever printed here. Though in verse, it is primarily a real estate agent's blurb to attract settlers. The author—his real name is unknown—declared the Indians very agreeable, simple-minded, naked folk, he emphasized that they were easy to fool, and he zealously conveyed the impression that gold lay plentifully in the soil of Pennsylvania.

"And here's another book of which the Library Company possesses the only known copy—William Rawle's 'Invitation to the Inhabitants of Delaware to Grow Rich,' published here in 1725."

The histories of literature used to assert that Charles Brockden Brown, of Philadelphia, was the earliest American novelist. Not so! Mr. Gray has placed on exhibition Henry Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry," of which the first volume was printed here in 1792, half a dozen years before Brown's "Wieland"—also on view.

America's First Novel

"Brackenridge's novel," commented Mr. Gray, "is a Rabelaisian description of frontier life in Pennsylvania—of Quakers, horse-fairs, brothels. It is realistically course. Its tale of the adventures of Captain Farrago and his Irish servant, Timothy O'Regan, is better than any other novel written in the United States for another 60 years after it appeared."

THAYER DESCRIBES SINKING OF TITANIC

Philadelphia Survivor Tells of Seeing 1,500 Struggling in Water After Liner Struck Iceberg

SANK 20 YEARS AGO TODAY

Philadelphians Who Missed Death in Sinking of Liner Titanic

The Philadelphians who were saved when the Titanic sank include:

Mrs. George D. Widener, Elkins Park, now Mrs. Alexander H. Rice.

William E. Carter, Bryn Mawr; his wife, who is now Mrs. George Brooke, and their two children, Lucile Carter, now Mrs. Samuel J. Reeves, and William T. Carter, 2d.

Mrs. John B. Thayer, Haverford, and her son, John B. Thayer, Jr.

Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, of Haverford, now Mrs. Forythe Sherfesse, and her three children, Miss Susan and Miss Emily Ryerson and John Ryerson.

Mrs. Thomas Potter, Jr., Mt. Airy.

Richard Norris Williams, former national tennis champion.

Mrs. J. W. M. Cardeza, Germantown, and her son, Thomas D. M. Cardeza.

Mrs. Walter B. Stephenson, Haverford.

Robert Daniel, a banker.

BY JOHN B. THAYER, JR.
(One of the survivors of the liner Titanic which struck an iceberg and sank off Cape Race 20 years ago today.)

The spectacle of nearly 1,500 people struggling in the ice-cold waters of the Atlantic, and the steady roar of their voices, which kept up for 15 or 20 minutes, is a memory that does not become dim, even after 20 years.

That was one of the scenes enacted off the Grand Banks after the S. S. Titanic, then the largest passenger ship in the world, struck a partly submerged iceberg and went down.

I was one of those who had managed to climb on an overturned life boat. I saw the masses of people who had backed steadily toward the stern of the big ship as her nose slowly sank, fall into the ocean as the vessel went up on end and disappeared beneath the water.

Held up perfectly by their life preservers, they were all around us, their massed cries and shouts intermingling with the few distinguishable words and entreaties from those who were nearest to us, and the crashing, as boilers let go and engine parts broke loose while the liner slowly sank.

The life boats, only a quarter of a mile away, were afraid to come in for fear the people in the water would swamp them.

The Titanic, 46,328 tons, sailed from Southampton April 10, 1912, and on April 14, off the Grand Banks, ice was reported, but speed was not reduced. She struck a ledge of an iceberg at 11.45 that night and sank at 2.20 on the morning of April 15. The weather was clear, the sky studded with stars, but without a moon. The ocean was as calm as the Delaware River.

Ran Out to "See the Fun"

I was 17, traveling first class with my father and mother. When the ship struck, if one had a brim-full glass of water in hand the shock was so slight not a drop would have been spilled. As soon as I felt the shock and the engines stop, I immediately threw an overcoat on over my pajamas and ran on deck saying "that I was going out to see the fun."

My father joined me in a few minutes. Walking all around the ship on "A" deck, nothing could be seen in the way of any ice or other obstructions and it was some minutes before anyone was able to advise us what the trouble was.

We were joined shortly by J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line and some engineers who had designed and constructed the ship. They immediately went on a tour of the ship, taking some 25 minutes. I visited the swimming pool and postoffice department. Water was coming in very rapidly.

We were then ordered to go back to our cabins and dress fully and put on life preservers. Dressed, we went on deck, my mother, my father and myself, and stood around talking with other passengers for some time. Mr. Ismay and the engineers from Harlan & Wolf, the firm which built the ship, advised us they didn't give the ship more than an hour.

All women were then ordered to the port side. My father and I said goodbye to mother and went back through the lounge to the starboard side. After some time had elapsed we went to the port side to see if mother had gotten off in a boat. She had not as yet, so we went back into the lounge again, where we met Second Officer Lightoller. He directed us again to go to the port side to one of the forward boats.

In going out the doorway to get to the deck, the crowd pushed between

TELLS OF SINKING



JOHN B. THAYER, JR.

mother and father, who were walking ahead of myself and a friend, Milton C. Long, of New York, who were following, and I never saw my father again. Thinking they had both gone off in a boat, I was not looking for him and stood with Long watching the loading of boats on the starboard side.

Boats Only Partly Filled

The boats were being only partly filled, their capacity being about 65 and they were being loaded with about 30 or 40 people. I stood by the rail with Long and watched some of the boats lowered. In one or two instances I thought the boats were not going to reach the water right side up.

There was no disturbance to speak of. The crowd was orderly. All the stokers and all second class and steerage passengers had come to the upper deck. Around the third starboard boat, from the bow, several shots were fired by Purser McElroy who was superintending loading, as one or two of the stewards jumped into the boat as it was being loaded. It was the only disturbance during the whole disaster.

All the boats had been lowered by about 1.40 A. M. and pulled away a quarter mile. Two collapsible boats which were unable to be launched until just as the ship sank, remained.

All the women and children had gone off into the boats. Any man was entitled to go into one of the last two or three boats as it was everyone for himself. Long and myself did not press our way into either of the last boats as it did not look as if they would reach the water right side up and we preferred to take our chances with the ship.

Long and I stood on the starboard side trying to avoid the crowds. Several times I thought of attempting to jump out to the empty davits, sliding down the ropes into the water and swimming to the unfilled life boats I could see a quarter mile away, but Long persuaded me from doing this. I did not realize the temperature of the water was 26 degrees Fahrenheit.

Waited as Water Rose

The water by this time was up to the crow's nest and the ship was down at the head substantially. Occasionally we heard the noise of a bulkhead breaking. The lights were on and there was a roar of escaping steam. Long and I stood by the rail away from the crowd, about midship, and talked over many things, the ship all this while sinking faster and faster, seeming to move forward in the water as it went down by the head.

Long said good-bye to me and slid down the side of the ship. I never saw him again. Shortly afterwards I sat on the rail, pushing myself as far down as I could, and jumped into the water. The suction took me down until I could have stood it very little longer. I came up, swimming desperately. My life preserver sustained me excellently.

I was trying to get away from the ship. I looked back and the second funnel fell and missed me by about ten yards. This funnel, large enough for two automobiles to go through abreast, made a tremendous additional wash and suction. I was drawn down again.

As I rose, my hand struck the cork fender of one of the overturned collapsible life boats which had been unsuccessfully launched from the ship. There were about three or four men on that boat whom I afterwards found out were a wireless operator, Second Officer Lightholler and I believe either Chief Engineer or Captain Smith.

Climbed up onto Boat

I pulled myself up onto the boat aided by the other men. In all we helped 28 onto the boat, which we were on the remainder of the night. The Titanic in the meanwhile seemed to hang and with the roar of boilers and engines breaking loose in the hold slipping to the forward part of the ship the stern bulkheads held and the ship, pivoting and moving in an almost perpendicular position, was sticking up in the air almost 300 feet.

The ship then corkscrewed around so that the propeller, rudder and all seemed to go right over the heads of us on the upturned boat. Of course the lights now were all out. The ship seemed to hang in this position for minutes. Then with a dive and final plunge, the Titanic went under the water with very little apparent suction or noise.

After two minutes in water of 26 degrees Fahrenheit, no one had strength for anything. On the bottom of our overturned boat there were only three passengers besides myself. The rest were men from the stokehold who had just come up from terrifically high temperatures to this low temperature. Praying and cursing and cries of entreaty and words of command came from those of us packed like sardines on the hull of this boat.

The wireless man told us the Carpathia was due about 4 A. M. Our hopes were very much held up by this, although our situation seemed hopeless. The water was washing over us up to the waists of those who were sitting, and up to the ankles of those were were standing.

Sight Lights of Carpathia

As we sighted the lights of the Carpathia, standing towards us, we gave a wild shout, but then our hopes fell again as the sea became rough and the air from under our boat was gradually escaping as she rolled from side to side, which dropped us lower and lower into the water.

At about 6.30, two boats came and took us in. One life boat took off with the first half of us. My mother was in that boat, but did not see me and I did not see her. The other boat took off the remainder, including myself. We got on the Carpathia about 7 or 7.30 that morning. My mother was one of the first people I saw.

It was wonderful to see that mass of men from the stokehold and members of the crew from other departments standing calmly by with no attempt to get into the boats until all women and children had gone.

On board there was a double quota of engineers, both the engineers from the shipbuilding company and the engineers in the engine room keeping the lights burning as long as possible which helped prevent a panic.

Men Went Down at Posts

Every one of those nearly 300 men went down with the ship, not one from the engine room being saved. Of over 2,200 people on the ship only slightly over 700 were saved. Of the approximately 1,500 who went down with the ship only about 42 were saved, 28 being on the bottom of the overturned boat which I was on and 14 others being on a partly submerged collapsible boat that floated after the ship went down.

As soon as we got on the Carpathia, Captain Rostron and his officers and the passengers took excellent care of us and gave us clothing and berths. The Carpathia stood around the scene of the disaster for some hours and then turned towards New York. That day we passed a tremendous ice field and many isolated bergs. When one saw conditions by daylight it was just a miracle that Captain Rostron and the Carpathia came through successfully during the night before.

* * *

There is a day in July that should be celebrated, but passes unnoticed. That is July first, on that day in 1731, the Library Company of Philadelphia was formed by Benjamin Franklin, with a board of directors that included Thomas Hopkinson, William Parsons, Phillip Syng, Jr., Thomas Godfrey (America's first playwright and an uncommonly poor one), Anthony Nicholas, Thomas Cadwalader, John Jones, Jr., Robert Grace and Isaac Pennington. It was the mother of all libraries, and started the essentially democratic ideal that the pleasures of literature belonged to the rich as well as the poor. July first to us is a day in history equally important with the famous fourth. The birth of reading as a common habit, induces men to think and share ideas, and from such humble sources are governments born, and new laws made. The real statesmen of the world, the forgotten men behind new movements in world politics are readers; they start the impetus that is fought to the finish by their less literary brothers. So let us have a new holiday, July first Bookworm Day, or perhaps St. Voltaire's day, just to remind ourselves that books are the gun-powder of reform and revolution.

* * *

LEWIS BURWELL—(1710-1752) MRS. LEWIS BURWELL (Mary Willis)

Both painted by Charles Bridges; canvases measure 39" x 49".

The portraits of President Burwell and his wife here reproduced are the work of Charles Bridges, an Englishman, who visited America and painted in Virginia between about 1736 and 1750. In the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IX, page 236, is quoted a letter from William Byrd II, then in England, to Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Spotswood, presenting Bridges; this letter is dated December 22, 1735, and reads in part: "The person who has the honour to wait upon you with this letter is a man of Good Family, but either by the frowns of Fortune, or his own Mismanagement, is obliged to seek his Bread . . . in a strange land . . . He has drawn my children . . . and tho' he has not the Master Hand of a Lilly or Kneller, yet had he lived so long ago when Places were given to the most Deserving, he might have pretended to be Sergeant Painter of Virginia." Mr. John Hill Morgan remarks that "Bridges was trained in the British School, then rising to prominence, and shows by his work the influence of Lely and Kneller." The late Charles Henry Hart in a letter to a former owner of these portraits points out that a peculiarity of Bridges' delineations of women is a lock of hair resting on or in front of the shoulder.

LEWIS BURWELL was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1710. He was a son of Major Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Carter) Burwell (the latter a daughter of Robert Carter, Esquire, of "Corotoman"), and a great-grandson of Major Lewis Burwell, who settled on "Carter's Creek" in Gloucester County in 1640. Carter, whose Christian name of Robert was virtually displaced in popular usage by the sobriquet of "King", on account of the vast tracts of land which he patented, gave "The Grove" property to his daughter as her dowry, on the occasion of her marriage to Nathaniel Burwell.

The Lewis Burwell of whom this article treats, manifested from his earliest days unusual intellectual gifts, allied to much physical charm. His preparatory education was doubtless a carefully nourished one, and calculated to fit him for his brilliant student days at Cambridge, where he matriculated at Caius College in 1729. After leaving the University Burwell entered the Inner Temple, February 11, 1733. John Burk, the Virginia historian, says of him: "his surviving cotemporaries represent him to have been eminently profound and polished as a scholar and a gentleman", and also refers to "his intense study in almost every branch of human knowledge."

Gifted with political talents, and springing from one of the so-called "governing families", Burwell was fitted by both birth and inclination for public life; soon after his return to the Colony, he became a marked man, and it was inevitable that he should be called to fill various important offices. As early as 1736 he was a Burgess from Gloucester County. Seven years later he appears as a member of the Council, finally rising to the Presidency of that body; this latter post he held from November 14, 1750, to November 20, 1751; this, in the absence of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, placed him at the head of administrative affairs in Virginia. He had taken over these duties following the death of Thomas Lee, of the great family of that name, and was relieved in turn by Lieutenant-Governor Robert Dinwiddie, on his arrival in the Colony. In the following year Burwell died.

Men and Things

Franklin's First Library in Philadelphia the First Step Toward an Accumulation of Books in All Fields That Ranks This City High Among Cities of the World

PHILADELPHIA'S libraries are among her most valuable assets. Possibly their value is not always fully recognized. Among those who appreciate the value that exists there is a feeling that its potential is not fully developed. Even the values of the city's great system of free public libraries are not utilized, perhaps not known, to the full. And there are other actual treasure-houses, like the library of the Academy of Natural Science, which in some particulars is without its equal in the world, the library of the Franklin Institute, the libraries of the legal and medical profession, the University Library, and numerous libraries that have been organized in the service of specific producing enterprises in the city. A complete catalogue of the stores of all these libraries would be imposing—and also would be very useful.

Benjamin Franklin, in the year 1727, founded a club for Philadelphia's intelligentsia. The Junto, as it was called, met every Friday evening at the home of Robert Grace, and each member was required to "produce one or more queries on any point of morals, politics, or natural philosophy, to be discussed by the company." Once in three weeks every member was obliged to write an essay.

Books were needed at the meetings for reference and, at length, Franklin suggested that each member bring his books to the club room where they would be kept in three bookcases. Writing in his Autobiography Franklin tells of the plan devised in the fall of 1730: "About this time, our club meeting, not at a tavern, but in a little room of Mr. Grace's, set apart for that purpose, a proposition was made by me, that, since our books were often referr'd to in our disquisitions upon the queries, it might be convenient to us to have them altogether where we met, that upon occasion they might be consulted; and by thus clubbing our books to a common library we should, while we lik'd to keep them together, have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if each owned the whole. It was lik'd and agreed to, and we fill'd one end of the room with such books as we could best spare."

But many of the books were mishandled and consequently, next year, members removed the books to their homes. Franklin was so thoroughly convinced that the idea was a good one that he decided to try again on a different basis.

He went about town and listed 50 subscribers to pay forty shillings annually for fifty years. After a charter was obtained, this Library Company, as it came to be called, increased the number of subscribers to one hundred. "This was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous," explained Franklin years later. "These libraries," he continued, "have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and perhaps have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges."

Franklin's First Library

At first the books were kept in Robert Grace's house on the High Street (now Market) of the Quaker City. Ten years later they were moved to the upper room of the State House (Independence Hall). The library was open one day of each week for lending to subscribers "on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned." Franklin himself profited greatly from the Library, as he relates: "This library afforded me the means of improvement by constant study, for which I set apart an hour or two each day, and thus repair'd in some degree the loss of the learned education my father once intended for me. Reading was the only amusement I allow'd myself."

The first one hundred books imported for this library covered a variety of subjects. The nucleus of what was to become a fine library is preserved in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Tacitus is represented, and John Milton, and Joseph Addison. There is a small edition of The Spectator, Xenophon's "Socrates," and Baron Pffendorf's notable work, "Of the Law of Nations." Eight bulky volumes, all similarly bound, strike the eye as one examines the books today—these comprise a set bearing the title: "A Collection of Voyages and Travels, some now first printed from original manuscripts, others now first published in English. With a general preface, giving an Account of the Progress of navigation, from its first Beginning. Illustrated with a great number of useful maps and cuts, curiously engraven." This work found its way to the colonies very soon after it was published in London. Another large set, six quarto volumes, that came in the first shipment was: "Atlas Geographus: or, A Compleat System of Geography, Ancient and Modern. With the Discoveries and Improvements of the best modern authors to this time. Illustrated with about 100 new maps, done from the latest observations. 1711."

Algernon Sidney's "Discourses Concerning Government," De Rapin Thoyras' "The History of England as Well Ecclesiastical as Civil," and Abbot Vertot's "The History of the Revolution in Spain," were deep and serious publications.

One of the most delightful books in the collection, from the viewpoint of the modern bibliophile, is Philip Miller's "The Gardener's and Botanist's Methods of Cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit, and flower garden, and nursery; c performing practical par agriculture of m aging vineyard and of propagating all sorts of timber trees." These two volumes were needed in America at the time. Later, George Washington owned a copy of this work.

Utility And Culture Served

There was John Quincy's "A New Medical Dictionary; explaining the Difficult Terms used in the several branches of the Profession, and in such parts of natural philosophy as are Introductory thereto." Franklin himself probably frequently used Marquis de L'Hospital's "An Analytick Treatise of Conick Sections, and their use for Resolving of Equations in Determinate and Indeterminate Problems"; and also William J. Gravesande's "Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, Confirmed by Experiments; or an introduction to Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy." Interesting, too, is a copy of H. Boerhaave's "A New Method of Chemistry; including the Theory and Practice of that Art." The theories of this great Dutch physician influenced medical practice in America down through the 18th Century until Dr. Benjamin Rush and his disciples adopted the systems of other medical leaders.

When these books were purchased in 1731 they were considered th most distinguished books availa in philosophy, poetry, polit science, history and science, very heavy reading they were

NATHAN G. GOOD

Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; by Benjamin Franklin, and by others, to list whose names would be like starting to rewrite colonial history in Philadelphia.

Evidence of this had been run across as he was looking up the exact notations as to the company's providing the first Congressional Library. At last he found it, a motion of August 31, 1774, "that the librarian furnish the gentlemen who are sent to meet in Congress in this city with such books as they may have occasion for during their sitting, taking a receipt for them." Another notation showed extension of the same courtesy in January, 1791, for which thanks were forwarded to the directors by order of President Washington.

... Increase Mather's "An Account of the Remarkable Providence in New England," Boston, 1684; D. Leeds, "An Almanack For the Year of Christian Account 1687," Philadelphia, 1686; a unique and very valuable volume by Richard Frame, "A Short Description of Pennsilvania," Philadelphia, 1692, and a variety of others there is no space to mention.

Items No. 285 and 286 in the available list of 294 make an interesting conclusion. One, printed in Philadelphia in 1699, is Jonathan Dickenson's "God's Protecting Providence Man's Surest Help and Defence;" the other, printed in London in the same year, is Alexande Olivier Exquemelin's "The History of the Bucaniers of America."

Historical Papers Found Tucked Away in Old Safe

By VICTOR HENDERSON

A PREVIOUSLY unknown document signed by George Washington has just come to light, and also the petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature which won grant to the American Philosophical Society of the site it now occupies on Independence Square.

Both documents were found tucked away in an old safe in the society's building. They had lain there forgotten for no one knows how long.

Neither of these valuable documents ever had been catalogued as a part of the vast collection of manuscripts owned by the oldest of American learned societies.

This ancient document shows that the Library Company of Philadelphia asked for a site on Independence Square in this same petition of 1784 through which the American Philosophical Society achieved a like desire.

But the Library Company's dream of building on Independence Square never was realized.

Citation for Du Ponceau

The "new" Washington document is a certification signed by him at his headquarters at Newburgh on the Hudson, April 2, 1782, that Peter S. Du Ponceau had been appointed a captain by brevet in 1877 and that he had served as aide-de-camp and secretary to Major General Baron von Steuben.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Inquirer, May 21, '34.

by promulgating improvements in useful arts and science."

The petition explains that the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded long before by Benjamin Franklin, and today housed at Locust and Juniper sts., contemplated uniting with it the Loganian Library. That fine collection of books had been bequeathed for the public good by James Logan, William Penn's secretary and later Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Needs of Building Described

"A building will be required," continues the petition, "larger and more commodious than any the said Library Company can now command.

"The Philosophical Society also finds it absolutely necessary to the orderly and effectual conduct of the business of their institution that they should be accommodated in a suitable building, consisting of a hall for their meetings and public occasions, a repositary for their collections of natural curiosities, for their philosophical apparatus, etc., and also a room for their library."

The petition adds that the two societies have "turned their thoughts on the East and West sides of the Statehouse square, as most commodious for the design intended."

Then follows the request that two lots be granted, one to each of the two societies, each with a frontage of 73 feet and a depth of 50 feet.

"Your Petitioners," the paper continues, "are convinced that those buildings will not only be ornamental to the city, but so conveniently situated as to bring together men of science, promote useful knowledge, and prove of real public utility in forwarding the good designs of their institutions, and they will also be particularly convenient to the members of your Honorable House during the sessions of Assembly for reference, or as a pleasing retreat during the intervals of bu

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Debut of 'Yankee Doodle' Is I in First Comic Opera Comp

HERE'S "Yankee Doodle's" first appearance.

The first comic opera ever composed and published in the United States has just been placed on special exhibition at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper sts., by Librarian Austin K. Gray. In that comic opera, printed in New York in 1767, is a song entitled "Yankee Doodle"—and thus that famous personage began his career.

This comic opera "The Disappointment," was so full of malicious allusions to well-known Philadelphians of its period that its writer concealed his identity under the pen name of "Andrew Barton."

Barred at Chestnut St. Theatre

And for that reason the Chestnut Street Theatre cancelled an intended presentation, and its audience had no chance to giggle over those naughty personalities.

The first tragedy ever written and produced in the United States has been placed on view there, too—Thomas Godfrey's blank verse drama, "The Prince of Parthia," published in Philadelphia in 1765.

"Possibly this was the first book ever published in Philadelphia," said Mr. Gray yesterday, proudly pointing to the Library Company's copy of "The Pretended Antidote to Proved Poison," printed here in 1690. "The book was written by George Keith, Anglican minister who turned Quaker, settled in Philadelphia, here shocked the Quakers by asserting there was no such thing as 'the inner light' and went back to England once more to enter the Anglican communion and to end his days as a clergyman of the Established Church.

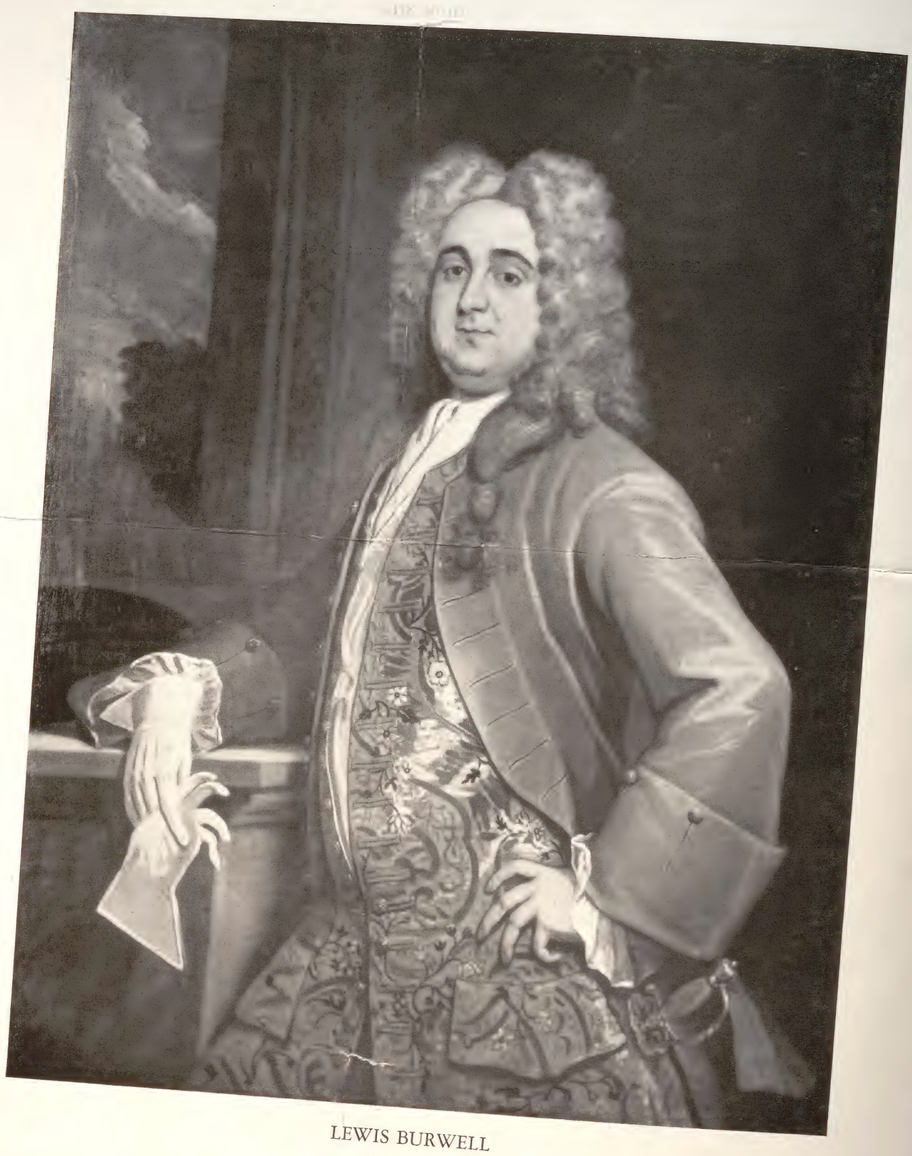
First Poem Written in State

"But here is a far greater rarity," continued Mr. Gray. "Here is the only known copy of Richard Frane's 'A Short Description of Pennsylvania.' That was the first poem written in Pennsylvania ever printed here. Though in verse, it is primarily a real estate agent's blurb to attract settlers. The author—his real name is unknown—declared the Indians very agreeable, simple-minded, naked folk; he emphasized that they were easy to

earliest American novel
Mr. Gray has placed on exhibition
Henry Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry," of which the first volume was printed here in 1792, half a dozen years before Brown's "Wieland"—also on view.

America's First Novel

"Brackenridge's novel," commented Mr. Gray, "is a Rabelaisian description of frontier life in Pennsylvania—of Quakers, horse-fairs, brothels. It is realistically course. Its tale of the adventures of Captain Farrago and his Irish servant, Timothy O'Regan, is better than any other novel written in the United States for another 60 years after it appeared."



LEWIS BURWELL
1710-1752
President of the Council November 14, 1750 to November 20, 1751.

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were about three or four men on that boat whom I afterwards found were a wireless operator, Second Officer Lightholler and I believe either Chief Engineer or Captain Smith.

Climbed up onto Boat

I pulled myself up onto the boat aided by the other men. In all we

fourth. The birth of reading as a common habit, induces men to think and share ideas, and from such humble sources are governments born, and new laws made. The real statesmen of the world, the forgotten men behind new movements in world politics are readers; they start the impetus that is fought to the finish by their less literary brothers. So let us have a new holiday, July first Bookworm Day, or perhaps St. Voltaire's day, just to remind ourselves that books are the gun-powder of reform and revolution.

* * *

A chief problem troubling Burwell's brief administration was a threatened clash between a group of Cherokees and members of the Nottoway tribe, between whom existed a long-standing blood feud. Braves of the former nation had visited Williamsburg, allegedly for the purpose of fostering trade relations with the settlers. Being threatened with attack by the Nottoways, they began their war-song, and the stage seemed set for a bloody encounter. Such a conflict between these powerful groups, one in which the Colonists could only with difficulty have remained neutral, would have been fraught with grave danger to the Colony. Happily at this juncture, President Burwell, through the exercise of great tact, reinforced by his charm of manner, brought about a reconciliation and the smoking together of the pipe of peace.

A revealing light on Burwell's character and the range of his interests is to be seen in the hearty welcome which he gave to a company of players who visited Williamsburg, and were there permitted to erect a theatre. A charming description is given by John Esten Cooke, in "The Virginia Comedians," of the players in Williamsburg in the years preceding the Revolution.

A word concerning President Burwell's forbears seems apposite here. On a tomb formerly at "Carter's Creek," erected to the memory of his great-grandfather, it is set forth that he "descended from the ancient family of the Burwells of the Counties of Bedford and Northampton in England." This first Lewis Burwell married Lucy, daughter of Captain Robert Higginson; a son, also named Lewis, married the niece and heiress of Nathaniel Bacon, President of the Council, and a kinsman of "the rebel." Writing in 1858, Charles Campbell refers to "Carter's Creek, the old seat of the Burwells," and to the family graveyard there, "shaded with locusts and overrun with parasites and grapevines. The family arms are carved on some of the tombstones; and hogs show that the Bacon arms are quartered upon those of the Burwells." In recent years tender hands of descendants have removed the ancient tombstones and the remains beneath them, and placed them close to the walls of old Abingdon church, in Gloucester.

During Burwell's presidency the Earl of Albemarle was titular Governor General of Virginia, and although he resided "over the water", and never visited the Colony, he yet received for this sinecure more than half of the total salary of £2,000. Keith, in his "History of the British Plantations in America", gravely defends this administrative policy as conducive to prosperity and order!

Burwell married in October, 1736, Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis and Ann (Rich) Willis, of "White Marsh", Gloucester County. Mary Willis had been previously made heiress by "John Smith, Gentleman," of the estates of Old and New Purton, as is set forth in his will, dated May 10, 1735.

—A. W. W.

The portraits in question are now owned by Mrs. William T. Reed, of 2307 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Va., a great-great-great-grand daughter of the subjects. She acquired them from Mrs. Rosa de Forest of 640 Madison Avenue, New York City, who makes the following statement concerning them:

"The portraits of Governor and Mary Willis Burwell, by Charles Bridges, were inherited in the family of their nephew Nathaniel Burwell. He was the son of Carter Burwell, brother of the Governor. He married as his second wife Lucy Page Baylor. Their son William Nathaniel Burwell was the next owner of the portraits. He was born in 1793 and died in 1822. In 1812 he married Anne Mary Brooke. She was born in 1796, and died May 15, 1836. Her second husband, who she married February 22, 1826, was Alexander Newman, of Wheeling, (now) West Virginia. He was State Senator and postmaster, and was elected to Congress. He died in 1849. The next owner of the portraits was their son, Thomas Newman. He married Louisa Price. Their niece, Louisa Ann Price, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the last owner of the portraits. We purchased the portraits from Miss Price."

115

Men and Things

Franklin's First Library in Philadelphia the First Step Toward an Accumulation of Books in All Fields That Ranks This City High Among Cities of the World

PHILADELPHIA'S libraries are among her most valuable assets. Possibly their value is not always fully recognized. Among those who appreciate the value that exists there is a feeling that its potential is not fully developed. Even the values of the city's great system of free public libraries are not utilized, perhaps not known, to the full. And there are other actual treasure-houses, like the library of the Academy of Natural Science, which in some particulars is without its equal in the world, the library of the Franklin Institute, the libraries of the legal and medical profession, the University Library, and numerous libraries that have been organized in the service of specific producing enterprises in the city. A complete catalogue of the stores of all these libraries would be imposing—and also would be very useful.

Benjamin Franklin, in the year 1727, founded a club for Philadelphia's intelligentsia. The Junto, as it was called, met every Friday evening at the home of Robert Grace, and each member was required to "produce one or more queries on any point of morals, politics, or natural philosophy, to be discussed by the company." Once in three weeks every member was obliged to write an essay.

Books were needed at the meetings for reference and, at length, Franklin suggested that each member bring his books to the club room where they would be kept in three bookcases. Writing in his Autobiography Franklin tells of the plan devised in the fall of 1730: "About this time, our club meeting, not at a tavern, but in a little room of Mr. Grace's, set apart for that purpose, a proposition was made by me, that, since our books were often referr'd to in our disquisitions upon the queries, it might be convenient to us to have them altogether where we met, that upon occasion they might be consulted; and by thus clubbing our books to a common library we should, while we lik'd to keep them together, have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if each owned the whole. It was lik'd and agreed to, and we fill'd one end of the room with such books as we could best spare."

But many of the books were mishandled and consequently, next year, members removed the books to their homes. Franklin was so thoroughly convinced that the idea was a good one that he decided to try again on a different basis.

He went about town and listed 50 subscribers to pay forty shillings annually for fifty years. After a charter was obtained, this Library Company, as it came to be called, increased the number of subscribers to one hundred. "This was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous," explained Franklin years later. "These libraries," he continued, "have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and perhaps have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges."

Franklin's First Library

At first the books were kept in Robert Grace's house on the High Street (now Market) of the Quaker City. Ten years later they were moved to the upper room of the State House (Independence Hall). The library was open one day of each week for lending to subscribers "on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned." Franklin himself profited greatly from the Library, as he relates: "This library afforded me the means of improvement by constant study, for which I set apart an hour or two each day, and thus repair'd in some degree the loss of the learned education my father once intended for me. Reading was the only amusement I allow'd myself."

The first one hundred books imported for this library covered a variety of subjects. The nucleus of what was to become a fine library is preserved in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Tacitus is represented, and John Milton, and Joseph Addison. There is a small edition of The Spectator, Xenophon's "Socrates," and Baron Pffendorf's notable work, "Of the Law of Nations." Eight bulky volumes, all similarly bound, strike the eye as one examines the books today—these comprise a set bearing the title: "A Collection of Voyages and Travels, some now first printed from original manuscripts, others now first published in English. With a general preface, giving an Account of the Progress of navigation, from its first Beginning. Illustrated with a great number of useful maps and cuts, curiously engraven." This work found its way to the colonies very soon after it was published in London. Another large set, six quarto volumes, that came in the first shipment was: "Atlas Geographus: or, A Compleat System of Geography, Ancient and Modern. With the Discoveries and Improvements of the best modern authors to this time. Illustrated with about 100 new maps, done from the latest observations. 1711."

Algernon Sidney's "Discourses Concerning Government," De Rapin Thoyras' "The History of England as Well Ecclesiastical as Civil," and Abbot Vertot's "The History of the Revolution in Spain," were deep and serious publications.

One of the most delightful books in the collection, from the viewpoint of the modern bibliophile, is Philip Miller's "The Gardener's and Botanist's Methods of Cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit, and flower garden, and nursery; c

Utility And Culture Served

performing practical part agriculture of m aging vineyard and of propagating all sorts of timber trees." These two volumes were needed in America at the time. Later, George Washington owned a copy of this work.

There was John Quincy's "A New Medical Dictionary; explaining the Difficult Terms used in the several branches of the Profession, and in such parts of natural philosophy as are Introductory thereto." Franklin himself probably frequently used Marquis de L'Hospital's "An Analytick Treatise of Conick Sections, and their use for Resolving of Equations in Determinate and Indeterminate Problems"; and also William J. Gravesande's "Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, Confirmed by Experiments; or an introduction to Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy." Interesting, too, is a copy of H. Boerhaave's "A New Method of Chemistry; including the Theory and Practice of that Art." The theories of this great Dutch physician influenced medical practice in America down through the 18th Century until Dr. Benjamin Rush and his disciples adopted the systems of other medical leaders.

When these books were purchased in 1731 they were considered th most distinguished books availa in philosophy, poetry, polit science, history and science, very heavy reading they were

NATHAN G. GOOD

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Evidence of this had been run across as he was looking up the exact notations as to the company's providing the first Congressional Library. At last he found it, a motion of August 31, 1774, "that the librarian furnish the gentlemen who are sent to meet in Congress in this city with such books as they may have occasion for during their sitting, taking a receipt for them." Another notation showed extension of the same courtesy in January, 1791, for which thanks were forwarded to the directors by order of President Washington.

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Items No. 285 and 286 in the available list of 294 make an interesting conclusion. One, printed in Philadelphia in 1699, is Jonathan Dickenson's "God's Protecting Providence Man's Surest Help and Defence;" the other, printed in London in the same year, is Alexande Olivier Exquemelin's "The History of the Bucaniers of America."

Historical Papers Found Tucked Away in Old Safe

By VICTOR HENDERSON

A PREVIOUSLY unknown document signed by George Washington has just come to light, and also the petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature which won grant to the American Philosophical Society of the site it now occupies on Independence Square.

Both documents were found tucked away in an old safe in the society's building. They had lain there forgotten for no one knows how long.

Neither of these valuable documents ever had been catalogued as a part of the vast collection of manuscripts owned by the oldest of American learned societies.

This ancient document shows that the Library Company of Philadelphia asked for a site on Independence Square in this same petition of 1784 through which the American Philosophical Society achieved a like desire.

But the Library Company's dream of building on Independence Square never was realized.

Citation for Du Ponceau

The "new" Washington document is a certification signed by him at his headquarters at Newburgh on the Hudson, April 2, 1782, that Peter S. Du Ponceau had been appointed a captain by brevet in 1777 and that he had served as aide-de-camp and secretary to Major General Baron von Steuben.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Inquirer, May 20, '34.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1934

by promulgating improvements in useful arts and science."

The petition explains that the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded long before by Benjamin Franklin, and today housed at Locust and Juniper sts., contemplated uniting with it the Loganian Library. That fine collection of books had been bequeathed for the public good by James Logan, William Penn's secretary and later Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Needs of Building Described

"A building will be required," continues the petition, "larger and more commodious than any the said Library Company can now command.

"The Philosophical Society also finds it absolutely necessary to the orderly and effectual conduct of the business of their institution that they should be accommodated in a suitable building, consisting of a hall for their meetings and public occasions, a repositary for their collections of natural curiosities, for their philosophical apparatus, etc., and also a room for their library."

The petition adds that the two societies have "turned their thoughts on the East and West sides of the Statehouse square, as most commodious for the design intended."

Then follows the request that two lots be granted, one to each of the two societies, each with a frontage of 73 feet and a depth of 50 feet.

"Your Petitioners," the paper continues, "are convinced that those buildings will not only be ornamental to the city, but so conveniently situated as to bring together men of science, promote useful knowledge, and prove of real public utility in forwarding the good designs of their institutions, and they will also be particularly convenient to the members of your Honorable House during the sessions of Assembly for reference, or as a pleasing retreat during the in-

Debut of 'Yankee Doodle' Is in First Comic Opera Com

HERE'S "Yankee Doodle's" first appearance.

The first comic opera ever composed and published in the United States has just been placed on special exhibition at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper sts., by Librarian Austin K. Gray. In that comic opera, printed in New York in 1767, is a song entitled "Yankee Doodle"—and thus that famous personage began his career.

This comic opera "The Disappointment," was so full of malicious allusions to well-known Philadelphians of its period that its writer concealed his identity under the pen name of "Andrew Barton."

Barred at Chestnut St. Theatre

And for that reason the Chestnut Street Theatre cancelled an intended presentation, and its audience had no chance to giggle over those naughty personalities.

The first tragedy ever written and produced in the United States has been placed on view here, too—Thomas Godfrey's blank verse drama, "The Prince of Parthia," published in Philadelphia in 1765.

"Possibly this was the first book ever published in Philadelphia," said Mr. Gray yesterday, proudly pointing to the Library Company's copy of "The Pretended Antidote to Proved Poison," printed here in 1690. "The book was written by George Keith, Anglican minister who turned Quaker, settled in Philadelphia, here shocked the Quakers by asserting there was no such thing as 'the inner light' and went back to England once more to enter the Anglican communion and to end his days as a clergyman of the Established Church.

First Poem Written in State

"But here is a far greater rarity," continued Mr. Gray. "Here is the only known copy of Richard Frane's 'A Short Description of Pennsylvania.' That was the first poem written in Pennsylvania ever printed here. Though in verse, it is primarily a real estate agent's blurb to attract settlers. The author—his real name is unknown—declared the Indians very agreeable, simple-minded, naked folk; he emphasized that they were easy to

ume was printed here in 1792, half a dozen years before Brown's "Wieland"—also on view.

America's First Novel

"Brackenridge's novel," commented Mr. Gray, "is a Rabelaisian description of frontier life in Pennsylvania—of Quakers, horse-fairs, brothels. It is realistically course. Its tale of the adventures of Captain Farrago and his Irish servant, Timothy O'Regan, is better than any other novel written in the United States for another 60 years after it appeared."



MARY WILLIS
Wife of President Lewis Burwell.

We were then ordered to go back to our cabins and dress fully and put on life preservers. Dressed, we went on deck, my mother, my father and myself, and stood around talking with other passengers for some time. Mr. Ismay and the engineers from Harlan & Wolf, the firm which built the ship, advised us they didn't give the ship more than an hour.

All women were then ordered to the port side. My father and I said goodbye to mother and went back through the lounge to the starboard side. After some time had elapsed we went to the port side to see if mother had gotten off in a boat. She had not as yet, so we went back into the lounge again, where we met Second Officer Lightoller. He directed us again to go to the port side to one of the forward boats.

In going out the doorway to get to the deck, the crowd pushed between

were a wireless operator, Second Officer Lightholler and I believe either Chief Engineer or Captain Smith.

Climbed up onto Boat

I pulled myself up onto the boat aided by the other men. In all we

THE WASHINGTON POST: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1935

Library "Excavations" Lead To Rich Finds

Relief Workers Exhume Old Philadelphia Stacks To Retrieve Vast Collection Of Early Americana, Long Forgotten.

By Eugene Pharo.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

Philadelphia.

WHILE expeditions from various American universities have been excavating in Greece and Egypt, a couple of Government alphabetical agencies have been digging under the dust of centuries in the fair, green town of Philadelphia. They have discovered treasures worth, in the aggregate, millions of dollars, that no one knew were there—at least with any exactitude.

The first of them have been discovered in a vast pile of stone on South Broad at Christian street; in a building with huge pillars and vast steps that itself looks like an abandoned Greek or Egyptian monument and that has for years been almost as deserted. Those acquainted with some of the precious, slumbering piles in the Quaker City may recognize it at once as the Ridgway branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Library Company and its collection of books was started in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin and several other worthies. It served the early Congresses in Philadelphia as their [illegible] and loaned books to British officers when they occupied the town during the Revolution, and through the many decades since has been adding to its volumes.

For many years additions, including many now rare and some unique tomes, individually running into thousands of dollars in current collector's evaluations, were put on the shelves in the order in which they were acquired, and without any system of classification.

* * * *

SEVERAL months ago some bright man in Washington, with a strongly developed historical sense, thought of gathering together some unemployed bibliophiles, researchers, cataloguers and typists to see what was in the old institution.

It was assumed that in the stacks of the first subscription library on this continent, located in so historically important a city as Philadelphia, and directed for so long by men who had made much of the city's and country's history, an unusually rich treasure of Americana would be uncovered.

So about nine months ago 25 L. W. D. workers were put on the job, following the consent of the directors. Investigators abstracted all the American items they came across—and they found some that were hidden, or lost, in old covers that gave no outward indication of their identity. These they passed to cataloguers, and when the cataloguers were through with their notations, a corps of typists made five cards for each book—one for the Ridgway branch, one for the Congressional Library (which now and then sends to Philadelphia for some volume it does not itself possess), one for the State Library, one for the main Library Company, and one for a union catalogue of Americana that it is expected to build up through a similar search of all the important libraries in Philadelphia.

* * * *

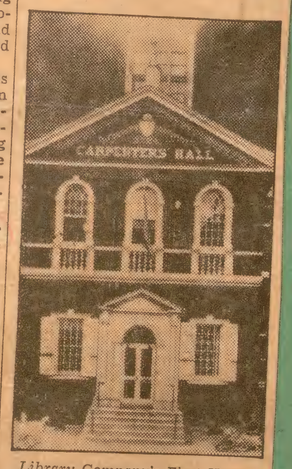
SOME of the discoveries were described to me recently by John E. Govan, who is actively in charge of the Ridgway branch. The interview was held, however, in the office of the main company building at Locust and Juniper streets, of which he is in charge during the vacation of Austin K. Gray, librarian for the company.

It was difficult at times to pay attention to descriptions of books that were not in sight, because of the antiquity of the furnishings about us. There was, for instance, the grandfather's clock made for William Penn at Chester, and used by him in America. In order to check up one point, Mr. Govan took out of an old safe the original minute book of the company, that contained the records penned there by Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; by Benjamin Franklin, and by others, to list whose names would be like starting to rewrite colonial history in Philadelphia.

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But to return to our excavations. It is probable that only learned collectors could appreciate to the full the volumes, published between 1532 and 1700, that have been discovered by the Government workers. (They have not got past 1700 yet.) Author of the first tome listed was Ferdinand Cortés. Further down the list is a very rare work by Gonzao Hernandez de Oviedo. "Historia Natural y General de las Indias Islase e Tierra Firme del May Occeano," printed at Seville in 1535, and sporting one of the only moderately long titles.

Some of the rarer items are Richard Eden's "The Decades of the Newe Worlde," London, 1555; William Strachey's, "For the Colony in Virginea Britannia, Lawes Di-



Library Company's First Home.

vine, Morall and Martiall" (in the $30,000 valuation class), printed in London in 1612; George Mourt's "Journals of the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation at Plimoth, in New England," London, 1622; John Smith's "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Isles," London, 1624; Roger Williams, "A Key into the Language of America," London, 1643.

* * * *

SKIPPING to later dates, and hitting upon books printed in America, we come upon the first of many works upon which investigation has barely been started. The very earlist listed so far is John Eliot's "Mamvsse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God nanesswe Nukkone Testament, kah wonk Wuska Testament," a Bible in the Indian tongue printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1663. Then there are Nathaniel Morton's "New-England's Memoriall," Cambridge, 1669; Increase Mather's "An Account of the Remarkable Providence in New England," Boston, 1684; D. Leeds, "An Almanack For the Year of Christian Account 1687," Philadelphia, 1686; a unique and very valuable volume by Richard Frame, "A Short Description of Pennsilvania," Philadelphia, 1692, and a variety of others there is no space to mention.

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NATHAN G. GOOD

Walks and Talks

By The Rambler

Catholic Standard And Times. Phila. 4/24/36

The Decision of the Managers of the Library Company of Philadelphia Not to Abandon Their Building at Juniper and Locust Sts. Will Be Welcome News to Those Who Have Some Regard for Old Philadelphia's Little Houses

THE decision of the managers of the Library Company of Philadelphia not to abandon their building at Locust and Juniper sts. will be welcome news to all lovers of old Philadelphia, not only on account of the library, but also because it means the continued preservation of an ancient dwelling on the rear end of the grounds. The Library Company was founded by Benjamin Franklin the year before George Washington was born. The organization had several homes, but when the time came to build on the present site it was necessary to tear down a number of small dwellings on Juniper st. By a happy inspiration the trustees decided to spare the last of these tiny homes, at the same time leaving enough ground around the library building proper for an old-fashioned garden.

Thus it comes about that this century and a half old Philadelphia house nestles in the midst of the tall skyscrapers in the heart of the modern city. It stands on the corner of Juniper st. and Indian lane. It is well named a lane because it is so narrow that a good sized automobile can just about squeeze through to the rear end of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and the back of other large buildings on S. Broad st. The venerable house is two and a half stories high and the attic windows are vivid reminders of a bygone age. It is built of brick and contains three chimneys, two of them very tall and one short. The little house has always remained under the ownership of the Library Company and in its time has had a number of tenants. Once a partition made two establishments out of the lower floor. One contained a tailor's shop and the other a manufacturer of nurses uniforms.

At present, appropriately enough, it is a book shop. Thus, when patrons of the library make their way along Juniper st. they find themselves in a congenial bookish atmosphere. But the chief charm of the solitary house is the contrast it presents to its modern surroundings.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, preoccupied pedestrians hurrying through Juniper st. to make a short cut from Walnut to Locust are usually unconscious of the presence of this relic of Revolutionary days. Yet it was there when George Washington was elected President of the United States for the first time. It stood there some years before Thomas Mifflin was elected Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790. When it was built, with the others in the same row the office of Mayor of Philadelphia was vacant. The duty of guarding the city was entrusted to the Committee of Public Safety.

When this house was erected it was considered to be "far in the country." In 1783, the number of houses in Philadelphia was estimated at 6,000, and in 1790 at 6,651, and the population, as ascertained by the Congressional census of that year, was 28,522. Up to the last named year, and for several years thereafter, the improvements did not extend even to 7th st., the then western limits of the wards. Watson tells of an "aged citizen" who informed him that he "remembered that when a certain house was erected on Market st. above 5th, in 1792, the owner was considered as almost deranged for placing his building so far beyond the seat of civilization."

He goes on to say that "the ground forming the square from Chestnut to Walnut st. and from 6th to 7th (now facing the office of this newspaper) was all a grass meadow, under fence, down to the year 1794. On the Chestnut st. side manner of dress and speech in detail. He describes the strong terms of love and friendship used by the Indians and concludes by saying "the chiefs did command their men to love the Christians, and particularly to live in peace with me and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river, but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before, and having now such an one that had treated them well, they would never do him or his any wrong."

* * *

As we stand in the space once set aside for an Indian reservation, and gaze up at the tall 20th century buildings that surround it on all sides we cannot help contrasting past and present conditions. If what is claimed for this plot of ground could be authenticated it would be the only bit of ground in Philadelphia set aside as an Indian camping ground.

In Penn's day this ground sold for a few cents an acre; today the same amount of territory would be valued at millions. Some satirists have poked fun at Penn's dealings with the Indians on the ground that he was given an empire in exchange for a few strings of beads and trinkets. They lose sight of the fact that all of these rich lands were legally deeded to the founder of Pennsylvania under the great Seal of England and that the 40,000 square miles in the province were given him in return for a family debt.

Certain of the early writers insist that most of the treaties made by Penn with the Indians were treaties of peace rather than real estate deals. Thus Proud says: "It was in 1682 that Penn first entered personally into that lasting friendship with the Indians, which ever afterward continued between them; and for the space of 70 years was never interrupted. Both parties mutually promised to live together as brethren. This was solemnly ratified by the usual token of a chain of friendship with the understanding that the covenant was never to be broken as long as the sun and moon endure'

Watson declared that there had been a general misconception of the nature and object of the admitted assemblage of Penn and the Indians under the Great Elm Tree. They did meet there, "but it was not a treaty for lands to be purchased, but a verbal conference and pledge popularly called a treaty in which presents were bestowed, mutual civilities exchanged, and promises of good will made."

There were land treaties later one of them made by Surveyor Holm in the absence of the founder. What we are concerned with, however, is the general spirit of amity between Penn and the Indians. It is not only possible but probable that this should have prompted him to set aside reservations for them within the gates of the city. And it is entirely reasonable to believe that what is now the garden on Juniper st. was one of these hospitable spots.

Exhibit Pays Tribute to Chester County Art

Bayard Taylor and Thomas Buchanan Read Devotees of Paint Brush as Well as Pen; New Hope's Comprehensive Show and the Boyer Galleries Photographs

Philadelphia Inquirer - June 1, 1936

AN UNUSUALLY alluring exhibition, known as "Yesterday in Chester County Art," is now on view at the Art Centre, West Chester, under the sponsorship of the Chester County Art Association and the West Chester School Board. The showing, which has a decidedly historic and educational, as well as artistic value, will continue until June 14. Most of the pictures, sculpture and so forth, have been culled from public collections, such as those of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Library Company, the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Chester County Historical Society while many private collectors have also been generous in contributing to the remarkable showing.

Benjamin West, the best known figure in early American art, is admirably represented by various paintings and engravings, the former being largely portraits. The art of George Cope includes some of his landscapes and still lifes. Two of these "Delaware Shad," and "Canvas Back," are from one of Philadelphia's well known restaurants, where they have long embellished the walls. "River and Mountains," a Pennsylvania autumn scene, is perhaps the best of the Cope landscapes. Among the other county contributors are Carl Weber, W. W. Thomson, Ben Cohen, Martha J. Chamberlain, May Cooke Johnson, Nathan Cope, Hettie Brinton Darlington, William T. Smedley, Alice L. Darlington, Rev. John Bolton, May Cooke Johnson, A. Kallner, George D. Dietrich and Christiana Brinton. Painting on glass in the mode of yesterday, is the work of Rene S. Sharples, while antique furniture and fire fixtures have been lent by Mrs. Julia T. Darlington.

A specially noteworthy achievement of the exhibition, is the bringing into stronger light of what has been termed "the extraordinary artistic and literary dualism," in the cases of Bayard Taylor and Thomas Buchanan Read. Both these men, familiar to the world as writers, are given places here as artists. The former's water colors of various European scenes are from the collection of Harry Stone, of New York, while such pictures as the home and barn of "Hazel Dell;" views of the house and grounds of "Cedarcroft;" Swiss mountain scenes, "Picnic on the Brandywine," and "Valley of Loo Choo," come from sundry other private scources. Mr. Read is represented by his "Sheridan's Ride," "While Shepherds Watch Their Flocks by Night," "Abou Ben Adhem," and several other works. Sculpture by William Marshall Swayne forms another impressive group.

In connection with the exhibition there has been issued an artistically printed brochure, in which various writers discuss the artists whose work is displayed and the parts which other men and women of Chester county have taken in artistic creation and appreciation. The foreword to this little volume is Benjamin West's address to his students delivered in 1792, and in the following pages are articles by Dr. Christian Brinton, Fiske Kimball, Porter F. Cope, Henry S. Borneman, Anne B. Lamborn Polk, Albert Cook Myers, Henry Pleasants, Jr., and Henry Troth Price. Bayard Taylor's hitherto unpublished essay "On the Art of Painting," is also included. It was written in 1838 at the age of thirteen, for the Kennett Square Literary Circle. The original manuscript is in the possession of the West Chester Library Association.

* * *

ON ENTERING the Allied Arts Exhibition in Philips Mill, New Hope, the effect is bewildering, for here are stained glass by Sotter and d'Ogries; a Renaissance panel by Ethel Wallace; carving in wood under many names and in many forms and mirrors by Badura and R. M. Price. A mantel of burnished metal by J. W. McCombs repeats the silver note in two bookcases by Harer and in the cassone of Morgan Colt, while decorative screens by Child and M. Elizabeth Price complete, with hangings, a setting for a varied group of exhibits.

The special guests of the Mill, the authors and architects resident in the Delaware Valley, are well represented. On the shelves of Harer's bookcases are autographed volumes. Science rests easily beside art, poetry and serious political comment associates peacefully with stories of travel and detective yarns. The architects are showing designs for homes now building, renderings of restorations of great local interest and small models by Don Hedges.

In the field of wood-carving there are small figures by David Hendrickson, sketches in wood by Dorothy Eve Doubble and two heads, "The East" and "Hungarian Girl," by Harer, a cat and the head of a Mongolian by Charry.

Two murals by Charles Child are to decorate the Egg Exposition at Doylestown, while Charles Ward, who is doing murals for the Government, shows sketches for these as well as lithographs. Paul Froelich also shows lithographs, a group with the horse race as motif. There are water colors by Faye Swengel, Harry Leith-Ross, Inez McCombs, Norman Reeves and Jane Callender. Etchings and drawings by John Groff add a new note, satirical in vein, to supplement the humorous drawings by Kurt Wiese. Puppets with a setting of miniature furniture are shown by Forrest C. Crooks, the illustrator.

There are canvases by many of those who have brought honor to the Delaware Valley; landscapes are by Lathrop, Redfield and Bredin, while Garber sends a recently completed Spring picture and Folinsbee shows his Altman prize winner.

The exhibition extends to the club room, where drawings, etchings and water-colors are hung. Rugs by the Davenports and by Lillian Montague are shown with the painter-like hooked rugs of Mary Per-

A Library reaches its Bicentennial

PHILADELPHIA'S LIBRARY COMPANY STIRS FROM ITS DROWSY YEARS

by

MADELIN BLITZSTEIN



THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY IN 1800

THIS year that is so crowded with two hundredth anniversaries must chalk up still another. In the early spring of 1732, plans for the first public library in the Colonies were materialized and the first shipment of books for circulation in the library was ordered from Peter Collinson, the cultured Mercer in Gracious Street, London. From that day to this the Library Company of Philadelphia has gone quietly on, purchasing new books as they have come out, and acquiring old ones which have been left to it through the bequests of its friends here and abroad. On its shelves are gathered some of the most valuable first editions of English and American works of the last two centuries, a number of outstanding incunabula and a group of excellent Americana.

Yet few persons in Philadelphia and fewer outside of the city have ever been inside its somber walls to browse around among its delightful volumes and colorful manuscripts.

Though the Library Company was the first library for the public in the colonies, it was started not by a civic agency but by a group of private citizens who became its shareholders. They comprised the elite members of Colonial society, and to this day the shares are held in many cases by descendants of the original purchasers. The library register for generations has included such family names as the Biddles, the Cadwaladers, the Whartons, the Norrises, the Furnesses and the Benjamin Franklin Baches. In such an array it is no surprise to find as the second indorser of the Library Company the name of Thomas Hopkinson, father of Frances Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

OWEN WISTER, who is the present president of the board of directors—his share in the Library Company is an hereditary one—is fully conscious of the numbers of rare books on the library shelves and the negligible amount of fame which the library has enjoyed for many years. He wants to bring the treasures of the library to public notice and for this purpose he and the other members of the board have decided to celebrate the two hundredth birthday of the library by staging an exhibition of the most interesting books and pamphlets which are found in the main building and in its one branch, the Ridgeway Library, which was opened in 1878.

As it happens, Austin Gray, who taught English literature at Haverford College and is now engaged in writing a book on the early plays of Shakespeare, recently has been made librarian of the Library Company. It was his job to gather the treasures for the exhibition. Although he was warned to expect many surprises, he was not prepared for the rare finds which have been coming to light every day.

THE FIRST AMAZING FACT which confronted Mr. Gray was that the Library Company was circulating first editions of novels and poems to its members. In answer to popular demand for books as they came out, the library was in the habit of buying many books on publication. Consequently, it has on hand a large number of nineteenth century firsts which are still being circulated, and Mr. Gray believes that until he took these books out of circulation a few weeks ago the Library Company was the only library in the country which allowed its members to borrow books valued at $3,000 and more. What is even more amazing is that all the firsts were dutifully returned by the apparently innocent readers.

Among the valuable firsts which Mr. Gray has uncovered are an autographed copy of Jane Austen's "Emma," three George Meredith novels, including a first of his first book, "The Shaving of Shagpat"; a number of Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins, a volume of John Keats poems, dated 1817, and several rare collections of the nineteenth century English lake poets.

Bound with a number of not-too-valuable pamphlets on banking, Librarian Gray found a first edition of Coleridge's "Christabel," upon which the owner had written, "Yes, and the poems are both sweet and exciting by all the charms of Venus." Hidden [illegible] an obscure corner was an unusual [illegible]rst edition of Whitman's "Leaves of G[illegible]and a copy of "The Deserted Village and the Traveller," the latter printed for Oliver Goldsmith by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, Jr., in St. Paul's Churchyard. An interesting volume he uncovered is a first edition of the Lyrical Ballads of Coleridge and Wordsworth, containing "The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere." This book had been having a poor sale in Bristol, England, until some sailors rambled through book stores there, looking for good sea stories, and noted the title of the Ancient Mariner. Several of them invested in it, only to find that Coleridge was hopelessly ignorant of the sea, and as soon as they got to the port of Philadelphia they sold the book in disgust. As a result Mr. Gray believes that there are more copies of the Lyrical Ballads to be found in Philadelphia than anywhere else.

But it would be far from just to say that all the valuable books were in circulation until Mr. Gray appeared on the scene. Many of them were safely tucked away under lock and key and could be read only in the reading-room. At present Mr. Gray is cataloguing and arranging them for the exhibition. A case which he has already prepared includes a group of books that is particularly rare. They include what Philadelphians assert are the first American tragedy, the first American comedy and the first American operetta in their original editions as they came off the press in the cultural center of Colonial times—Philadelphia.

THE TRAGEDY is found in a volume called "Juvenile Poems on Various Subjects and the Prince of Parthia, a Tragedy." It was written, as the fly-leaf states, by "the late Mr. Thomas Godfrey, Junior, of Philadelphia," an army officer, and was printed by Henry Miller in Second street in 1765.

The comic opera seems to have been a take-off on the prominent people of that day, a sort of Colonial "Of Thee I Sing" idea. It contained a key which helped the curious satisfy themselves by giving them excellent cues toward solving the puzzle of who the people were supposed to be. It was written by another military man, Col. Thomas Forrest, who signed himself, perhaps for protection from libel, "Andrew Barton." He called his operetta "The Disappointment or the Force of Credulity," and he used for his theme-song variations on the popular "Yankee Doodle," which seems to have been the blues of those days.

The comedy, called "The Contrast," received its first production on any stage at the Theater in New York on April 16, 1789. Actors traveled to the various centers in Colonial times, too, for on the fly-leaf of the published play one reads "Performed with Applause at The Theaters in New York, Philadelphia and Maryland." Royall Tyler was the author of this first American comedy, and it was printed in Philadelphia by Thomas Wignell.

EVEN BEFORE the advent of these American chef-d'œuvres, Colonial dames and gentlemen frequented the playhouses. The Library Company has in its possession the only complete set of programs, handbills and tickets which were used for Howe's Thespians, a group of army and navy officers who gave performances in Philadelphia during the British occupation of the city. The doors opened at 6; the show started at 7; the boxes and the pit cost $1 a seat, and the gallery cost only 50 cents. Popular English plays were given, including "King Henry IV," "The Wonder—A Woman Keeps a Secret," "The Constant Couple" and "Duke or No Duke." A gentleman who had been looking at these copies of Howe's Thespians for many days recently came to the librarian and asked whether he might fulfill the ambition of a lifetime by being allowed to sleep next to them one night. He was not permitted to do so, but he returned at least once a week to feast his eyes on these treasures of the past.

BUT PERHAPS before any more stories are told about the rare volumes that are found on the shelves on the somber library it would be well to give a short history of how the Library Company started two centuries ago. In the very beginning of the eighteenth century Benjamin Franklin founded the Junto, a club for literary and scientific discussion. The members of the Junto met to read essays and poems and to have long conversations that would lead to their "mutual improvement." The Junto Society functioned until a few years ago as a literary group of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Junto members of Franklin's time decided to bring a few of their books to each meeting and lend them to each other. When this arrangement failed to work out satisfactorily Benjamin Franklin proposed a project of a public nature which became the "mother of all North American subscription libraries." Fifty subscribers agreed to put down forty shillings each and to pledge ten shillings each for the following fifty years. On July 1, 1731, an instrument of association was drawn up. The first man to sign for his share of the Library Company was Robert Grace, who was described as a "young gentleman of some fortune, generous, lively and witty, a lover of punning and of his friends." The second signer was Thomas Hopkinson, whose share passed to members of his family for four generations and is now the property of Christ Church. The third to sign was Benjamin Franklin. His share passed to other members of his family, including Benjamin Franklin Bache, William Duane, Jr. and the present owner, Thomas Hewson Bache. William Rawle, another original member, was the first American donor of books. His family still holds the share. The Coates family has had its share for 196 years. Other early signers were Horace Binney, Thomas Biddle, Benjamin Rush and Richard Wister.

On November 8, 1731, the members of the Library Company, which as yet had no books, met at the home of Nicholas Scull to decide upon what books to import from England. They argued back and forth for some time, but they could not agree on any list. On March 29, 1732, Thomas Godfrey proposed that James Logan be consulted and that from him they could obtain a sound and accurate list of books.

NOW THIS JAMES LOGAN was one of the ablest as well as one of the most erudite men in the colonies. He had performed his duties as William Penn's business manager in a highly creditable manner; he was a man of affairs on a large scale, and he was blessed with a fine love of books. Today he is acknowledged as America's first book collector, although he was not interested in collecting first editions. He was always on the lookout for incunabula, for early printed books, for good editions of medical works and for beautiful editions of good novels. He collected more than 6,000 volumes, buying many of them on his numerous trips to Europe. When he died he left his entire library to the Library Company, and the Logan collection forms an important part of the treasures today.

On March 31, 1732, James Logan presented the members of the embryo library company with a list of books which they immediately dispatched to Peter Collinson, with forty-five pounds sterling. It is from this date that the library marks its birth.

COLLINSON SENT THEM the books they had ordered: the Iliad, the Odyssey, Socrates, Dryden's "Virgil", Drake's "Anatomy", The Spectator, The Tatler, Salmon's "Modern History" and Cato's "Letters." Along with the ordered books he sent as his gift Newton's "Principia" and Philip Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary." It is this same Collinson who greatly befriended John Bartram, the first American botanist.

When the books arrived from England they were taken to Mr. Grace's chambers in Pewter Platter alley, now Church street, and placed upon shelves. Louis Timothee was appointed librarian and for a small fee he was expected to keep the library open on Wednesdays from 2 to 3 and on Saturdays from 10 to 4.

EARLY IN 1733 Benjamin Franklin became librarian and served for three months and a day. Donations began to come in. William Rawle set the precedent by giving six volumes of the works of Edmund Spenser, including an excellent first edition of "The

Continued on next page



JAMES LOGAN'S ORIGINAL LIBRARY
The books were moved from this building in 1792

-Year-Old Chick

4 April 1936

Little old building in Philadelphia's busy business district has an old-fashioned garden in front and an Indian reservation behind it—For a century and a half it has survived the onrush of progress and development.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With an old-fashioned garden outside its windows and an Indian reservation behind it, a little century-and-a-half old house nestles among the towering buildings of central Philadelphia today. Artists love to sketch this contrast outside it—and now lovers of art, books and music all find plenty to interest them inside as well.

Once upon a time the house was the last of a comfortable row running along Juniper Street from the wider Locust Street to the tiny Indian Lane, which still separates it from its overshadowing neighbors. The good citizens who occupied these cozy homes pointed out to their visiting friends the little square of land to which Indian Lane led behind this first of the row.

An Indian Camping Ground

"You see there," they said, "a plot set aside by William Penn forever for the use of any Indians who feel like camping within the gates of his new city."

The legend has persisted and is revived at more or less regular intervals by feature writers for Philadelphia papers, though the Historical Society itself fails to offer any substantial evidence of its authenticity. The best proof seems to be that the little square now paved with concrete, is still there in spite of the encroachments of tall hotel and office buildings in the neighborhood. Indian Lane is just barely wide enough for fat trucks to squeeze through with supplies for one or two of these buildings, including the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The original row of red brick homes was demolished in the latter part of the nineteenth century when the ground was purchased for the erection of a new building for the Library Company of Pennsylvania, the venerable institution which was founded by Benjamin Franklin the year before George Washington was born.

Put to Prosaic Use

There was no great premium on space as far "uptown" as this in those days, so the booklovers decided to provide a pleasing prospect outside their windows by planting a garden all around the library.

For some unrecorded reason they decided to save the corner house, so now through windows placed in its side walls it looks out on colorful flower beds where once its neighbors stood.

Although ownership is retained by the Library Company, the house has had varied occupants. Until comparatively recently it contained a partition wall which actually made it into two separate establishments.

One of those housed a tailor, and the other a maker of nurses' uniforms.

Now, however, it has devoted itself principally to books — and Library Company members often wander round the corner to look over the first editions which fill the nooks and crannies at the top of the twisting stairs, or to look over lately published volumes downstairs.

Walks and Talks

Catholic Standard And Times.

The Decision of the Managers of the Library Co delphia Not to Abandon Their Building at Junip Sts. Will Be Welcome News to Those Who Regard for Old Philadelphia's Little H

THE decision of the managers of the Library Company of Philadelphia not to abandon their building at Locust and Juniper sts. will be welcome news to all lovers of old Philadelphia, not only on account of the library, but also because it means the continued preservation of an ancient dwelling on the rear end of the grounds. The Library Company was founded by Benjamin Franklin the year before George Washington was born. The organization had several homes, but when the time came to build on the present site it was necessary to tear down a number of small dwellings on Juniper st. By a happy inspiration the trustees decided to spare the last of these tiny homes, at the same time leaving enough ground around the library building proper for an old-fashioned garden.

Thus it comes about that this century and a half old Philadelphia house nestles in the midst of the tall skyscrapers in the heart of the modern city. It stands on the corner of Juniper st. and Indian lane. It is well named a lane because it is so narrow that a good sized automobile can just about squeeze through to the rear end of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and the back of other large buildings on S. Broad st. The venerable house is two and a half stories high and the attic windows are vivid reminders of a bygone age. It is built of brick and contains three chimneys, two of them very tall and one short. The little house has always remained under the ownership of the Library Company and in its time has had a number of tenants. Once a partition made two establishments out of the lower floor. One contained a tailor's shop and the other a manufacturer of nurses uniforms.

At present, appropriately enough, it is a book shop. Thus, when patrons of the library make their way along Juniper st. they find themselves in a congenial bookish atmosphere. But the chief charm of the solitary house is the contrast it presents to its modern surroundings.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, preoccupied pedestrians hurrying through Juniper st. to make a short cut from Walnut to Locust are usually unconscious of the presence of this relic of Revolutionary days. Yet it was there when George Washington was elected President of the United States for the first time. It stood there some years before Thomas Mifflin was elected Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790. When it was built, with the others in the same row the office of Mayor of Philadelphia was vacant. The duty of guarding the city was entrusted to the Committee of Public Safety.

When this house was erected it was considered to be "far in the country." In 1783, the number of houses in Philadelphia was estimated at 6,000, and in 1790 at 6,651, and the population, as ascertained by the Congressional census of that year, was 28,522. Up to the last named year, and for several years thereafter, the improvements did not extend even to 7th st., the then western limits of the wards. Watson tells of an "aged citizen" who informed him that he "remembered that when a certain house was erected on Market st. above 5th, in 1732, the owner was considered as almost deranged for placing his building so far beyond the seat of civilization."

He goes on to say that "the ground forming the square from Chestnut to Walnut st. and from 6th to 7th (now facing the office of this newspaper) was all a grass meadow, under fence, down to the year 1794. On the Chestnut st. side

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Five New Tales of Old Baltimore

SOME NOT-TOO-FAMILIAR TRADITIONS TOLD VERY PLAUSIBLY*

by

MARK S. WATSON

THE modern idea in biography, in its eagerness for tickling the drowsy reader, introduces so much of the arts of romance as to stifle the fact in the fiction. The newest book of old Baltimore legends, Sidney L. Nyburg's The Buried Rose, published yesterday, reverses the process and recites tradition so plausibly as to make it look like fact. "I cannot tell how the truth may be; I say the tale as 'twas told to me," he quotes in Last Minstrel fashion, but in an introductory note he sets forth his theme effectively:

> The town has grown to lusty and matter-of-fact maturity . . . But are not the early memories still at work deep down in its nature, influencing its impulses, driving it to its tasks, telling what it must admire or detest, weaving strange colors into the fabric of its dreams by night and by day?
>
> For the historic truth of any one of the tales I cannot vouch: nor would they seem to me as significant as I find them if they were mere photographic reproductions of the scenes of early Baltimore. For authentic action is, often enough, the creature of accident and circumstance, but myths help us to learn what ideas and hopes were at work in the minds of those who gave them birth and cherished them.

THIS IS AKIN to voicing a preference for writing a nation's songs rather than bothering with its laws. And Mr. Nyburg has thereupon written five songs well worth recording. Old Baltimoreans will readily recall most of them, with somewhat varying embroidery, but few there are who know them all, whether in the Nyburg version or any other. Perhaps the most familiar is that involving The House With the Oaken Door, which used to face the Cathedral; but as most of us have heard it the tale is incomplete; Mr. Nyburg thrums his minstrel's harp through a charming sequel, thereby relating two of Baltimore's most ardent periods, the booming clipper-ship era and the fiery days of the Civil War.

Save for that concluding canto of 1861-5, the book deals with events of a round century ago. The first story, titled simply 1812, is built about the tragic episode of the Democrat-Federalist row in Baltimore over the question of whether or not we should embark on Mr. Madison's war. That episode has been well chronicled by various historians and there is adequate local memory of the Democratic rabble's murderous attack on the Calvert street office of *The Federal Republican* in which Lighthorse Harry Lee was permanently crippled, and General Lingan and others tortured and slain. But Mr. Nyburg uses that central episode merely as the historic peg on which to hang the ampler tradition of the lass who rescued her lad from the slaughter and the manner in which she did it.



THE BATTLE MONUMENT IN EARLY DAYS

A better story and a much less familiar one is the episode of The Fair Duelists, which goes to show how much smarter as well as how much deadlier is the female of the species when she sets out to circumvent a foe who would deprive her of her mate. Here again a romance, in this case a most ingenious and delightful one, is woven about well-known events like the Baltimore visit of Lafayette in 1824, and the playing of Edmund Kean at Drury Lane, and the political candidacies of that day, and woven so gracefully as to lure the reader into a confidence that the tradition is fact and the fact tradition.

The third story, The Buried Rose, from which the collection takes its name, likewise clings to familiar landmarks, such as John Eager Howard's old Belvedere estate and the Monument which rose on one of its wooded hills—we know that eminence as Mount Vernon Place—such as Lovely Lane, which in our materialist age is known as Redwood street, or such as the marshes east of Jones Falls which before our eyes are transformed to well-drained building sites on which much of commercial Baltimore has grown up.

EQUAL SIMILITUDE attends a somewhat sardonic yarn called Democracy, dealing as do all the other tales with the grace and charm and chivalry which are so much the material of Baltimore tradition as to make it clear that they were the fact as well in those gracious ante-bellum days—but dealing also with the spurious gentility which springs up in old families as well as new ones. If the dignity of the oracular John Pendleton Kennedy is [illegible] rately limned, and the sprightliness of [illegible] sociates in the patrician Delphian Club [illegible] used to flourish in a colounaded build[illegible] back from a tree-shaded lawn where th[illegible] no love. How that little French pupil developed, and how he married into the aristocracy the tale recites; also how once more the female of the species proved vastly smarter than the male.

LIKE ALL OTHER good traditions, if these yarns are not true they ought to be. Perhaps Mr. Nyburg is right in his belief that tradition is more reliable than historic circumstance in painting the character of a bygone age. But what this theory leads to is the conclusion that coming generations will judge 1932 not from the sober record of the newspapers, but from, say, the movies which provide this generation with most of its tradition. And maybe coming generations will thereby have a more accurate, if less flattering, estimate of us than we make for ourselves.

☆ ☆

Continued from preceding page

Philadelphia Library

Fairy Queen." The Hon. John Penn gave an air pump, which the members acknowledged as a useful and pleasant gift.

AS THE EFFECTS of the Library Company grew the members found it important to obtain new quarters. In 1741 they moved to "the upper room of the westernmost office of the State House," and on December 28, 1773, they moved again, this time to Carpenter's Hall.

In 1789 the Library Company moved into its own building at Fifth and Chestnut streets, opposite Independence Hall. While they were there they received a bequest of manuscripts of Irish history from Henry Cox, of Ireland. When the directors were going over the books in 1866 they found that these manuscripts were a part of the national archives of Great Britain. Official correspondence ensued and the manuscripts were sent back to England. In return they received a set of publications of the Master of Rolls, 400 volumes in all, which remains the most complete set in America.

IN 1831 the library was in danger of destruction by fire. On January 6 of that year the director thought he smelled smoke. He stuck his head out of the window and called to a passer-by, "Friend, can thee tell me where the fire is?"

"It's your old building that's a-burning," was the answer. The passer-by was right. However, the fire company which had its headquarters next door rushed over and put out the flames before any damage had been done.

When the site of the library building was wanted for the erection of the Drexel Building, the library moved once more. This time it moved to its present location and there, in a building that is as quiet as a tomb, though it is in the heart of Philadelphia's business section, it is today. The only building, perhaps, that may be quieter, is the branch of the Library Company in South Philadelphia, the Ridgeway Library, which, set far back from the street and seldom disturbed by the casual reader, seems miles away from the noise of a modern city. All modern fiction is kept at the main building, and only students of the past frequent the Ridgeway branch.

LIBRARIAN SAMUEL, who has been at the Ridgeway Library since the day it opened in 1878, was recently confronted with a lady who requested a book to read while she waited for her husband. He gave her a choice of Thackeray or Scott, but she retorted that she wanted something she could enjoy, not something she had to study. Nonplussed, Mr. Samuel could think of nothing to do with her but showed her around the curios of the library. He pointed out the maps of Philadelphia from the earliest one, made in 1687, consisting of little more than many trees and a few houses near the water front, to the latest one of the present. He displayed the chess collection which, with its books on the game and its numerous sets, is the fifth most valuable in the world. To all this she did not say a word, but when he showed her a frame in which there was preserved part of the wig of Gen. Charles Lee she exclaimed indignantly, "I don't believe in keeping relics of rebels." Mr. Samuel explained that Charles Lee, while a rebel, had done his rebelling in the Revolution, against England.

For the person who is not afraid of study there is a wealth of material at the Ridgeway branch. The most popular section of the library, if any of it can be called popular, is the newspaper room, where there are bound volumes of newspapers from the very beginning of American history. There is the first copy of the first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania, the American *Weekly Mercury*, issued on December 22, 1719. This was the third paper in the colonies: the first came out in Boston in 1704, and the second appeared in that same city on December 21, 1719.

IN A CASE in the reading room is the original printing of the case and trial of John Peter Zenger, printer of the New York *Weekly Journal*, whose acquittal on a charge of libeling the Governor of New York is supposed to have established the freedom of the press for all time in America. Here are books that belonged to Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, George Washington and Madison. Here is the book-plate of William Byrd, of Westover, Va., the ancestor of Richard Byrd.

In other cases are many early American manuscripts, including that of Watson, an early biographer of Philadelphia, which contains a drawing by the ill-fated Major Andre, in which he shows the ladies how to dress their hair for the gala ball, the Meschianza. Nearby is a collection of rare Bibles. There is the first Bible published in America, Eliot's Indian Bible, which Cotton Mather hailed as a great monument.

To catalogue the books of the Library Company is an impossible task in a short space, for almost each one seems to have its special tale and its special interest. Today the Library Company, with its 400,000 books and manuscripts, not to mention its numerous collections of old prints and etchings, has 909 members and many subscribers. It goes along in the quiet, unhurried tradition of the century in which it was born, untouched by the crowds that hurry by.

**The Buried Rose; Legends of Old Baltimore. Sidney L. Nyburg. 302 pages. A. A. Knopf, New York, 1932.*

PRINTING PRIOR TO 1750 SHOWN

Scarce Imprints of Middle Colonies Exhibited.

FRANKLIN BEGAN COLLECTION

Library Company of Philadelphia Displays Its Treasures.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The Library Company of Philadelphia, the oldest circulating library in the United States still in existence, has arranged a most important and unusual exhibition of early American printing, all items dating prior to 1750. The "company" was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1731, and the exhibition now being arranged in the library building, Juniper and Locust streets, consists entirely of material taken from the extremely rare and valuable collection of the institution itself—a collection possibly without an equal in products of the early presses of the Middle Colonies. Among the items in the exhibition may be found the following:

"A Short Description of Pennsylvania." By Richard Frame. Printed & Sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia, 1692. This is a poetic prospectus addressed to stay-at-homes in England. They are promised fish, vegetables, gold, &c., and the Indians are stated to be naked but easy to manage. Nothing is known of the author of this rare book except that he worked in a paper mill in Germantown.

William Bradford's Work.

"Almanack for the Year of Christian Account 1687," Daniel Leeds. Printed by William Bradford, Philadelphia, 1686. D. Leeds came from Shrewsbury, in East Jersey. In 1688 he published a second "almanack," which was suppressed by the Friends' meeting for being "light, foolish and unsavoury." William Bradford, a Quaker, came from London to Philadelphia at the invitation of William Penn. He was the first printer in the Middle Colonies. He emigrated to New York in 1693 because of religious difficulties in Philadelphia.

"God's Protecting Providence," Jonathan Dickenson, printed by Reinier Jansen, Philadelphia, 1699. J. Dickenson was born in Jamaica, became a Quaker, and set sail for Philadelphia, with his wife and child. He was shipwrecked off the coast of Florida, had trouble with the Indians, and was rescued by the Spaniards, before arriving at his destination, but eventually became Mayor of the city. Reinier Jansen, the printer, was a Dutchman who arrived in 1698, and succeeded William Bradford as printer.

Old Newspapers.

"The American Weekly Mercury" for December, 1719. Andrew Bradford, its printer and proprietor, was the son of William Bradford. This was the first newspaper published in the Middle Colonies.

"The Charter of the City of New York," Printed by Order of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City Aforesaid. Printed by John Peter Zenger, New York, 1735.

"The Pennsylvania Gazette," December, 1729. Franklin and Meredith, 1729. Franklin's newspaper taken over from Keimer, the first number.

"The Ways & Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich," painted by S. Keimer, 1725, the most remarkable book called forth by the paper money controversy. Rawle, the author and one of the founders of the Library Company, advocates high tariffs and doles for industry. Franklin superintended the printing of this book in 1724, and thus it is the first book really printed by him.

Library Not for Naps.

The Library Company also possesses all of the editions of the Saur Bible, as well as over 400 Franklin items. The "Instrument of Association" of the Library Company was dated July 1, 1731, and between that date and 1742, when the second charter was signed, eighty-five signed the articles. The first to sign was Robert Grace, described by Franklin as "a gentleman of some fortune, generous, lively, and witty"; the second was Thomas Hopkinson the father of Francis, and the third was Franklin himself.

The first books arrived from England in October, 1732, and were taken to "Mr. Grace's chamber at his house in Jones's Alley (also known as Pewter Alley) and there placed on shelves." The old rule of the library that "any civil person" is to use the books still stands. Another quaint rule is, "It is customary to ask a person to leave if they have to be awakened twice."

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH TAPESTRY

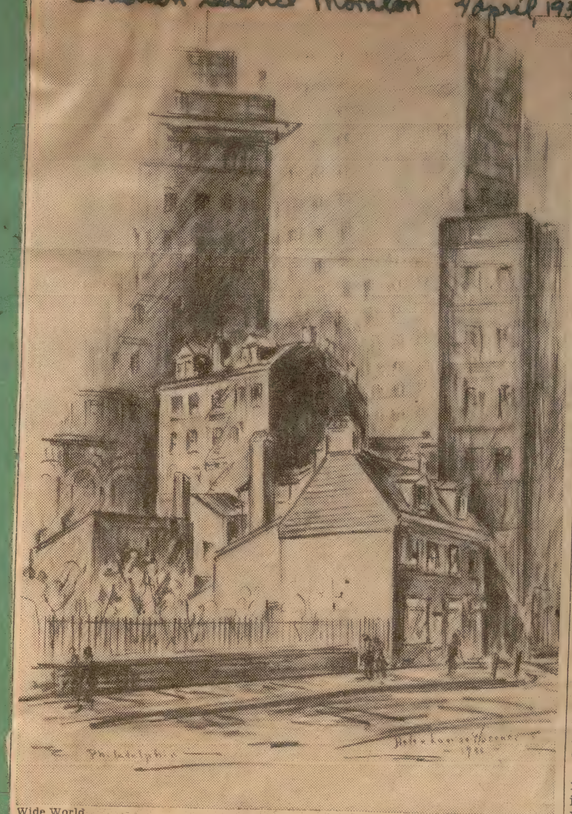


Louis XIV textile, silk woven, with arms of France and Navarre to be sold with the Wimpfheimer collection at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries.

Towers Brood 150-Year-Old Chick

Christian Science Monitor 4 April 1936

Little old building in Philadelphia's busy business district has an old-fashioned garden in front and an Indian reservation behind it—For a century and a half it has survived the onrush of progress and development.



Wide World

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One Historic Philadelphia Survival

One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Year-Old House at the Corner of Juniper Street and Indian Lane in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With an old-fashioned garden outside its windows and an Indian reservation behind it, a little century-and-a-half old house nestles among the towering buildings of central Philadelphia today. Artists love to sketch this contrast outside it—and now lovers of art, books and music all find plenty to interest them inside as well.

Once upon a time the house was the last of a comfortable row running along Juniper Street from the wider Locust Street to the tiny Indian Lane, which still separates it from its overshadowing neighbors. The good citizens who occupied these cozy homes pointed out to their visiting friends the little square of land to which Indian Lane led behind this first of the row.

An Indian Camping Ground

"You see there," they said, "a plot set aside by William Penn forever for the use of any Indians who feel like camping within the gates of his new city."

The legend has persisted and is revived at more or less regular intervals by feature writers for Philadelphia papers, though the Historical Society itself fails to offer any substantial evidence of its authenticity. The best proof seems to be that the little square now paved with concrete, is still there in spite of the encroachments of tall hotel and office buildings in the neighborhood. Indian Lane is just barely wide enough for fat trucks to squeeze through with supplies for one or two of these buildings, including the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The original row of red brick homes was demolished in the latter part of the nineteenth century when the ground was purchased for the erection of a new building for the Library Company of Pennsylvania, the venerable institution which was founded by Benjamin Franklin the year before George Washington was born.

Put to Prosaic Use

There was no great premium on space as far "uptown" as this in those days, so the booklovers decided to provide a pleasing prospect outside their windows by planting a garden all around the library.

For some unrecorded reason they decided to save the corner house, so now through windows placed in its side walls it looks out on colorful flower beds where once its neighbors stood.

Although ownership is retained by the Library Company, the house has had varied occupants. Until comparatively recently it contained a partition wall which actually made it into two separate establishments.

One of those housed a tailor, and the other a maker of nurses' uniforms.

Now, however, it has devoted itself principally to books — and Library Company members often wander round the corner to look over the first editions which fill the nooks and crannies at the top of the twisting stairs, or to look over lately published volumes downstairs.

FOR the past six or seven years the management of the old Library Company of Philadelphia has been pushing for the sale of the whole or part of the Company's building and lot at Juniper and Locust streets. It is the oldest circulating Library in North America.

The first Articles of the Association were entered into on July 1, 1731, and the Charter was granted on March 25, 1742. The first books acquired by the Library were taken to the "Chambers of Robert Grace" who lived in Jones' Alley also called Pewter Platter Alley. From the Grace house the Library moved to the home of William Parsons. The third meeting home of the Library was "the upper room of the Western-most office of the State House" (Independence Hall). This removal was on April 14, 1740.

In 1773 the Directors wrote to Franklin in London "the Library has been moved to a new building called the Carpenter's Hall in the center of the Square in which the Friends' School stands." The Library prospered and greater space was needed and on August 31, 1789 the cornerstone of the building familiar to many old Philadelphians at the Northeast corner of Fifth and Library streets was erected.

With the march of improvement and the construction of the then wonderful Drexel Building the old Library went down and a new structure, the present home, at Juniper and Locust streets was built. Possession was taken of it in 1879-80. This building is a monument to the generosity of Joseph Fisher and Henry C. Lee. The old Fifth and Library streets building was the Library's home for ninety years—the present site for nearly sixty years.

We think we speak the voice of Philadelphia when we pray the members to hold fast to this thing which is so good. The building itself is a link with Philadelphia's nobler and simpler past—a reminder of real greatness.



MARK UNDER MICROSCOPE

sumably Mark might recollect this hilari-
us bit of ruthless realism in spite of his
innocuous Becky.
ie to tease a
friend, Joe
" of the
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LIBRARY COMPANY TO HAVE CAMPAIGN

Votes to Seek Funds for Expenses After Lively Tiff Over Budgeting

WILL RENT GROUNDS

Evening Bulletin 4-16-36

Shareholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia voted approval of a committee to organize a financial campaign for the institution.

Two other resolutions offered at a meeting yesterday by Francis Biddle for the Board of Directors were approved, one upheld retention of the Locust and Juniper st. building; and the other authorized the Board to rent the rear of the Ridgway Library at Broad and Christian sts., as a playground, subject to approval of the Orphans' Court.

Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, who with Michael J. Ryan, former city solicitor, opposed any consideration of a financial campaign before that of a budget for reduced expenditures, held an impromptu meeting after adjournment. She had tried to get the floor from Chairman John Hampton Barnes, to tell how a copy of a report of a former Shareholders' Committee meeting was not mailed her by the Librarian, Austin K. Gray.

Beaten on that count, Mrs. Bedford, well known political worker, succeeded in proposing an amendment postponing appointment of a financial campaign committee until the budget had been examined. She withdrew this and Ryan, who also failed to get the floor on the subject of economy, offered another to the same effect, which was rejected.

A few shareholders remained to hear Mrs. Bedford after adjournment.

"I feel that the Librarian was overriding the Board of Directors when he failed to mail out those copies when the Board so instructed him," she declared.

"I, as a member of the Board, do not feel that Mr. Gray overrode the Board," said R. Sturgis Ingersol.

"You should be on the Board, Mrs. Bedford," said Ryan.

Mrs. Bedford denied that desire, but said she had prepared a ticket containing the names of two women, for which she hoped to gain support at the annual meeting May 4.

On that date the Board and the Shareholders' Committee will appoint the financial campaign committee ... ate it."

...ord admitted Gray ex...plained he had not sent out printed copies of the resolution because the cost would have been $100. Copies of the resolution were printed on a report mailed recently to shareholders which they brought with them today.

Evening Bulletin

DRIVE FOR LIBRARY

4/16/36

Shareholders Approve Plans to Conduct Financial Campaign

A proposal for a committee to organize a financial campaign for the Library Company of Philadelphia was approved at the meeting of shareholders yesterday.

In opposition to the motion were Mrs. J. Claude Bedford and Michael J. Ryan, former city solicitor, who urged consideration of a budget for reduced expenditures.

Two other resolutions passed approved retention of the Locust and Juniper sts. building and authorized the Board of Directors to rent the rear of the Ridgway Library at Broad and Christian sts., as a playground, subject to approval of the Orphans' Court.

Philadelphia Record

ELECT DR. PACKARD LIBRARY PRESIDENT

12-31-35

Dr. Francis R. Packard yesterday was elected president of the Library Company, of Philadelphia at a meeting in the Library Building, Juniper and Locust sts. He succeeds Dr. James P. Hutchinson.

Austin Gray, librarian; Brandon Barringer, treasurer, and Owen J. Wister, secretary, were re-elected.

The library, oldest in America, will hold a free exhibition of historical books, manuscripts and political cartoons covering the entire history of the nation during the Democratic National Convention here next month.

Evening Public Ledger

LIBRARY CO. GROUP VOTES TO KEEP SITE

Special Committee Also Adopts Resolution to Add 500 to Membership

At a special meeting yesterday of a committee of the shareholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia an organization founded by Benjamin Franklin, five resolutions were adopted. Two resolutions were for the retention of the present site of the organization at Juniper and Locust Streets and to increase the membership by 500 members.

John Hampton Barnes presided over the meeting of approximately 100 members. Samuel Scoville was chairman of the Special Committee which has to report to the annual meeting of the shareholders in May.

Another resolution concerned the renting of property at Broad and Christian Streets adjacent to the Ridgway Library. This is approximately half of a city block.

Another motion was adopted to provide for the annual maintenance of the old books and the buying of new ones. The last motion adopted provided for the establishment of a special library pertaining to the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, following the motion for a campaign for new members, suggested an amendment to provide for a budget of finances of the campaign expenses. Michael J. Ryan, former City Solicitor, backed Mrs. Bedford in this amendment, but it was voted down and the resolution adopted in its original form. The membership of the company is approximately 900.

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N.Y. Times

'Oldest Library' Saved

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — The Lirary Company of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin and known as the oldest circulating library in America, voted not to sell its quarters in the central section of the city and move entirely into a branch building. They said a membership campaign was planned to help solve financial problems, for relief of which the sale had been proposed.

the helmet at the left "is a source of particular joy to me."

In the Humane Cause

Among the pamphlets are two which show Mark Twain's love of animals. "A Dog's Tale" was written for the National Anti-Vivisection Society of Great Britain and "A Horse's Tale" for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

One letter of special interest was written to his London publishers, Chatto & Windus, in connection with the publication of "Huckle-

...beth," which has been described as "the most famous piece of pornography in the English language."

It never has been included in any regular editions of Mark Twain and library officials believe this will be the first time it has been put on public view. It reproduces candid dialogue in which the Queen, Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh and Francis Beaumont appear.

Perhaps It's News

By CECIL PENNYFEATHER

Chitchat

SPORT: The hitherto unchallenged supremacy of Chestnut st.'s feminine charm withstood the onslaught of an invading horde of comely lassies. . . . Add color: Inebriates hanging out of hotel windows shouting the names of their favorite gridmen. . . . And the sign on the Arcadia Theater marquee, "The Crusades," and beneath it, "Welcome, Army-Navy." Transition or transgression? One of the more capable of local chroniclers of fisticuffs, the boyish Frank McCracken, is evincing interest in the ballet, after much intimidation by his 16-year-old daughter, Joan, a ballerina in the Littlefield group. With the knowledge gained at ringside press tables, Frank should prove a capable teacher of terpischore. . . . Personal appearance cancelled: The other day the Personal Appearance company at the Garrick consented to visit the Mt. Sinai Hospital to entertain the patients. Later, a call from the institution advised the actors of a slight inconvenience—measles. . . . Memento: Bartender Hank Todd of the Brass Rail is mighty proud of a letter of recommendation from the Union Hotel, in Flemington, N. J., where he mixed drinks during the Hauptmann trial. The letter describes in glowing details Hank's proficiency as a mixologist, and mentions a score of cocktails he compounds with extra-special zip. And on the bottom of the page, "Running Water in Every Room." . . . Paging Link Gillespie: William Davenport, a veteran Shakespearian actor, was arrested over 40 years ago for reciting poetry on the streets of Philadelphia. It happened in front of the one-time residence of Poe. Still determined to recite without interference of the law, Davenport has turned to radio. Incidentally, his is the only poetry program entirely written, produced and acted in Philadelphia by one man. . . . Town topics: Helen Ross, the petite and charming lassie who captured the title of harmonica queen a few years back, is now a probationer in the Hahnemann Hospital. She's bringing the blues to the bedridden. . . . Ray Powers, nee Edward Roeker, the baritone, has deserted the home town for Gotham air waves. . . . Frankie Bradley has added another nightry to the growing list of supper clubs. The new rendezvous is on Ranstead st. . . . And rumor has it that a group of localites have been making overtures to Donald Brian. 'Tis said he will become prexy of a new dramatic school . . .

Man and Beast

He was old and poorly dressed, but to the police dog that followed him to the soda fountain of the Market st. confectionery, he seemed all the world.

The attendant saluted the man and gave a friendly greeting to the dog, who looked up expectantly at the counter. "Same order?" the clerk queried, and the man nodded assent as he fished through his clothes for a coin, and one felt sure the coins were few. A nickel was handed over and the clerk passed a cone with ice cream on a paper napkin which the man lowered carefully to the floor, while the dog's eyes were alive with expectancy and gratitude. Then the man ordered for himself—a glass of water.

Anent Mark Twain

The Library Company of Philadelphia, at Juniper and Locust sts., is celebrating the centenary with a fine display of Twainiana. On exhibit for the first time in public is the celebrated Mark Twain bit of highly indelicate foolery called "1601" or "A Fireside Conversation in the Time of Queen Elizabeth." The sketch takes the form of a candid, realistic and, by modern standards, a hilarious, improper dialogue between the Queen, her maids and a lot of Elizabethan celebrities such as Shakespeare, Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, etc. Mark wrote the piece in 1879 to tease his clergyman friend, Joe Twichell, of Hartford. Twichell laughed at it without restraint and Mark declared that, "I don't often write anything that I laugh at myself, but I can hardly think of that thing without laughing." Mark swore that he sent "1601" anonymously to a magazine and was roundly berated by the editor, who was a praiser of Rabelais.

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PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935

EXHIBITS XMAS WRITINGS

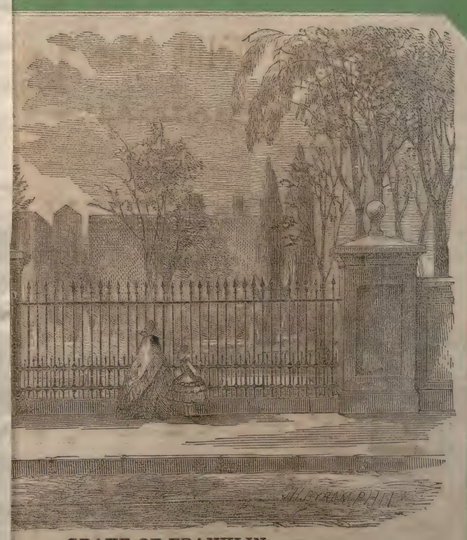
Aspects of the Yuletide season, as expressed in famous literature and art, is presented in a Christmas exhibition opening today in the Library Company of Philadelphia building, Juniper and Locust sts.

Unusual Exhibit Stresses Yuletide

An unusual collection of rare books, engravings and reproductions of paintings of appropriate interest during the Christmas season has been placed on exhibition on the main floor of the Philadelphia Library Company Building at Juniper and Locust Streets, and will be open to the public until after the Christmas holidays, it was announced today by Austin K. Gray, librarian.

Illuminating and interesting stories on many old Christmas customs, such as the yuletide log, the carol and the use of mistletoe, are included in the display.

Several original editions of stories that have been honored at Christmas through the years, of such authors as Washington Irving, Charles Dickens and others, are on display, along with reproductions of paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Leonardo da Vinci.



GRAVE OF FRANKLIN,

Burial Ground, S. E. corner Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

...wall on the north side of Christ Church Burial Ground has recently been ...removed, and a neat iron railing erected in its stead, thus opening to public view the grave of one, who is remembered, with respect and admiration. Thinking that our friends at a distance, and even those that can see the original, will have no objection to a good view of such an interesting locality, we have had it Daguerreotyped and a wood cut prepared, which we trust will give our numerous readers a tolerably accurate idea of the scene, and serve to make the rising generation familiar with the appearance of a spot that will hereafter attract the attention of every person who visits Philadelphia.

STUDENT ROBBER ENDS LIFE

PLASZCZYKOWSKI ESCAPES

CITY G.O.P. HEAD AS
HARMONY GESTURE

Wanam
Phila

2.95

pus K
0 Word



MARK UNDER MICROSCOPE

FORESHADOWED by a mass of "interpretations," research charts and Freudian analyses, centennial celebrations on behalf of "The Lincoln of Our Literature"—as Howells called him—will pass into the official stage next week. If Mark Twain, with all his characteristic delight in the mystery of the future, could have accurately anticipated all this flood of monumental honors, he might perhaps have recalled the less-spacious days of the one-man literary society formed more than forty years ago to study his "works."

This was the admirably fictitious "Mark Twain Club of Corrigan Castle." An Irishman, whom Mark eventually met in Australia, perpetrated the hoax, invented all the club members, reported all their debates and, in the end, exhausted the patience of Huck Finn's creator with what turned out to be a truly appalling inquisition of the moot points in his books.

Mark's modesty took the form, rare in his "damned human race," of open rejoicing over flattery. He reveled in the tributes from this one-cylinder club, even when the game was exposed. But the eternal cross-examination bewildered him. Probably no distinguished author ever lived who was so ignorant of his own writings as Mark Twain. He confused the contents of his finest masterpieces, as is evidenced at this moment in the first publication of a letter to a child, in which the literary identification of Becky Thatcher is side-stepped. Mark couldn't remember whether she was in "Tom Sawyer" or "Huck Finn"!

The public in general has better information. Its enthusiastic members can check their memories next week when the old Philadelphia Library puts on a notable show of Mark Twain first editions, including many rare items. One of the exhibits, displayed in public for the first time, will be that highly reprehensible production, "1601," otherwise known to inner circles as "A Fireside Conversation in the Time of Queen Elizabeth." Presumably Mark might recollect this hilarious bit of ruthless realism in spite of his lapse about the more innocuous Becky. Mark devised the dialogue to tease a clergyman, his life-long friend, Joe Twichell, the exuberant "Harris" of the "Tramp Abroad." Of the less unconventional "ana" it may be said that the general reader possibly knows more about them today than Mark ever did.

Banqueteering and gaudier festivities were another matter. Mark savored them at their utmost, as was demonstrated when he lived to moor into what he called "Pier 70." At "Pier 100," with the captain absent, there is to be, on the birthday, November 30, a terrific laudatory dinner in New York. This, even with Nicholas Murray Butler presiding, is assuredly in the Clemens tradition. "Never refuse to do a kindness," said Mark, "unless the act would work great injury to yourself—and never refuse to take a drink under any circumstances."

MARK TWAIN'S '1601' TO BE ON EXHIBIT

The Library Company of Philadelphia, Juniper and Locusts sts., will mark the centenary of the birth of Mark Twain Saturday by placing on display an exhibition of his first editions and manuscripts.

For the first time, two works of Twain's which were suppressed, "1601" and "A Fireside Conversation in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," will be placed on public view.

Included in the group will be many original manuscripts and first editions owned by John Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia attorney. The exhibition will be free to the public and will continue for several weeks.

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By CECIL PENNYFEATHER

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Mark Twain First Editions Exhibited at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor 1935

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—From his first published article in Harper's Magazine in 1866, to his philosophical volume "What Is Man?" written in 1898 and published in 1906, nearly all of Mark Twain's major writings are represented by first editions in a centennial exhibit now on view in the Library Company of Philadelphia's main building.

The exhibit, which includes letters, pamphlets and examples of the crossed signature using the names Mark Twain and Samuel Clemens together, fills a double line of display cases. It is arranged in chronological order.

Typesetter

Near the beginning is an unusual portrait of Clemens at the age of 18, when he was working as a compositor for the Philadelphia Inquirer and was also making unsuccessful attempts to supply rhymed obituaries to the Public Ledger.

To the large collection of material owned by the Library Company have been added books and letters loaned by private collectors. Among the latter is a manuscript of "A Tramp Abroad," which is loaned by J. Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia attorney.

Grinning Helmet

Seldom seen elsewhere is a copy of "1601" or "Conversation as It Was by the Fireside in the Time of the Tudors." This is shown both in typewritten form and as reprinted in the quarterly magazine, Two Worlds.

In a copy of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," the author has written in ink below the frontispiece, drawn by Dan Beard, that the grin on the face of the helmet at the left "is a source of particular joy to me."

In the Humane Cause

Among the pamphlets are two which show Mark Twain's love of animals. "A Dog's Tale" was written for the National Anti-Vivisection Society of Great Britain and "A Horse's Tale" for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

One letter of special interest was written to his London publishers, Chatto & Windus, in connection with the publication of "Huckleberry Finn" in 1884. The author requested speedy printing and distribution of the book in order to forestall pirated editions. Many of his works were published first in London, to take advantage of certain copyright laws in other countries.

News of Rescue

Explanatory cards give the main facts concerning each exhibit. It is explained, for instance, that the 1866 Harper's article "Forty-Three Days in an Open Boat," was the result of Samuel Clemens's presence at the rescue of 15 survivors of the ship Hornet, which was burned in the neighborhood of Hawaii. It was he who carried the news of this event across from the shore where the survivors landed, to the main island community.

WILL HOLD TWAIN EXHIBIT.

Philadelphia Library to Include Suppressed Skit, '1601.'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25. — A collection of more than seventy-five Mark Twain items, including first editions, manuscripts and pamphlets will be placed on view Friday by the Library Company of Philadelphia in observance of the centenary of the author's birth.

Included in the exhibition, which will continue for several weeks, will be the suppressed skit, "1601," known also as "A Fireside Conversation in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," which has been described as "the most famous piece of pornography in the English language."

It never has been included in any regular editions of Mark Twain and library officials believe this will be the first time it has been put on public view. It reproduces candid dialogue in which the Queen, Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh and Francis Beaumont appear.



GRAVE OF FRANKLIN,

Christ Church Burial Ground, S. E. corner Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

A portion of the wall on the north side of Christ Church Burial Ground has recently been removed, and a neat iron railing erected in its stead, thus opening to public view the grave of one, who is remembered, with respect and admiration. Thinking that our friends at a distance, and even those that can see the original, will have no objection to a good view of such an interesting locality, we have had it Daguerreotyped and a wood cut prepared, which we trust will give our numerous readers a tolerably accurate idea of the scene, and serve to make the rising generation familiar with the appearance of a spot that will hereafter attract the attention of every person who visits Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935

EXHIBITS XMAS WRITINGS

Aspects of the Yuletide season, as expressed in famous literature and art, is presented in a Christmas exhibition opening today in the Library Company of Philadelphia building, Juniper and Locust sts.

Unusual Exhibit Stresses Yuletide

An unusual collection of rare books, engravings and reproductions of paintings of appropriate interest during the Christmas season has been placed on exhibition on the main floor of the Philadelphia Library Company Building at Juniper and Locust Streets, and will be open to the public until after the Christmas holidays, it was announced today by Austin K. Gray, librarian.

Illuminating and interesting stories on many old Christmas customs, such as the yuletide log, the carol and the use of mistletoe, are included in the display.

Several original editions of stories that have been honored at Christmas through the years, of such authors as Washington Irving, Charles Dickens and others, are on display, along with reproductions of paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Leonardo da Vinci.

BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, O

Men and Things

Crisis Confronting Library Company of Philadelphia Turns Its Face Toward Original Objectives Framed at Foundation in Franklin's Day and Recalls Its Ancient History

REVERTING in a degree to the original plan and purpose of its being, a proposal is to be put before the shareholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia at a special meeting on the first of next month, to sell the building now occupied at the northwest corner of Juniper and Locust sts., and remove the collection of books to the Ridgway Branch, which the Library Company maintains at Broad and Christian sts. As the Librarian, Austin K. Gray, explains it, the suggestion the Board of Directors has recommended for the consideration of the shareholders is that, instead of being a general and circulating library as it is now, the Company shall return to the original purpose of its founders by becoming a "library of literature and knowledge." That is, there would be less importance placed upon securing and circulating current books of passing interest and more stress placed on purchasing books calculated to advance knowledge and aid scholarship. More attention would be paid to the building up of the scientific section, while one of the features of the plan is that the Library Company should pay special attention to the purchase and preservation of books which individual members might want to read but which on account of their value or slight use they would not feel like purchasing for their own shelves.

If the plan goes through, the Company would revert to the status of the original association as it was in the days when Franklin formed it as an outgrowth of the "Junto" which he and a few friends had organized in 1728. Franklin, telling how the "Junto" was formed and how it set up a small library of its own in the home of Robert Grace, "a gentleman of fortune," in Pewter Platter Alley, now Church st., between Front and Second sts., north of Market, describes the object of the association to have been the "clubbing" of their books. "Club spirit" actuated the original members and a few more of Franklin's friends and acquaintances, two years later, to organize the Library Company of Philadelphia, now the oldest established library in America. It was an elaboration of the "Junto," which had called for the depositing, in a place of joint resort, of all books owned by the members. Under the library company plan a membership of 50 persons subscribed 40 shillings a year to a fund to be used for the purchase of books to be kept as a library. Twenty-five persons joined the first year. The company soon increased to 100, and under the patronage and support of leaders ... Franklin and James Logan the ...ew Library, at first housed in ...race's residence, fastened its roots ...rmly in the city.

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Franklin was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the first library building in 1789, but died before the structure was completed. He knew, and is said to have approved, of William Bingham's desire to have an Italian sculptor design a bust of him in the garb of a Roman Senator. Lazzarini's marble statue of the philosopher and scientist was cut out of Carrara marble and placed in the niche above the door of the building on Fifth street, where it remained until the Library Company moved to Juniper and Locust streets, when it was given like prominence there.

Today the name of Library street, as Sansom between Fourth and Fifth used to be called, is almost forgotten, but in the days when the Library Company of Philadelphia had its home on the north side, at the Fifth street corner, and the Mercantile Library was located on the other side, before it, too, moved west, when it went to the former market house on Tenth street below Market, the designation of the thoroughfare had special significance for booklovers and scholars.

From its start the Library Company has always counted a distinguished membership on its rolls, especially among the city's scholars and writers, and often its rooms on Fifth street were filled with men of note in the world of letters and the arts, its central location at a time when all the activities of city government, law, literature and learning, were centered in that section of the city, giving it special claim to their attention as a place of convenient study and resort.

Library Center of Philadelphia Scholarship

The Loganian Library had come to it with the bequest of its founder. Other benefactors had deemed it worth-while to remember it in their wills. The largest benefaction it received came to it nearly a century and a half after its founding when Dr. James Rush left nearly a million dollars with the stipulation that a new building should be erected. The stipulations in Dr. Rush's will were not altogether to the liking of the Library Company whose managers considered the proposed site, the block of ground at Broad and Christian streets, where the Ridgway Branch is now located, being too far away from the homes of the members.

Philadelphia had moved westward instead of south, the Company's members were of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards. While the dispute was still going on over the acceptance of the bequest by which the Ridgway Library came into existence 57 years ago, the Library Company, in 1880, moved to Juniper and Locust streets where it has since remained.

Meanwhile the courts having decided against the contention of the library, the executor of the Rush Estate went ahead with the erection of the building at Broad and Christian streets, which structure became with the Rush endowment, the property of the library company.

The big mausoleum, as the rather notably handsome building on South Broad street has been called, so rarely is it visited or its collection consulted, became then a storehouse for the rarities of the Company and a place of deposit for such books as could not be kept on Locust street. Perhaps, today, with improved transit and quick means of communication the Christian street library will not seem very far out of the road although when the proposal to dispose of the Locust street property was made five years ago the members, now 850 in number, voted it down. But the suggestion is now made that if the Company, whose collections are also open to the public's use on certain conditions, decides to move to South Philadelphia there might also be some means found whereby a circulation branch could be maintained at some convenient central location between the main building on south Broad street and the branch in the business district. With 300,000 books on its shelves, many of them rarities, and with its vast store of Americana, the Library is one of high standing among such institutions and as it is now over two centuries old is one which many Philadelphians would like to see preserved in as fine an estate as possible.

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The Library Company controls the Ridgway Library, at Broad and Christian Streets, under an endowment trust created in the will of Dr. James Rush, and it is the proposal of the Board of Directors that the two collections should be housed in the South Broad Street branch and that needed funds shuld be derived from the eventual sale of the property at Juniper and Locust Streets. It is also suggested that the library maintain an uptown office for the circulation of current books. The directors seek authorization from the shareholders to execute the program when and if conditions prove favorable.

OLD FREE LIBRARY FIGHTS EXTINCTION

Inquirer - Feb. 23, 1936

Several committees are now considering what can be done to save America's oldest library—the Philadelphia Library Company, Locust and Juniper sts.—from extinction.

The depression has eaten into the income of the library's endowment so substantially that the possibility of closing the doors of this institution founded by Benjamin Franklin faces library officials.

Certain groups have suggested that the library should actually cease to exist and that its invaluable collection of rare books be turned over either to the Free Library of Philadelphia on the Parkway or to the University of Pennsylvania Library.

Others favor the plan to merge the Library Company with the Ridgway Branch, at Broad and Chritsian sts., which has come to be known as something of a "book mausoleum." This move, library directors think, would revitalize the downtown branch. In conjunction with this step a centrally located reading room and office would be opened.

The Library Company's collection numbers more than 300,000 volumes with valuable Americana amounting to 1500 books and manuscripts.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
N. W. Cor. Juniper on Locust Street

January 16, 1936.

To the Shareholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia:

The Special Meeting of the Shareholders held on November 1st, 1935 was adjourned subject to call by the President upon fifteen days' notice on a date to be fixed by him between January 15th and January 31st, 1936. The call is herewith made for January 31st, 1936 at 4.30 p.m. in the Library at Juniper and Locust Streets. *A quorum, however, is not expected,* and in order to allow further conference between the Directors and the Special Committee of Shareholders, the meeting will be adjourned, subject to call by the President.

OWEN J. WISTER, *Secretary.*

THE LIBRARY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
Established 1731
N. W. Cor. Juniper on Locust Street

THE LIBRARY COMPANY HAS

A Hundred Shares for Sale

There are Two Good Reasons why you should join the Library Company:

On our side, we shall try to provide you with all the best in current literature, with something more in the way of talks and lectures on books and current topics.

On your side, you will be contributing to the support of the oldest, the most historic, the most valuable library in the State of Pennsylvania.

The price of a Share is Twenty Dollars ($20)
The annual dues on a Share are Eight Dollars ($8)

A Shareholder is entitled to take out at one time—

From Current Books

Four Books for 7 or 14 Days.

From the General Collections of the Library

Eight Books for One Month (from June 1st to August 31st inclusive for Three Months). In all, twelve books at a time may be taken out.

A Farley Ailment

To the Editor of The Inquirer:

It was kind of Miss Morton to give Librarian Samuels "a ride" in the column. One man is as good as another, but Samuels is a sight better, academically.

At the Branch Library on Locust st. it was the custom, when a person asked to have a book brought up from the Ridgway, for the librarian to say: "This is the book you need, the one you ask for is lost," so I went down to Mr. Samuels and asked him if that was the case. He replied, "We do not lose books here," and after threading the caverns of book cases put the book in my hand.

The "Big Head" is what ails our at present enlightened postmaster general. He seeks to instruct the citizens as to what they should do. "Mail Early" and such foolish instructions. The carriers are put on the route to deliver the letters and parcels adequately stamped.

But they assume it their duty to drill and instruct the "customers" in postal ethics.

JAMES GRIMSHAW SCOTT
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1936.

Placeholder Image

This page has been included to maintain the page order and format of the volume.

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OWEN J. WISTER, *Secretary.*

When requested, books will be sent per mail at the cost 15 cents a package. Notice of books asked for or reserved for shareholders will be sent at the cost of 1 cent. Enquiries will be answered per mail or telephone, as requested. Shareholders are urged to put in applications for books they desire to be purchased by the Library on the forms supplied at the Juniper-Locust Building.

The Library Company possesses the most valuable collection of books, documents, and engravings dealing with American History in the State at the Ridgway Branch on Broad Street—rivalled only in other States by libraries such as the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library and the Boston Public Library. It also possesses excellent collections of books on Gardening, Furniture, Architecture, and Costume.

At its main building on Juniper-Locust Streets, the Library Company purchases for circulation all the best current literature. Its aim is to be up-to-date in its selection of books and to circulate as promptly as possible.

At stated intervals exhibitions of books and meetings of societies take place both at the Juniper-Locust Library and the Ridgway Branch. Lectures and talks by distinguished authors are also given before the Shareholders of the Library Company at both buildings.

There is a Reading-Room for Shareholders at the Juniper-Locust Building, supplied with the current periodicals, American and English. It is our intention to convert this building into a library with the amenities of a club.

The Library Company was founded in 1731. It is the oldest subscription and the oldest public library in America. Many of our shareholders have held their shares in their families for over two hundred years. There are about 300,000 volumes in our two libraries. At the Ridgway Branch we possess the best collection of Americana in the State. Amongst our former members and associates were James Logan, Benjamin Franklin, Francis Hopkinson, George Washington, John Bartram, William Bartram, Tom Paine, LaFayette, Talleyrand, Chateaubriand, William Cobbett, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman, Henry Charles Lea and Horace Howard Furness.

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Table of

unmercifully, though the only evidence of this being his own assertion, was a black eye. It may learn him a salutary lesson—to keep better company for the future. The offenders not having been long in this country, were informed by his honor, that the course they had pursued, the law of this land would not brook, and pointing out the severe penalty attending thereon, he, in consideration of their being strangers, held them to bail in their own recognizance, in the sum of $200 each.

Newly Invented Pump.—The attention of the public generally, and of ship owners and shipwrights particularly, is called to a pump, invented by Com. Barron, of the U. S. Navy, and commandant of the Navy Yard in this city. It was used on Monday last, on board of the Volant, at the Rail Road wharf near the Navy Yard, and has been used heretofore in other places, with eminent success. The principle on which it is constructed, is the division of the barrel into compartments, on all of which the lever operates simultaneously, raising, at each stroke, a column of water equal in height to the whole length of the barrel. In this it differs from the common pump, in which, at each stroke of the lever, a column of water is raised, equal in height only to the distance through which the piston passes. Thus, in the common pump, if the diameter of the barrel be three inches, and the length of the piston stroke one foot, a column of water will be raised at each stroke, one foot long and three inches in diameter. If the diameter of Com. Barron's pump be three inches, and the length ten feet, a column of water will be raised at each stroke of the lever, *ten* feet long and three inches in diameter. It is therefore manifest that if both pumps be of the same length and diameter, and have the same length of lever, and be moved by the same degree of force, that of Com. Barron will discharge in a given time, ten times as much water as the other. The construction of this pump is simple. In a square box, of any required size, *lids*, exactly corresponding to the diameter of the box, are hinged to one side, and at distances from each other equal to the diameter. Each lid is provided with a valve, opening upward. All the lids are joined with each other by a chain, which is attached to the short arm of the lever. On depressing the long arm of the lever, all the lids are simultaneously raised, and laid close to the side upon which they are hinged; and the air or water, unable to escape downward through the valves, is forced upward by the pressure of the lids against the side of the box. The lever being raised for a new stroke, the lids are again laid horizontally, pressing, in their descent, upon the water beneath, which is forced upward through the valves. Thus at every stroke, the water is raised through the whole length of the box or barrel.

Travelling.—There are four daily lines of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, yet is there so much travel between the two places, that the names of passengers have to be booked from one to two weeks in advance to secure seats.

☞ We perceive in all the New York newspapers an obituary annunciation of the death of John Lang, the veteran editor of the New York Gazette. We know not if we ever felt more sad at the demise of any man, not connected with us by strong obligations. The purity of character Mr. Lang sustained through a long and most useful life, his urbane and conciliating department, secured the kind regards of all, and he died leaving not one single foe behind him. By industry and economy, joined to principles of the most scrupulous integrity, he gradually amassed a handsome fortune. His illness may be dated from the great fire of the 16th December, when his office and buildings were destroyed; exposure on that awful night, and mental anxiety, induced a low nervous fever, which eventually consigned him to the grave.

Death of Samuel A. Talcott.—This distinguished lawyer, formerly Attorney General of this State, died on Saturday, aged 45. Never, probably, did a young man come to the bar, in this or any other State in the Union, with higher qualifications; and he very soon assumed a station among these deservedly at its head. For a considerable time past, his name has been under a cloud. But there have always been times in which he would rally upon a case, and come forth with a force of learning, acuteness of reasoning, and power of argument, worthy of one of the proudest intellects of the age, and against which few could successfully contend.
[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

☞ We see by the New York papers, that the bar of the city have manifested in the usual manner, their regret for the untimely death of this able jurist and most eloquent lawyer. The eulogy of the Advertiser is as true as it is just.

☞ A detachment of U. S. troops, Company D, 4th Reg't Artillery, under the command of Major Pierce, arrived in this city on Tuesday afternoon from Baltimore, and proceeded on to Fort Mifflin.

Several journeymen tailors have been indicted in New York, for conspiracy. The question will now be legally tried.

☞ The brig Ark, arrived at New York on Tuesday from London; her cargo consists of 1788 bags of 600 bags of oats, 2700 barrels of flour. World supplying the New! *Meirabil*

☞ The Grand Jury of the city of Albany have found a bill of indictment against Hamilton, for murder in the first degree. This is the individual who some weeks since stabbed Mr. Duffy, manager of the Albany theatre, who has since died of the wound. Hamilton was also connected with the same theatre. It will do well enough to kill people on the stage, but killing them in the street, or in a bar room, is altogether a different affair, and sometimes productive of very serious consequences.

Texas.—It is confidently affirmed that the despot Santa Anna is on the full march for Texas, and that he has sworn to subdue that province, or to lose Mexico.

United States vs. *Christy.*—This case has been recently tried in New Orleans. Mr. Christy, in the indictment, was charged with being concerned, directly, in the late unfortunate expedition of Gen. Mehia to Tampico. Mr. Christy defended himself, with the assistance of Mr. Lawrence, and the Attorney General finding the case hopeless, felt it his duty to dismiss the proceedings.

☞ As this is the season for the influx of strangers in our city, we deem it a duty to call the attention of southern and western merchants, to the immense quantity of goods of every description which have recently been imported, and to suggest the propriety of their remaining to examine and satisfy themselves of what we know to be the fact, viz: that, the costs of transportation considered, goods can now be purchased in this city on better terms than in New York.

Sugar from the Beet Root.—We saw in the News Room at the Exchange, yesterday, a loaf of sugar, extracted from the beet root, and the price of which description of the article is 9½ cents per pound. We confidently believe that this sugar will soon become in great demand. It is clear, the crystals are remarkably brilliant, and of fine flavor.

Fires.—The city of Albany was on Saturday last visited with four different fires; considerable damage was the result.

Something Uncommon.—There was a fall of snow in Malta on the fourth and fifth of January last.

☞ A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Vine and Crown streets, in Mr. Stockden's establishment, but was soon extinguished.

☞ The New York Gazette, formerly edited by the venerable Jno. Lang, will hereafter be conducted by the executors of Mr. Lang and the surviving partner, Jno. Lang.

☞ They have had 114 days of good sleighing in Portland, Maine. We had a slight fall of snow in this city on Tuesday morning, and another equally slight in the afternoon, making the thirty-first with which we have been visited this winter. They do this better down east.

☞ Mails for the Mediterranean will be made up by the Navy Department to-day, and forwarded, via New-York.

Paganini.—It seems that this wonderful performer on the violin, intends shortly to visit the United States.—One of the best epigrams we ever remember to have seen, is the following:

Who are they that pay three guineas
To hear a tune of Paganini's?
Echo—pack o' ninnies.

Appointments by the Governor.—Sam'l H. Fisher, Recorder of Deeds.—Nicholas Esling, Harbour Master for the port of Philadelphia. These are the only appointments which have yet reached the city.

Another Thousand Dollars Reward.—The Messrs. Yeatmans of Nashville, have offered an additional reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who forged the letter purporting to be from them, and which was published in the Herald on the 19th February. They also tender their special acknowledgments to their friends in this city, who offered a like reward for his detection.—*Commercial Herald.*—

This is as it should be. Tampering with public feeling, either from love of mischief or hope of gain, is an offence that always deserves exemplary punishment, and more especially in the present excitable state of the public mind, when the main difficulty is not to rouse, but to keep quiet. The inducement to this particular forgery was probably a wish to speculate in the stock of the Nashville banks, by purchasing it when depressed through reports of public disturbances and destruction of the buildings and property of such banks. It is hoped that the author of the forgery will make something out of his speculation, viz: a lodging at the public expense.

Beef.—Passing through High street Market on Saturday last, we were attracted to the stall of Mr. Boracf, No. 25, which was handsomely decorated with flags, and what to the eye of the epicure would seem far more beautiful—we allude to the Beef, which was decidedly the finest we have seen for a long period. It went off rapidly at 25 cents per lb.

Mad Ox.—An ox belonging to Mr. Joseph Newbury of Paterson, Putnam county, New-York, which had been bitten by a dog about three weeks previously, was, on the 2d inst. attacked by the most decided symptoms of hydrophobia, which increased and became a most confirmed case of that dreadful malady. He was kept till the following Friday, during which time he was frightfully frantic, bellowing most pitifully, frothing at his mouth, tossing his head and biting at every thing that came in his way, and, when exhausted, sinking down apparently in the agonies of death.

☞ *Sickness at Surinam.*—Captain Babson, arrived at Gloucester, reports, a alarming sickness prevailing at Surinam on the 24th ult. It was mostly confined to Europeans, although several American seamen had been seized with it, and a few had died.

Sales of Stock at the Exchange, March 24.

REPORTED BY THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

					par
$1285	(Short)	State, '54		107¼	100
162	shares	United States	cash to 2 days	123	100
78	do	do	do	122¾	100
100	do	do	do	16 days 123¼	100
100	do	do	do	20 days b. o. 123¼	100
67	do	do	do	16 days 123	100
20	do	do	do	24th April 123¼	100
42	do	Atlantic		61	50
800	do	Delaware and Hudson		99	100
50	do	do	do 2 days flat	99	100
300	do	do	do 10 ds s. o.	99	100
120	do	do	do 10 days	100	100
50	do	N. Castle and French Town		34½	25
5	do	Philadelphia do		113	100
2	do	Farmers' and Mechanics		68¾	50
1	do	do	do	68¾	50
2	do	Commercial Bank		67½	50
80	do	Mechanics Bank		63¾	33
3	do	N. A. Bank		463	400
7	do	Girard Bank		69	50
27	do	Western Bank		61	50
100	do	Pittsburg Bank		60¼	50
20	do	Louisville Bank		108	100
50	do	Kentucky Bank	29 ds b. o.	61¾	60
107	do	Northern Bank of Kentuck		41¾	40
5	do	do	do	42	40

☞ FIFTY MEN AND BOYS can make it an advantageous business to circulate this paper. Apply at the office of the LEDGER, Nos. 38 and 39 Arcade. m24

☞ **Notice.**—BANK UNITED STATES, March 22, 1836. A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, will be held on Wednesday, the fourth day of May next, in conformity to the following resolution of the Board of Directors, passed this day, viz:

Resolved, That to complete the organization of the Bank, notice be given that a general meeting of the Stockholders be held on Wednesday the 4th day of May next, at the Banking House in Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of enacting Bye Laws for the government of the Bank, agreeably to the charter.

m24-dt4M S. JAUDON, Cashier.

☞ **Philadelphia Steam Tow Boat Company.**—A meeting of the stockholders will be held on Saturday evening next, at the room of the Board of Trade in the Exchange at 7 o'clock.

Merchants generally, who take an interest in facilitating the navigation of the Delaware by means of Steam Tow Boats, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

m24-3t D. B. STACEY, Secretary

☞ **Notice to Master Mechanics.**—At a meeting of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Association of Master Carpenters, held on Monday, the 14th inst., it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the different branches of Master Mechanics be requested to meet forthwith, and appoint committees to confer with us on the object of our appointment, at a meeting to be held on Thursday, the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock, at the Carpenters' Hall, Carpenters' Court. By order of the Committee. m24-1w

☞ **Master Draymen.**—At a large and respectable meeting of the master Draymen of the city and county of Philadelphia, met pursuant to public notice, at the house of Thomas Crilley, No. 9 North Sixth street, on Monday evening, March 21, 1836, Mr. George Miller was appointed President, and Henry Taylor, Peter Dwire, and John Dilon, Vice Presidents, and William Carson Secretary.

The cause and views being fully explained from the chair, there was a committee of seven appointed to draft resolutions, who, after retiring a few minutes, returned with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of the sudden and enormous rise of men's wages and horse feed, we feel constrained to ask of our employers an advance of prices, presuming upon their liberality and justice, and pledging ourselves should a reduction of our expenses take place, to warrant us in so doing, we will immediately fall to our former prices.

Resolved, That on and after Monday, the 4th of April next, the price of hauling ordinary loads in and out of any store within the limits of Vine, South and Ninth sts. be 31 cents, to Broad street 50 cents, between 9th and 13th streets 37 cents, Schuylkill 75 cents, and all other distances in proportion with the above prices. Flour to be hauled by the barrel, two squares or less, 3 cents per barrel; four squares or less, 4 cents; over four squares in proportion.

Loading wagons—Collecting goods and loading wagons $2; for putting a single hogshead in wagon 50 cents.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

GEORGE MILLER, President.

Henry Taylor,
Peter Dwire,
John Dilon,
} Vice Presidents.

William Carson, Secretary. m24

☞ **Merchants' Exchange Reading Room,** and Foreign Ship Letter Office, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York. Letters for all foreign ports received at this establishment, and forwarded by the earliest conveyance. m24-tf

☞ **Hudson's Merchants' News Room,** and Foreign Ship Letter Office, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York. Letters for all foreign ports received at this establishment, and forwarded by the earliest conveyance. m24-tf

Married,

On Thursday, 25th of February, by the Rev. Wm. L. James, Mr. Barzillia S. Brown, to Miss Catharine S. Mason, youngest daughter of the late Robert Mason, all of Southwark.

On Monday, 21st inst., by John Swift, Mayor, Bernard H. Buckner, Esq., of Washington county, Mississippi, to Miss Fanny, daughter of David Higginbotham, Esq., of Albemarle county, Virginia.

Died,

On 24 day evening, the 21st inst., at Chester, Jonas Eyre, in the 69th year of his age.

Very suddenly, on Sunday evening, 20th inst., James McClaskey, in the 61st year of his age.

On Friday evening, 18th inst., after a severe illness of eight days, Mr. Luther Taynton, in the 45th year of his age. He has left a widow with five small children to lament his sudden loss.

Of scarlet fever, Edwin, aged 4 years and 6 months, and Maria, aged 3 years, children of Samuel Townsend. The former deceased on the 12th, and the latter on 18th of the present month.

On the 18th ult, in New Orleans, Mr. Wm. B. Hendel, printer, a native of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. The deceased has a wife and child in Philadelphia.

TEAS—Of the most favorite chops: Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial, in various sized packages. Also, a good assortment of fair Teas, of all descriptions, received on consignment, and for sale by

m24 SAMUEL M. KEMPTON, 13 South Front st.

STORAGE—Goods received on storage, by

m24 WILLIS & BUCK, 13 Walnut street.

PEARL & HULLED BARLEY—For sale by

m24 C. J FELL & BROTHER, 64 South Front st.

BENGAL INDIGO—16 chests, prime and medium qualities, for sale by BROWN, HANSON & CO.

m24 No. 35 South Front street.

WANTED—A Partner in a profitable and genteel business, with only 3 or 400 dollars capital. Apply at No. 9 Cherry st.

m24

☞ **Notice.**—At an adjourned meeting of the Journeymen House Carpenters' Association, held at Military Hall, on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, rumors are in circulation, which have caused excitement amongst our employers, that should our business become brisk the ensuing summer, we will ask for further advance of wages, therefore,

Resolved, That this association having as kind feelings toward the employers as they formerly had, do pledge themselves, that if they accede to their demands, they will not ask for a further advance of wages this season, nor any other time without giving them timely notice thereof. WM. THOMPSON, President.

J. B. KNOWLES, Secretary. m24

Letter-Bags, at the Exchange.

Ship Monongahela, Brown.....Liverpool, April 20
Ship Chester, Watson.....New Orleans, soon
Ship Renown, Goldsmith.....New Orleans, soon
Ship Chandler Price, Matthieu.....New Orleans, soon
Brig Wm. Henry, Morrell.....New Orleans, soon
Brig Pioneer, Nowlan.....Kingston, Jam. soon
Brig Emily, Stotesbury.....St. Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Union, Turley.....St. Thomas & P. Rico, soon
Danish brig Zodiacus, Brown.....St. Thomas, soon
Schr. Henry Cameron, Hall.....Matanzas, soon

All letters intended to be forwarded by the Liverpool packets, and other vessels advertised in the above list, must be left at the Foreign Letter Office, up stairs, Philadelphia Exchange, and not dropped in the Post Office below.

Port of Philadelphia.

SUN RISES.....5h 53m | SUN SETS.....6h 7m
HIGH WATER.....8h 39m | MOON SETS.....1h 45m

CLEARED.

Brigs Fairy, Doane, Boston, A. C. Barclay & Co; Oak, Rider, do., Grant & Stone

ARRIVED.

Ship Chandler Price, Mathew, from New Orleans, with merchandise, to D. B. Stacy

Ship Chester, Watson, from New Orleans, with merchandise, to D. B. Stacy

Ship Eliza, Tibbs, Batavia, with merchandise, to W P. Blight.

Ship Ohio, Garvin, from New Orleans, with cotton and tobacco, to J. R. Budd.

Ship John Holbrook, from N. York, ballast, to captain.

Brig Olive, Bray, from LaGuayra, via New York, with merchandise, to Stephens & Quigg.

Brig Pacific, Latour, from Bordeaux, with brandy, to J Latour.

Brig Stranger, Stewart, from New York, with merchandise, to J. C. Da Costa.

Prussian brig Cirmin Packet, Cranmer, from Bordeaux, with wines, &c. to P Laguerenne.

Brig Franklin, Lyle, from Matanzas, with merchandise, to T. Shoemaker.

Schr. Cora, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with merchandise, to the captain.

Steam tow boat Pennsylvania, Paleskie, from Chester: brought up the ships Chester and Chandler, Price, and schr Casket, from Chester; took down brig Otis. At Marcus Hook, ship Montezuma, and brig Emolument. State that there are large masses of ice between Marcus Hook and the Point.



PEOPLE'S LINE OF CARS AND STAGES start every morning at half-past 8 o'clock, from the corner of Broad and Arch streets and Third Street Hall, for Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, and Pittsburg. Through in 2½ days.

Apply for seats at Farmers' Inn, 218 Market street, and at Third street Hall; also, at the Depot, corner of Broad and Arch streets. m24-1stf

GENTEEL BOARDING—The house No. 121 South Second street, opposite the Custom House, having been lately fitted up as a boarding house, the proprietor hopes by the moderation of the charge and the attention which will be paid to their comfort, to receive encouragement. m24-1stf

TO PRINTERS—Just received a large and general assortment of Blank Cards of superior quality, and for sale low by the groce or dozen C. MOSS & SON,

Quill manufactory and dealers in stationery,
m24-4w 44 South Third st.

TO PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—R. HOE & CO., New York, Machinists, having erected a large and commodious building at the corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, are now prepared to furnish every article in the line of the printing business of the very best quality, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders immediately attended to, and articles sent to any part of America.

New York, March 14. m23-3m*

SCARLET FEVER—SMALL POX—A cure for these diseases has been discovered by an eminent French Physician, from whence it has been introduced into this country, and this far has never failed. The article may be procured at No. 121 North Second st.

ATTENTION.—No sooner than a good medicine is offered and the public begin to receive the benefit, and before the proprietor has time to receive a remuneration for his expense, straightway competition and imitation accompanied with deception is set in motion to the injury both to the proprietor and the medicine, and an imposition on the public. Such has been the case in this city and perhaps in some others, with an article which has been before the public for three or four years past as a cure for Dyspepsia, prepared by C. Joy, and known as JOY'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR. Persons who have received the desired benefit and wish to recommend it to their friends will please caution them that the genuine article is put up in bottles, impressed on the sides "JOY'S ELIXIR," "ANTI-DYSPEPTIC," and sold at the General Agency, No. 84 North Third street, wholesale and retail.

Also, the French vegetable remedy known as THE PELGEIAN REMEDY, although it has not been offered in this city more than about one year, yet a half a dozen or more imitators are at work already selling an inferior article; but the genuine "Remedy" is sold at the same agency as Joy's Elixir, and requires the same care in obtaining the article pure.

The unparalleled and astonishing success accompanying the use of the Pelgeian remedy in every case where it has been properly administered, has no doubt been the cause of so many imitators, and it will be highly interesting to patients to procure the article compounded from the best materials. The following diseases have already been cured by this remedy:—Quinsey, Scarlet Fever, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Cancer, Worms, Fits, Small Pox, Fever and Ague, Influenza, Measles, Inflamed Eyes, Sick Head Ache, long continued and extreme pains in the face and jaw.

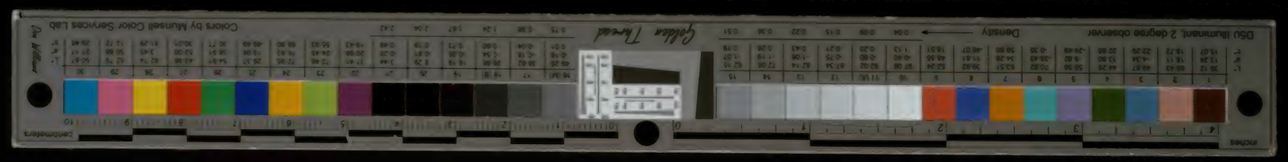
JOHN R. SLEEPER, Proprietor.
m25-1y No. 121 North Second street.

WANTED—A young man of respectable connections, good looking and well bred, is desirous of obtaining a partner in the domestic concerns of life. He is now engaged in a profitable mercantile house, and would like to locate in the interior of the city. Any lady who would be willing to give her heart and hand in this most glorious enterprise, would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as but few better chances could be had.—Address a line to B. E. L. through the post office, or call at 314 Market street, will be attended to. m24-6t*

WANTED—A young Girl to act as child's nurse, and assist in the house—one from 14 to 18 years of age would be preferred. Apply at 148 Chesnut st. above Sixth. m24

WANTED—A young man possessing a general knowledge of the European and West India business, wants a situation as book keeper in a wholesale commission house. The best references can be produced. Address C., through the post office. m24

CLOVER SEED—250 bushels prime Clover Seed, for sale by GRICK & NOBLE, Dread st. m24


Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Gretag Macbeth
Gretag Thread
Density
D50/ Illuminant, 2 degree observer


Golden Thread
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
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Don Williams
Golden Thread
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
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Lukens-Roberts
in Philadelphia
is so familiar
site of this mill is at Twenty-first street
and Church lane. One square up the
hill at Twentieth street, formerly the old
terminal of the Limekiln pike, is the site
of the first house in this section of the
country, built by Richard Townsend,
early in 1693. Here the first religious
meeting in Germantown was held, and
on this site stood the house in which
Thomas Godfrey, inventor of the navi-
gator's quadrant, was born, and died.
Near Lukens Mills the hardest fight-
ing of the Battle of Germantown took
place. On the site of the Townsend-
Godfrey house stood the Spencer home-
stead, that was visited by George and
Martha Washington.

From here the tourists went to the
DeBenneville Burial Grounds, at York
road and Green lane, viewed the graves
of the British officers, killed at the
Battle of Germantown, the neat slab
provided by the British Government and
the graves of other historic characters.

From the rear of the cemetery over-
looking Broad street, a view was had of
Kenilworth, the home of Elisha Kent



a Sp

165 W. CH

GERMA

New stock of Fur

A Shopping Service

YOUR Shopping Problems easily taken care of by our Charge-account system.

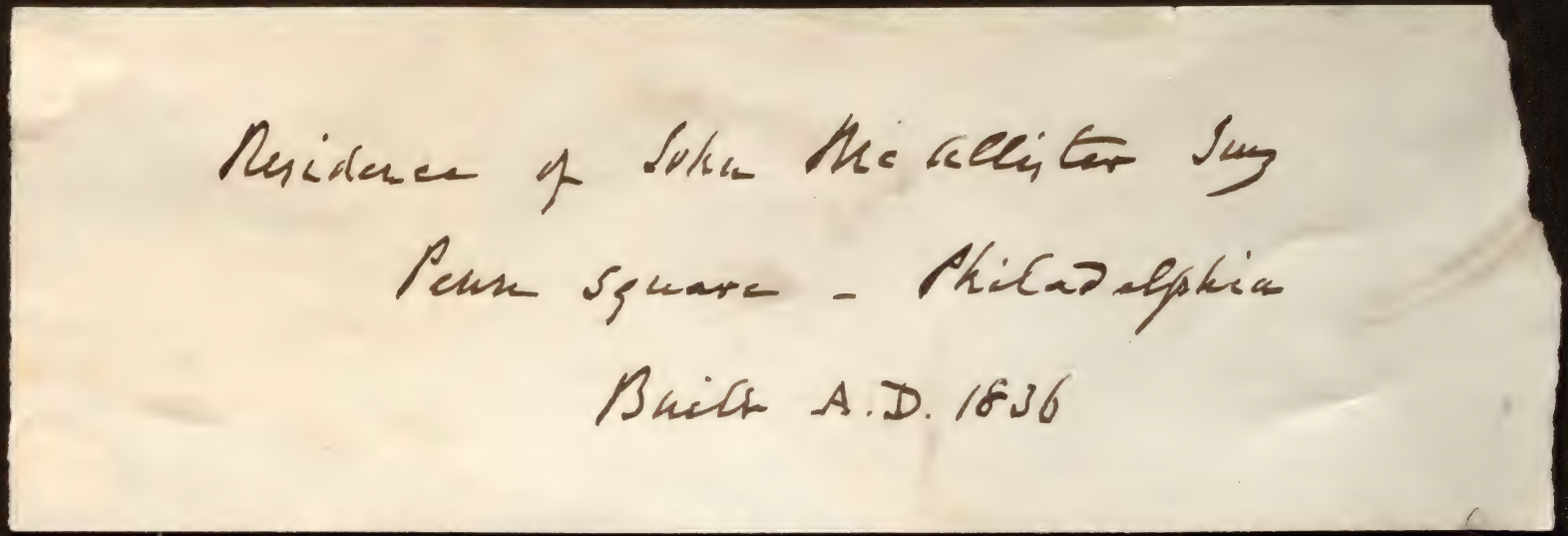
CHARLES J. McCUE

Purchasing Agent

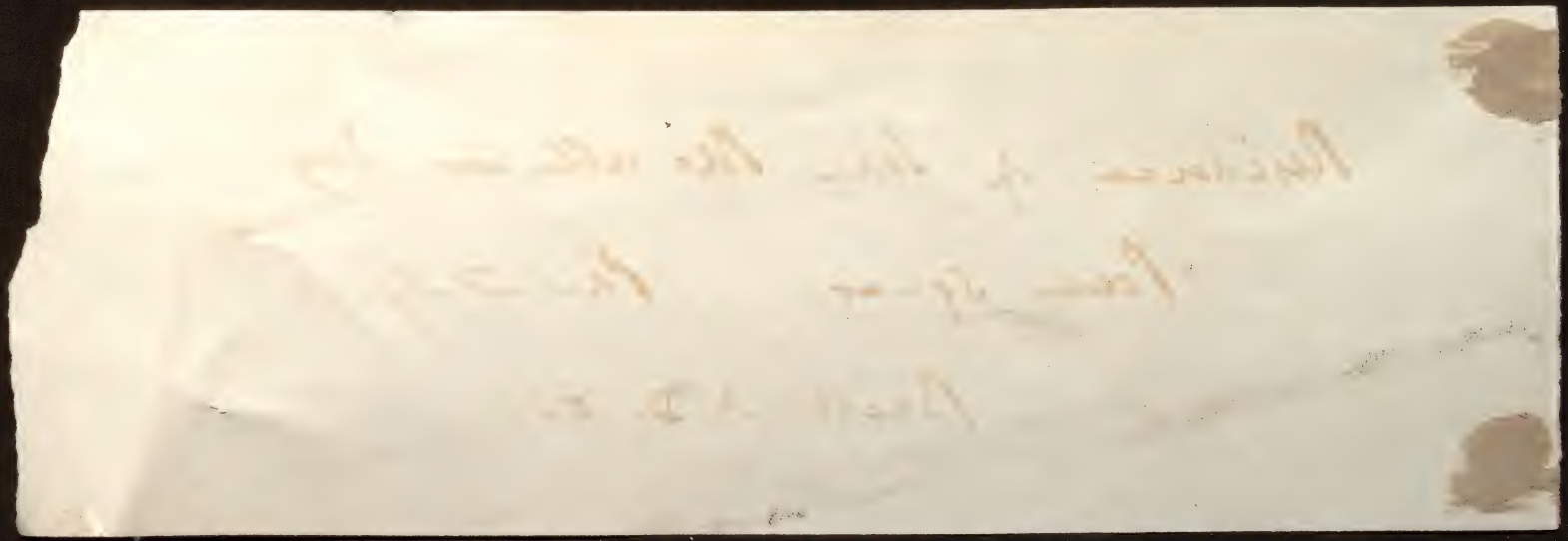
5555 Germantown Avenue, Room 30

(Opp. Colonial Theatre)

PHONE, GER. 9411


Residence of John McAllister Esq
Penn Square - Philadelphia
Built A.D. 1636


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Golden Thread
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Don Williams




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L* 39.12 65.43 49.87 44.26 55.56 70.82 63.51 39.92 52.24 97.06 92.02 87.34 82.14 72.06 62.15
a* 13.24 18.11 -4.34 -13.80 9.82 -33.43 34.26 11.81 48.55 -0.40 -0.60 -0.75 -1.06 -1.19 -1.07
b* 15.07 18.72 -22.29 22.85 -24.49 -0.35 59.60 -46.07 18.51 1.13 0.23 0.21 0.43 0.28 0.19
16 (M) 17 18 (B) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
L* 49.25 38.62 28.86 16.19 8.29 3.44 31.41 72.46 72.95 29.37 54.91 43.96 82.74 52.79 50.87
a* -0.16 -0.18 0.54 -0.05 -0.81 -0.23 20.98 -24.45 16.83 13.06 -38.91 52.00 3.45 50.88 -27.17
b* 0.01 -0.04 0.60 0.73 0.19 0.49 -19.43 55.93 68.80 -49.49 30.77 30.01 81.29 -12.72 -29.46
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
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0.75 0.98 1.24 1.67 2.04 2.42
Golden Thread
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Don Williams


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Range


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L* 39.12 65.43 49.87 44.26 55.56 70.82 63.51 39.92 52.24 97.06 92.02 87.34 82.14 72.06 62.15
a* 13.24 18.11 -4.34 -13.80 9.82 -33.43 34.26 11.81 48.55 -0.40 -0.60 -0.75 -1.06 -1.19 -1.07
b* 15.07 18.72 -22.29 22.85 -24.49 -0.35 59.60 -46.07 18.51 1.13 0.23 0.21 0.43 0.28 0.19
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Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Don Williams



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a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87	L*
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17	a*
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46	b*

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density → 0.04 0.09 0.15 0.22 0.36 0.51 0.75 0.98 1.24 1.67 2.04 2.42

Golden Thread

Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Don Williams


Men's
Starchless-
Shirts, 59c
Blue Woo
Real Sue
Cossack-style
suedes with knit

[illegible] published [illegible] years after the settlement [illegible] Jamestown. Historians will find the collection of interest in the exhibit of a little volume, "The Interest of Great Britain to take Canada instead of Guadeloupe, as the chief prize of the French and Indian War," has been ascribed as one of the many influences which led to the British becoming possessors of the Dominion.

The collection also contains the large Burning Glass Franklin presented to the Library in 1743 and part of Franklin's "Electric Machine," which Benjamin Franklin Bache presented to the Library after the inventor's death.

All told, the Library Society possesses 411 books, papers and articles belonging to Franklin, of which only a few of the rarest and most treasured are on exhibit, the present showing having been arranged by Austin Gray, the Librarian, as the Company's special tribute to its founder.

* * *

ANOTHER exhibit of Franklinia-na is being held in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania,

There is a letter to Dr. Rush [illegible] ten from London in 1773). It reads, in part, "I send you also some of Priestly's pamphlets, containing a number of curious experiments on what he called fixed air. The subject at present engages a good deal of attention here, and falls in your way, I imagine, both as a chemist and physician."

In a letter written from London in 1766, Franklin writes: ". . . The day begins to clear, the minority are fixed for us and we have obtained a majority in the House of Commons for repealing the Stamp Act and giving us ease in every commercial grievance. God grant that no bad news of farther excesses in America may arrive to strengthen our adversaries and weaken the hands of our friends, before the good work is completed."

In a letter written by Franklin from Passy to his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache (1779), who was at that time attending school, mention is made of an epidemic of smallpox, which had caused several deaths. Franklin calls his grandson fortunate for having been inoculated against the disease when he was an infant.

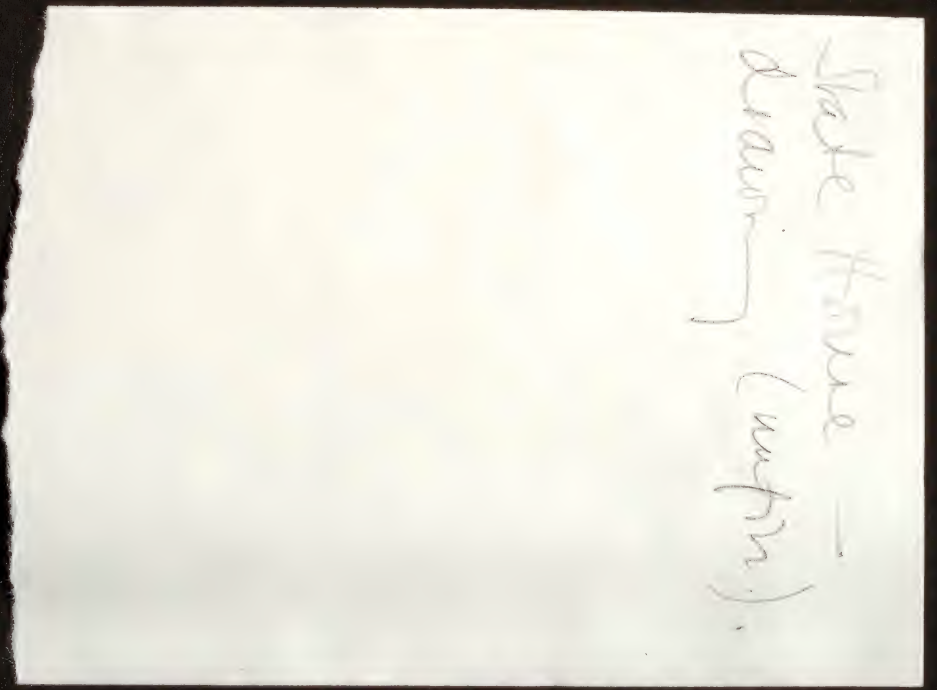




	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46

Density	0.04	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.51	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.67	2.04	2.42


State House
drawing (with).


inches
centimeters
Golden Thread
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Don Williams

MS map

inches
centimeters
Don Williams
Golden Thread
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab



inches

4 3 2 1 0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

centimeters

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87	L*
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17	a*
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46	b*

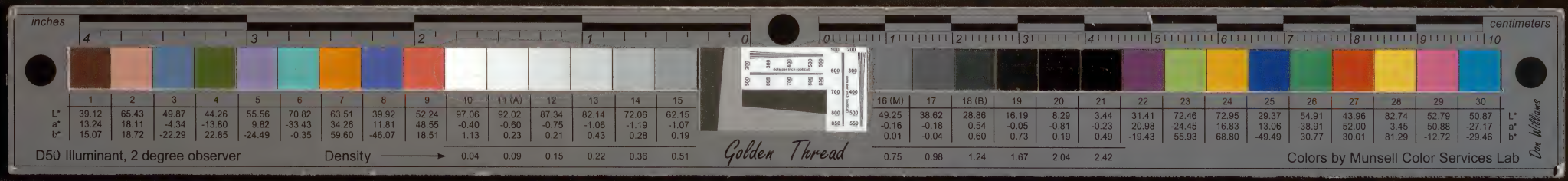
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density → 0.04 0.09 0.15 0.22 0.36 0.51 0.75 0.98 1.24 1.67 2.04 2.42

Golden Thread

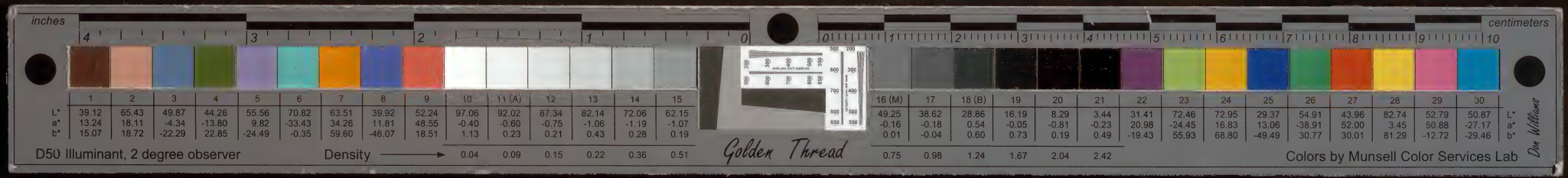
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Don Williams



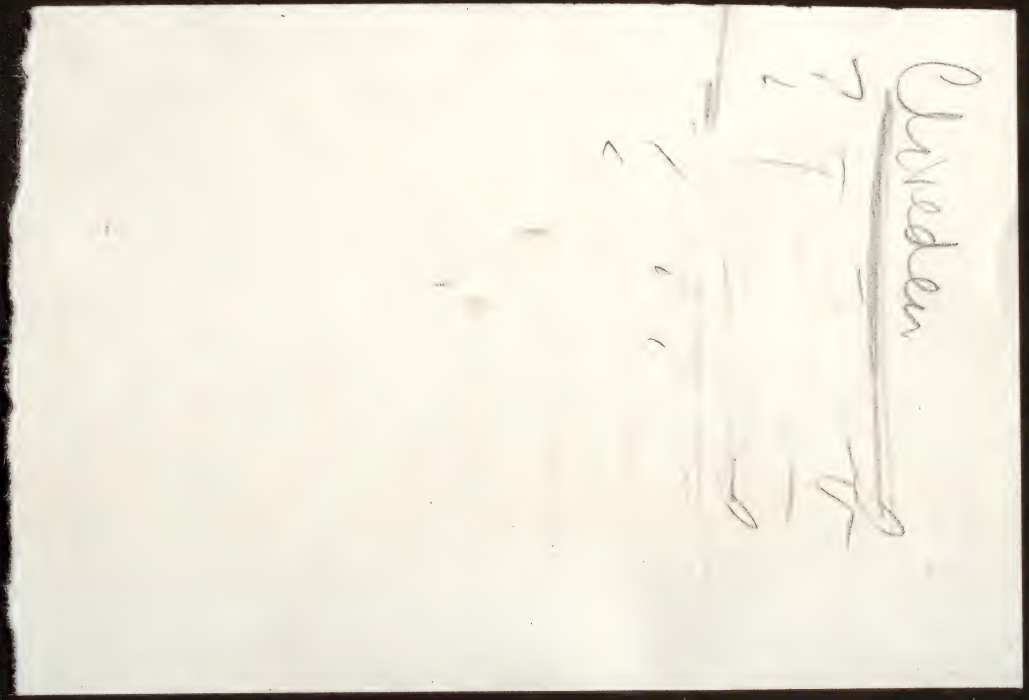
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19
Density										0.04	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.51

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46
Density	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.67	2.04	2.42									



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19
Density										0.04	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.51

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46
Density	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.67	2.04	2.42									


Chrysler


inches
centimeters
4 3 2 1 0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (A) 12 13 14 15
L* 39.12 65.43 49.87 44.26 55.56 70.82 63.51 39.92 52.24 97.06 92.02 87.34 82.14 72.06 62.15
a* 13.24 18.11 -4.34 -13.80 9.82 -33.43 34.26 11.81 48.55 -0.40 -0.60 -0.75 -1.06 -1.19 -1.07
b* 15.07 18.72 -22.29 22.85 -24.49 -0.35 59.60 -46.07 18.51 1.13 0.23 0.21 0.43 0.28 0.19
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
0.04 0.09 0.15 0.22 0.36 0.51
Golden Thread
16 (M) 17 18 (B) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
L* 49.25 38.62 28.86 16.19 8.29 3.44 31.41 72.46 72.95 29.37 54.91 43.96 82.74 52.79 50.87
a* -0.16 -0.18 0.54 -0.05 -0.81 -0.23 20.98 -24.45 16.83 13.06 -38.91 52.00 3.45 50.88 -27.17
b* 0.01 -0.04 0.60 0.73 0.19 0.49 -19.43 55.93 68.80 -49.49 30.77 30.01 81.29 -12.72 -29.46
0.75 0.98 1.24 1.67 2.04 2.42
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab
Don Williams



inches 4 3 2 1 0 — centimeters 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87	L*
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17	a*
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46	b*

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density → 0.04 0.09 0.15 0.22 0.36 0.51 0.75 0.98 1.24 1.67 2.04 2.42

Golden Thread

Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Don Williams

Wool
Remnants

69c

a yard

at $6200—We'll

s — plain colors,
of heavy-type
shelves.

ursday!

0 Yards

Then the mothers and children of the neighborhood began to realize the pleasantness of the surroundings and began to use the grounds as a park.

Reopened Two Years Ago

Just two years ago, with men and women walking the street in search of work, the gaunt library oiled its creaky hinges and opened its doors to the public again. From an average of twelve persons a day the visitors almost doubled, and that in spite of the fact that owing to decreased revenue from the Rush estate, the library was open only four hours a day.

Still the scholars come from all over the world, from the big universities, but the school children from the neighborhood go now, too, to look up their little questions.

And men and women, obviously workers, drift in to stare at the curious old steel engravings and prints, to peek into the covers of the books, to read the newspapers and the magazines.

The old rule of the library still holds: any civil person may use its books. And another old rule, as quaint as the wording of the first, is rarely called into use: "If any person has to be awakened twice, he shall be requested to leave!"







	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
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b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

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a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17	a*
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46	b*

0.04	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.51	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.67	2.04	2.42



inches 4 3 2 1 0 — centimeters 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 (A)	12	13	14	15
L*	39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density → 0.04 0.09 0.15 0.22 0.36 0.51

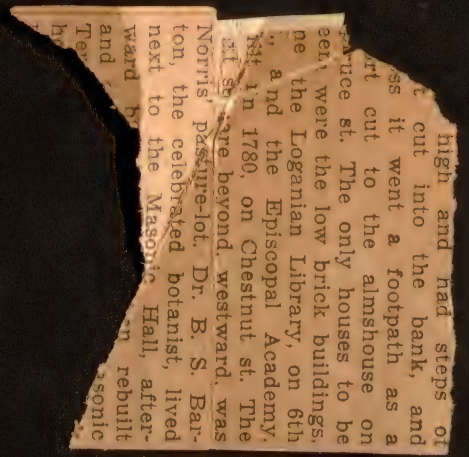
Golden Thread

	16 (M)	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
L*	49.25	38.62	28.86	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.46	72.95	29.37	54.91	43.96	82.74	52.79	50.87	L*
a*	-0.16	-0.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	-0.23	20.98	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	50.88	-27.17	a*
b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46	b*

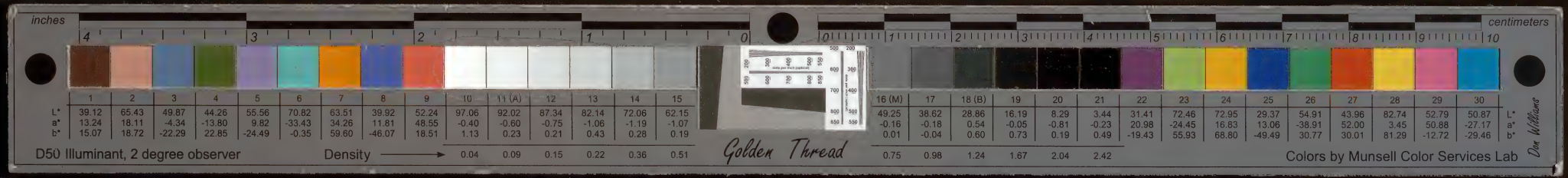
0.75 0.98 1.24 1.67 2.04 2.42

Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

Don Williams



high and had steps o
cut into the bank, and
ss it went a footpath as a
rt cut to the almshouse on
uce st. The only houses to be
een were the low brick buildings,
ne the Loganian Library, on 6th
" and the Episcopal Academy,
st in 1780, on Chestnut st. The
st s are beyond, westward, was
Norris' pasture-lot. Dr. B. S. Bar-
ton, the celebrated botanist, lived
next to the Masonic Hall, after-
ward b
and
Te
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rebuilt
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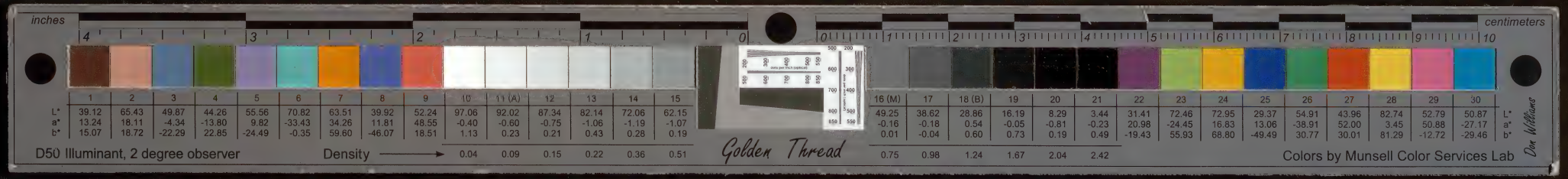


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b*	0.01	-0.04	0.60	0.73	0.19	0.49	-19.43	55.93	68.80	-49.49	30.77	30.01	81.29	-12.72	-29.46

Density	0.04	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.51	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.67	2.04	2.42

PUBLIC LEDGER.

VOL. I.—NO. 1.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1836. [PRICE ONE CENT.

PUBLISHED DAILY,
At Nos. 38 & 39 Arcade, Lower Story, By
SWAIN, ABELL & SIMMONS.

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do 3 months,	5 00	do 3 days,	1 00
do 2 months,	3 50	do 2 days,	75
do 1 month,	2 25	do 1 day,	50



EXPRESS MAIL LINE FOR WHEELING—Through in fifty hours.—The Good Intent Stage Co. respectfully inform the travelling public, that they have established a line of first rate Post Coaches, direct for Wheeling, leaving Philadelphia daily at 8 o'clock, A M. via Columbia Rail Road, through York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Washington

The public are assured that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietors or agents to promote the speed, convenience, and comfort of travellers

—For seats apply at Reeside's office, No. 23 South Third street, at the Great Western Stage Office, No. 1 0 Market street, below Sixth, and at their office in Broad, near Chesnut st. J. TOMLINSON, Agent.

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PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—The proprietors of this line will commence running their daily line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, via the Union and Pennsylvania Canals, and Portage Rail Road, on the 20th of March, or as soon as the navigation will permit.

Boats will leave Bunting, Clark & Co's wharf, foot of Callowhill street, on the Schuylkill, Philadelphia; and one, the Canal Basin from Mulhollan & M'Candless's warehouse, Pittsburg, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

The boats and cars on this line are all of the first class, with experienced captains, and every despatch will be given goods sent to their care.

Back freight and expenses will be paid by the subscribers on all goods shipped by this line.

Freights will be those customary on the canal, and goods will be delivered in as short a time as by any other line. BUNTING CLARK & CO. Philadelphia.
ROYER & McLANAHAN, Hollidaysburg.
MULHOLLAN & McCANDLESS, Pittsburg.
m25 Office No. 28 south wharves, Delaware.



LEECH & CO'S LINE, for the conveyance of passengers from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, via rail road and canal packets. The cars on the rail road are all new and in good order. The packet boats have their cabins lengthened, and fitted up entirely new with every necessary convenience.

The line will go into operation as soon as the canal is navigable. From the superior style in which the cabins on board the packet boats have been furnished, the proprietors flatter themselves that they will receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

Office removed to 51 Chesnut street, above Second.
m25 JOHN CAMERON, Agent.

WEST PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.—The stockholders of the West Philadelphia Rail Road Company are hereby notified that the 8th and 9th instalments of five dollars for each and every share of said stock, is requested to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 400 Market street. On the eighth instalment, on or before the 23d day of April next, ensuing; and on the ninth on or before the 23d day of May following.
m25 JOS. TRASEL, Treasurer.

GIBSONS & BELL, No. 176 Market street, have received by recent arrivals, 100 packages Dry Goods, consisting of superfine and medium Cloths, blue black, wool dyed black, rifle, Polish and bronze green, purple and crimson dahlia, ruby and yellow brown, citron and bronze olive, &c.; London ribbed, striped and plaid single and double milled Cassimeres, plain black and blue do; Silk Vestings, and London printed Weltings and Marseilles; ribb'd, check'd, and plain Linen Drillings, white and colored; Paris, Windsor, and Cable Cords, printed Cantoons, and ribbed Florentines; plain and twilled Summer Cloths or Crape Cambletts; Electorate Merino Cloths and French Bombazines; ribbed and striped worsted Venitians, and checked Gambroons; English Silk Hdkfs.; Gauze Flannels, &c. For sale by the package or piece. m25

REMOVAL.—J. P WARWICK, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 53, to No. 21 South Seventh street, three doors above Chesnut street, east side, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of blue, black, and fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres. Also, a handsome assortment of Silk Velvets, Valencia, fancy and plain English Silk Vesting: all of which will be made up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and at moderate prices. On hand, a handsome assortment of Stocks, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. m24

H. L. BROLASKEY & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 43 South Eighth street, below Chesnut, take this opportunity to return their warmest thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season; and they hope by the same punctuality and close attention to their business, to merit its continuance. Agreeably to their circular, they have received their first case of London cut and made dress and frock coats m25

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, No. 332 Market street, five doors below Tenth, south side, Philadelphia.—WM. T. JOHNSON informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has constantly on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, suitable for all seasons, which he will sell low for cash. He also feels thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received in his business, and still hopes for a continuance of the same, at his old stand.

Persons wishing to furnish their own cloth can have their garments made and trimmed at moderate prices, and in a neat manner. m25

PATENT DOUBLE FIRE PROOF CHESTS.—C. J GAYLER having associated with him H. C. Spicer, under the firm of C. J. Gaylor & Co. informs his friends and the public, that for their better accommodation, he has established a branch of his business in this city, at 34 Dock st. a few doors below Second st. where he will manufacture his double fire proof Chests, for the use of merchants, banks, recorder's offices, &c.

Also, patent fire proof Bureaus and Sideboards, in imitation of mahogany work, so constructed as to be perfectly secure against fire and burglars, for the protection of plate, jewelry, and other valuable articles, and an ornument to any parlor.

Also, improved patent Detector Locks, for banks, vaults, store and house doors.

Orders received and punctually attended to, at the manufactory, 34 Dock st. or by our agents.
CARR & LUNT, 10 and 12 Commerce st.
m24 C. J. GAYLER & CO. 34 Dock st.

UNITED STATES BEAVER AND SILK HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE, No. 104 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—CHAS F RAYMOND, practical Hat Manufacturer, would acquaint families and the public, that his stock, consisting of gentlemen's beaver Hats, otter, fur, seal and cloth, fancy travelling Caps, youth's Hats, and Caps of every description, will be sold by him at lower prices (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than are usually charged by the majority of dealers.

C F R. feels assured that his extensive dealings, his knowledge and experience in the raw materials, his mode of giving encouragement to superior workmen, together with his own personal attention, will be sufficient to convince the public of his power and determination to furnish them in the best style, with a superior article.

All hats sold by him will be warranted water proof, and to retain their shape and color

Country merchants and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as they will purchasd from the manufacturer, and therefore have but one profit to pay

The trade will be furnished with hats in the rough, of every description, at least 10 per cent lower than they can be bought elsewhere in the city

Shipping merchants, and those who buy for Mexico and South American markets, may have hats and trimmings of every description, put up at a short notice, in the best manner, and at prices as low as any manufactory in the country.

Volunteer Companies furnished with Caps to order of every description. Also, plumes, pompoons, &c. m25

BROWN & WEST respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have on hand a general assortment of Silk and Beaver Hats, of their own manufacture, which for durability and elegance are not surpassed by any in the city. They have also on hand a large assortment of youths' silk and beaver Hats, which they can dispose of at as low prices as they can be bought for in the city—with an extensive assortment of gentlemen's and youths' fine otter, seal and nutria Caps. Purchasers would do well to give us a call, at the old established stand, No. 4 South Fourth street, before purchasing of our more noisy competitors. Country hatters supplied with Silk Hats, of the best materials, and at the lowest market prices. m25

PENN SILK HAT COMPANY.—The subscribers having entered into Copartnership under the above firm, have so extended the manufactory of Silk Hats, as to be capable of supplying the most extensive orders at the shortest notice. The assortment consists of gentlemen's, youth's and children's Hats, of various qualities, including the most beautiful moleskin silk, both black and drab, on light, elastic, porous bodies, which are stiffoned with a very superior composition, prepared by one of the firm, and known to no other person, which equally resists the influence of water and the heat of the sun.

As the superior excellence of these Hats can be appreciated only by examination, purchasors are respectfully invited to call and examine for their own satisfaction, and purchase or not, as they may judge most conducive to their interest.

Their manufactory being one of the largest in the United States, they are prepared to supply orders on the most advantageous terms. ARNOLD BUFFUM,
m25 A. W. THAYER.

NEW INVENTIONS—Safety Cases, connected with appropriate protecting apparatus for books, papers, jewelry, &c. may now be constructed that will resist in any and every instance, that intense degree of heat, which will fuse iron of any ordinary thickness.

This apparatus is simple, substantial, cheap, and convenient, and requires but to be seen to evince to those who are acquainted with the true philosophy of heat, its real title to the appellation "Fire Proof Apparatus," and likewise how the consuming agent itself will be made to defeat the consequence of its own ravages, by causing the safety case, if necessary, to pass into a place of double security.

D. HARRINGTON, Patentee, cor. Arch and 6th sts.
m25

SPLENDID DRESSING CASES, &c.—The subscribers have received from London, a large and splendid assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, made of rosewood and mahogany, elegantly inlaid and bound with brass, and furnished complete—some are fitted up with cut glass and silver capp'd smelling bottles, jars, soap, nail and tooth brush trays, and lined with silk velvet; also, a few gentlemen's dressing cases, with writing desks attached.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' unfurnished work boxes and writing desks, made of rosewood, inlaid with pearl and silver, and lined with silk and velvet. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine them S HART & SON, 65 South Third street.
m25 opposite the Girard Bank.

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY, No. 20 North Third street, a few doors south of the City Hotel.—SAMUEL WRIGHT respectfully informs country merchants, and the public generally, that he has always on hand, and continues to manufacture, an extensive assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, comprising every variety of handles, viz: bamboo, ivory, &c., made and finished in the most approved and fashionable manner, and with the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at such low prices as will compete with any establishment in the United States. m25

AZARIAH L. MAULEY, Painter and Glazier, No. 75 N. Third street, above Arch, where he carries on the House and Sign Painting, Wall Painting, and Coloring and Glazing, &c. imitation of wood, marble, bronze, &c. None but the very best materials will be used.

The subscriber by the good quality of his materials and moderate prices, hopes to merit a share of the public patronage, and to retain it by a strict and steady attention to business. m25-tf

CROMMELIN & JENKINS, No. 154 North Third st., offer for sale, of their own manufacture, English and American Mustard, in jars, kegs and bottles; Chocolate, No. 1 and 2, in boxes and halves; Ground Ginger, brls and kegs, Cayenne and Black Pepper; ground Alspice; Cinnamon and Cloves; prepared Cocoa; Flour, Rice and Nutmegs; all of which they can sell lower than any other manufactory in this city.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. m25

STRAW BONNETS.—J. & M. SAUNDERS, No. 4 South Second street, have on hand an extensive assortment of Straw Bonnets, consisting in part of the following descriptions: Patria lace and Tuscan Grecians; tissue Tuscan and other fancy Cottages; plain straw do; do. do. and fancy Gipseys; children's fine straw Hats and Caps. Leghorn Bonnets—women's flats and crowns, do. Bolivars, men's Hats, children's do. Southern and western merchants, and milliners, will find it to their interest to call and examine the above before making their purchases. m25

PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.—100 brls. English Venitian Red; 40 kegs do. Chrome Green, dry; 2000 lbs. Verdigris; 300 lbs. Verdigris, distilled; 20 cases China Vermillion; 100 brls. Yellow Ochre; 10 casks French Stone Ochre; 25 do. Pumice Stone; 25 do Rotten do; 10 do Turkey Umber; 20 tons Camwood, in stick; 10 do Red Sanders, in do; 25 do. Fustic in stick; with an assortment of oil ground dye woods, paints, muriatic and nitric acid, aquafortis, oil Vitriol, &c., for sale by
m25 G. D. WETHERILL & CO., 56 North Front st.

[From the American Monthly Magazine.]

THE BIRTH OF VENUS.

——"from the deep
She sprung in all the melting pomp of charms."
Thompson.

The ocean stood like crystal. The soft air
Stirred not the glassy waves, but sweetly there
Had rocked itself to slumber The blue sky
Leaned silently above, and all its high
And azure-circled roof, beneath the wave
Was imaged back, and seemed the deep to pave
With its transparent beauty. While between
The waves and sky, a few white clouds were seen
Floating upon their wings of feathery gold
As if they knew some charm the universe enrolled.

A holy stillness came, while in the ray
Of heaven's soft light, a delicate foam-wreath lay
Like silver on the sea. Look! look! why shine
Those floating bubbles, with such light divine?
They break, and from their mist a lily form
Rises from out the wave, in beauty warm.
The wave is by the blue-veined feet scarce prest,
Her silky ringlets float about her breast
Veiling its fairy loveliness. While her eye
Is soft and deep as the blue heaven is high,
The Beautiful is born, and sea and earth
May well revere the hour of that mysterious birth.

R. C. W.

THE POET BURNS

The last number of the New York Knickerbocker, which, by the way, we consider one of the most ably conducted periodicals in the country, contains the following interesting passages in the life of Nature's and Scotia's Bard, Robert Burns.

They are from the pen of an intimate friend of the poet, and will be eagerly perused by his numerous admirers

Burns began to write, or rather compose poetry, early. Love first called forth his song. He was always, says K——, in love, and he did not, in all instances, evince much taste in his choice of objects. 'Some of his sweetest sangs,' in the language of my informant, 'were addressed to raw Scotch lasses, ye wad never dream o' admiring.' A few weeks usually sufficed to dethrone the reigning empress of a heart ordinarily as fickle as it was susceptible: but the warm temperament of the poet admitted of no interregnum. Mr. Sillar, (David Sillar, of Ayr, the 'Davie' of our poet,) complains that he 'could never take a walk with his friend, but Robin would chase away after the first lassie who chanced to cross their path—he would approach and enter into conversation with her, although a perfect stranger;'—and if she chanced to be a 'sonsie maid,' the next day invariably found him

——'a lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow.'

It was the poet's ill fortune to embroil himself on the outset, with the rigid and powerful church of Scotland, which is rarely, we suspect, accused of permitting its spiritual thunders to slumber against real or reputed foes. The dreadful (in Scotland) cry of 'heretic' was raised against him, and it followed him to the grave. The quarrel originated in the publication of the 'Holy Fair.' This was soon followed by 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' which exasperated a portion of the church and clergy to the utmost. The occasion of this humourous production was as follows.

Gavin Hamilton, Esq. clerk, a resident of Ayr, (who is often alluded to in the letters and poems of Burns, and to whom, as every reader will recollect, the 'Dedication' is addressed,) was the patron and benefactor of the poor and unbefriended bard: This gentleman inadvertantly set a vagrant, who begged alms of him, laboring in his kail patch on the Sabbath. The zealous descendants of the Covenanters were struck with horror at this unusual spectacle, as they flocked to kirk, and the poor fellow was stoned furiously out of the inclosure. Hamilton's wife bore him a child soon after this event, and the Kirk, in remembrance of his unintentional transgression, refused to permit him to be christened; Hamilton appealed to the Presbytery of Ayr, and was heard before that body by his counsel, Robert Aiken, Esq. His most officious opposer in the Kirk, had been one William Fisher, the original of 'Holy Willie.' The manner in which Aiken discharged his trust, will be found alluded to, with more nerve than delicacy, in some of the closing stanzas of the 'Prayer.' The Presbytery finally reversed the decision of the inferior tribunal. It was soon after this, that K——, who now lived in a different parish from Burns, received a letter from him, enclosing 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' with a request to try its efficacy on its immortalized subject. 'I was na slow in complying, as ye will readily guess,' says K——. Fisher, though of an exterior fully worthy of a disciple of John Knox, had, nevertheless, (and what Scotchman has not?) a sly *penchant* for the humorous, and on being informed by K—— that he had a 'bit o' satire' on a distinguished churchman, readily consented to hear it. The condition was moreover exacted from him beforehand that he should hear it through, and without speaking. Willie's eyes sparkled with glee as the first stanzas were read off, and as in spite of grace, a certain leaven of the carnal heart, (in such phraseology as Holy Willie himself would express it,) prevented him from looking with *pain* certainly! on the anticipated writhings of some prominent, nay more, perhaps, rival brother. But certain allusions, better understood, soon changed the tenor of his cogitations. At the seventh stanza, 'That blackguard Burns!' roared the enraged dignitary of the Kirk. 'Remember your promise, elder Fisher,' quoth K—— At the eighth, poor Willie could stand it no longer, but rushed from the room, frantically exclaiming, 'That blackguard Burns"—he'll go to hell—he'll go to hell!'

This hair-brained exploit of the poet and his 'crony,' exposed the former to the deep and abiding displeasure of the Kirk. An indiscretion soon brought him, as he expressed it, 'within point blank range of the heaviest metal;' and in narrating it, we come to one of the most painfully interestiing epochs of his life. Burns, now in his twenty-third or twenty-fourth year, if we recollect aright, cultivated a farm, (Mossgiel,) in connexion with his younger brother Gilbert. His visits to Mauchline made him acquainted with Miss Jean Armor, his future wife, who, though the daughter of a poor tailor, in an obscure Scotch village, united personal charms to intelligence and virtues, which polished by subsequent intercourse with society, rendered her—not the ever-recurring cause of that blush of intense mortification too often felt by the husband who has been successful in elevating himself and his partner above their native sphere, without being able to infuse into his *bourgeois alter ego* sentiments and manners corresponding with the change—but the accomplished and elevated woman who was the source of *vanity* to Burns in the very zenith of his fame. A tear suffuses the eye, as we recollect how recently the grave has closed over this amiable and lovely woman! In the true tone of European society, John Armor, the humble tailor, scorned an alliance with the penniless cotter. To do him justice, however, perhaps this venal consideration was only auxiliary in his mind to that of our bard's notorious *unsuccessfulness* in every branch of business, and by his ill reputation with the church. Burns' intimacy with Jean being discovered, he was refused the house. He took advantage, however, of a custom at that time prevailing among those of his own rank in Scotland, to have occasional interviews with Miss Armor, in the little inn of Mauchline, where, says K——, 'the laddie wad gang, and send for the lassie to *come and be courted!*' K—— was their mutual confidant, and as their intercourse became more watched, and consequently less frequent, was often the bearer of their messages, and arranged their stolen interviews. A clandestine, though strictly legal marriage took place. We can scarcely appreciate that state of society, the motives of interest, or the deep-rooted aversion to the person or character of Burns, which should have induced a respectable Scotch mechanic to prefer the open infamy of a beloved daughter, to acknowledging the marriage of that daughter with our poet—yet so it was. The flinty-hearted old man persisted, *even then*, in refusing Burns those natural and legal rights, which his poverty left him in no condition to enforce. K——, acting as the travelling agent of a large mercantile house, often passed Mossgiel. On one of these occasions, (soon after Mrs. Burns' illness,) he became the bearer of a present from the poet to his wife. Although, in selecting his gift, Burns might have had his eye, in some measure, on dame Armor, what a shock will the nerves of some of our modern Sir Piercie Shattons receive, when informed that this 'true-love token' consisted of a bag stuffed with cheese, butter, and garden vegetables! and, says K——, 'none of the lightest, as my nag Colin could testify.' Arrived at Mr. Armor's and his errand known. K—— experienced a not very gentle reception from the mistress of the domicil, but 'honest John smelled the kail, and determined to be magnanimous for once.' When admitted to the desired interview, he found the young mother, with her two sons,* confined to her bed in an upper apartment.—Burns had followed K—— unperceived: K—— says he "had na been there aboon ter minutes, when he heard a scrambling on the stairs and och! sic a screaming!' when Burns burst into the room, hotly pursued by the lady of the mansion, who was as closely followed by her infuriated husband. Burns flew to the bed, and 'putting his face to Jean's, and sine to each of the wee bairns, wept like ony child: and, och! had ye been there, ye'r heart would hae burst, as mine did.' Incredible as it may appear, the parents, whose minds were warped and narrowed by prejudice, and whose bosoms were chilled by a miscalculating selfishness, remained inexorable: and the sobs of the heart-broken pair were strangely interrupted with vociferation and angry invective! As a last appeal to their generosity, Burns surrendered the documentary evidence of his marriage, which, strange to tell, was eagerly accepted, and forthwith consigned to the flames. Nothing now intervened between him and that stern ecclesiastical tribunal, to which he had rendered himself so obnoxious, and the long-gathering storm burst on his shelterless head.

"But in the very extremity of despair, and when he was about to fly into exile to escape his persecutors, a better day was dawning on his fortunes, The publication of a little volume of the poems he had then written, opened the brilliant career which awaited him. We need not follow him. John Armor was one of the first to discover and to acknowledge the change.

* One of these sons, we believe, is now dead, and the other a midshipman in the British Navy.

Auction Duties.—The following are the respective amounts of duties paid by the undermentioned auctioneers during the last quarter.

Geo. Thomas	$4,039 60
W. Folwell, Jr.	3,879 88
S. W. Lippincott,	618 48
W. Baker,	284 44
John D. Goodwin	57 04
S. Poulterer	48 06

Brandy and water, and cigars—a fast trotting horse, a pocket book with bank notes, gaming and late hours—are the rocks on which are shipwrecked many bright hopes and alluring prospects—the fond anticipations of parents, and the realization of anxiously desired blessings.—*Major Noah.*

A well known toper fell into a *fever*, which greatly increased his *thirst*: when the physicians were deliberating on the means of removing both, the patient gravely begged that they would confine themselves to the office and task of removing the *fever*, leaving to himself the care of the *thirst*.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In offering to the public *another newspaper*, we are fully aware of the objection which may be urged, that, *the community is already overstocked with this commodity*. It is true that throughout the land, and more especially in our great cities, newspapers abound; the whole number daily issued almost amounting to millions. But it is also true that a large portion of our population, not only desirous of reading, but impelled to read by the most elevated of motives, the desire of improvement, are without that fertile source of useful information, *a newspaper* The affluent are well supplied, for they are able to afford, and therefore will have, access to these conveniences But our large cities contain a numerous and daily increasing population, who, with a most laudable thirst for knowledge, with a natural desire of amusement, and with a praiseworthy desire of that amusement which purifies and elevates, instead of debasing, cannot afford the means of seeking such knowledge and such amusements in the larger city papers The sum of eight or ten dollars, the ordinary annual price of a daily paper, though far from being an extravagant compensation for the expenditure of money, time, and mental laborwhich these establishments require, is yet beyond the means of the poor artizan or laborer, who, perhaps, has a family to maintain. Some substitute is therefore necessary to supply the wants of a numerous and worthy portion of our citizens, whose ignorance is rarely voluntary, and whose thirst for knowledge generally outruns its provision

This substitute has been found in the *penny press* Its cheapness places it within reach of the very poorest; for every laborer, at even the lowest rate of wages known in our great cities, can daily obtain, for the hundredth part of such wages, the mental luxury of a newspaper; a source of rational amusement and useful instruction in the intervals of toil, Or when the toil of the day is ended In Great Britain, this cheap engine of instruction has already exercised an extensive and salutary influence carrying light where darkness had long reigned, and rousing to a just sense of their importance as citizens, their dignityand responsibility as moral beings, those who, bowed down by oppressive laws and an unnatural state of society were sorrowing without hope, and seeking momentary consolation in degrading habits Happily for our own country, this description does not apply to our artizans and laborers Our equal laws afford equal protection to all, whence the diffusion of knowledge among any particular portion is not necessary to awaken it to a sense of oppression But still, none are too well taught, every one, even the most learned, has something yet to learn very few, if any, are without a desire of learning more; and many can receive useful instruction, even from a *penny newspaper*. But whatever be the importance of the penny press in Great Britain, its utility in our own country is fully acknowledged by those who have witnessed its operation In the cities of New York and Brooklyn, containing together a population of 300,000, the daily circulation of the penny papers is not less than SEVENTY THOUSAND. This is nearly sufficient to place a newspaper in the hands of every man in the two cities, and even of every boy old enough to read These papers are to be found in every street, lane and alley; in every hotel, tavern, counting house, shop and store. Almost every porter and drayman, while not engaged in his occupation, may be seen with a penny paper in his hand.

To suppose that this extensive circulation produces no wholesome fruit, would be absurd. Such instruments, if ably conducted, and those of New York, are conducted with acknowledged ability, must not only impart knowledge, but inspire a thirst for knowledge: and this thirst, beyond every other, "grows with what it feeds on." Nor is the utility confined to the individual who purchases the paper. Many of the artizans and laborers among whom these papers circulate, have families, and carry these papers to their habitations. Their children thus participate in the benefit; and it is a fact too well known to be disputed, that among children having equal access to other means of instruction, those who have access to a newspaper are the most intelligent, the best informed, the most eager to learn. In short it is needless, supererogatory, to offer to the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia, any argument to prove the utility of a penny press in diffusing useful knowledge among a numerous and deserving portion of the public, debarred, by want of means, from the larger and costlier newspapers.

Encouraged then by the patronage which is bestowed upon the penny press in New York, and fully aware of the intelligence and love of improvement which pervades the population of Philadelphia, we have ventured upon the experiment of publishing a penny paper, entitled the PUBLIC LEDGER. It is this day offered to the public, with the assurance on our part that exertion shall not be wanting to render it worthy of patronage, and in the hope that for the manner of our generous and enterprising sister city, patronage will reward our exertions. Our object is to render it a vehicle of general and useful intelligence, adapted to the wants and interests of the community generally While its cheapness places it within reach of the poorest artizan or laborer, we shall endeavor to furnish to the merchant and manufacturer the earliest and most useful information relating to their respective interests. We therefore hope to receive a liberal support from the mercantile and manufacturing community Due attention will be paid to the literary department of the paper, and it is hoped that our selections, in both poetry and prose, will generally give satisfaction We shall give no place to religious discussions, nor to political discussions involving questions of merely partizan character The LEDGER will worship no men, and be devoted to no parties. On all political principles and questions involving the common good, it will speak freely, yet temperately. The common good is its object, and in seeking this object, it will have especial regard to the moral and intellectual improvement of the laboring classes, the great sinew of all civilized communities. While this paper shall worship no *men*, it shall vituperate none. It will be fearless and independent, applauding virtue and reproving vice wherever found, unawed by station, uninfluenced by wealth

The LEDGER has secured the services of a police reporter and a collector of news, and it is hoped that their exertions will impart to its columns additional interest. The publication of this paper will be continued for *one year at least*; and the proprietors, endeavoring to deserve, will not permit themselves to doubt of receiving, LIBERAL SUPPORT.

Our Noble River.—Whoever, on Friday and Saturday last, witnessed the scene on the river and at the wharves, and compared it with what the same have exhibited during the whole of the late long and gloomy winter, must have been forcibly struck with the necessity of keeping the navigation at all times free. Above ninety sail of vessels came up in one day, and their appearance upon the river, crossing and recrossing each other in beating against a head wind, was truly beautiful Our wharves now exhibit a forest of masts, and the hum and hustle of a mighty sea port. Why should not this ever be the case? Why should we not, like New York, have our regular line of packets to London, Liverpool and Havre, departing and coming with mercantile punctuality, in every month of the year? Why should not Philadelphia, as well as New York, have a great, increasing and lucrative foreign trade? The difficulties of her navigation are the only obstacle, and these can be surmounted The ice should never be allowed to accumulate, the river should never be closed — Steam boats are adequate to keeping it clear of ice, and can tow up vessels when the wind is unfavorable. The obstacles *can* be surmounted, therefore they ought to be surmounted. Enterprise only is wanted; and if this cannot be found, our merchants must be greatly wanting in duty to themselves and the community But they will doubtless soon show that they deserve not this reproach.

☞ A catalogue of losses at sea would make a gloomy dead letter list.

"How many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear"

And how many a brave and gallant spirit—how many a sweet and lovely form, hath sunk into the abyss of foaming waters?

There is no seaport town on the globe in which resides not the mother, the wife, the daughter, and alas! how oft the betrothed of the sailor. His indeed is a stormy fitful life—one pregnant with danger—with two-fold danger—from the angry elements he encounters on the trackless deep, and from the unsuspecting generosity of his own noble nature, when on shore.

Lloyd's books give a brief account of the wreck of the ship INTRINSIC, of and from Liverpool, which was driven by stress of weather into Bishop's Island, near Kinkeed, on the 5th ult.—became totally unmanageable, and was dashed to pieces in the tremendous surf which breaks upon the cliff, surrounding that iron bound shore! The master and crew, fourteen in number, were reported to have perished within the hearing of those on shore, who were utterly unable to render to the fated men the slightest assistance.

☞ The Congressional news up to this date possesses not the slightest interest—Congress seems determined to fritter away its time, instead of rendering it profitable to the nation—shame on such tardy legislation.

☞ A colored man named Wm. Connor, convicted of stealing money from two passengers, on board of a vessel of which he was cook and steward, was on Tuesday sentenced by Judge Betts, of U. S. Circuit Court of New York, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars; also, in pursuance of the law which, for an offence of this discription, orders corporeal punishment, to receive thirty-nine lashes, publicly! One half of the fine, by law, goes to the informer and the prosecutor.

Accident.—A lady who arrived from New York on Tuesday afternoon, was knocked down by a dray, at the corner of South Water and Chesnut streets, and slightly injured.

[Reported for the Public Ledger.]

Mayor's Office—FRIDAY, March 18.

Two sons of the Emerald Isle were arraigned before his Honor the Mayor, as vagrants, and after receiving some salutary advice, were discharged from custody

Levi Holmes, also a vagrant. Levi is a Yankee, and with the unusual improvidence of his countrymen, does not seem to have improved his fortunes during his sojourn in the Key Stone State. He stated that he had been employed cutting nails in Essex county, and was making an effort to reach his home in Massachusetts, but was without the means of so doing. The worthy Mayor adverted to his pedal proportions, hinted their capacity to bear him home, and discharged him, with an admonition not again to appear before him

A youth (whose name we suppress, in the hope that he may yet reform,) of some twenty years of age, yet exhibiting not to be mistaken indications of familiarity with vice, was convicted of drunkenness, fined and discharged

John Smith, a genteel looking young man, was charged with stealing some forty or fifty yards of blue striped drilling The goods were found upon him under very suspicious circumstances, and he was consequently fully committed.

SATURDAY, March 19

John Ramsay, charged with drunkenness and abusing the watchman he stated in his defence, that he was not the worse for liquor, and was entirely guiltless of having said aught offensive to the guardian of the night—that he was moreover subject to epileptic fits, and had only recently been discharged from the almshouse, and was on his way to Lebanon John Ramsey seemed to have but confused ideas of geography, at least so far as the location of the said place was concerned. The mayor very correctly attributed his epilepsy to a habit of frequent inebriety John, however, entered a demurrer to his honor's opinion. Judgment suspended.

Solomon White, a colored man, was the next candidate presented for the honors of rebuke or commitment. The watchman deposed that on the night previous he found this sable namesake of him whose renown was spread over the far east, *gravatus vino*, or, in plain English, *gloriously drunk*, quite above the dull cares of earth, and exhibiting to him, the said watchman, a most lordly *spirit* of independence, which was then most probably not the only *spirit* in his possession, which, by the bye, he manifested in ordering the watchman to a certain place, not to be named to ears polite. The Mayor, after giving Solomon a severe and admonitory caution, ordered him to be discharged.

Watson Blake, drunkenness. This individual exhibited a vivid but most disgusting picture of the habitual and inveterate drunkard—he is one more melancholy addition to the thousands who have, by their inordinate thirst for ardent poison, lost reputation, prosperity and health, and entailed upon themselves the scorn of some, and the no less humiliating pity of others. Any beholder would see at a glance, in the bloodshot eye, the tattering gait, and in the bloated countenance, a man who had long been a bestial worshipper at the foul and polluted altar of intemperance. Failing to give the required surety, he was fully committed. In his prison hours, Blake will have abundant leisure for reflection and repentance, and when freed from incarceration, he may become a useful member of society—but how few, after having drunk so deeply at the fount of evil, possess the fortitude to shun its baleful attraction.

MONDAY, March 21.

Robert Hare, found drunk by the watchman between the hours of 11 and 12—and destitute of house or home; he seemed well known to the Mayor, who sentenced him to thirty days hard labor and solitary confinement.

Elizabeth Revell, arraigned for drunkenness and riotous conduct. She appeared at the stand accompanied by her husband, who was even at that early hour sufficiently boozy. Elizabeth succeeded in obtaining a pardon from his honor, for this first offence, and was discharged.

Geo. Watson—drunkenness—fined and discharged.

John Poulson and John Williams—petit larceny. Caught by the watchman in Lombard, between Seventh and Eighth streets, with a stove, which they had stolen from South street, near Seventh. The owner deposed that he left the stove out, at a distance of seven or eight feet from the wall, and that it was stolen on Saturday night—that it was an old cooking stove, for which he paid $10. Poulson and Williams were fully committed for trial.

H. Bigelow. This man met the watchman at the corner of Third and Union street, to whom he represented his destitute condition—the watchman took him to the watchhouse, and he this morning told the Mayor, that he had only left the penitentiary on Friday, and that for the space of seven years he "had not had his liberty,"—that on leaving his prison, he had not been furnished with one cent, even to obtain a meal of victuals, and had not yet been able to obtain work. His honor, with his characteristic humanity, ordered a trifle to be given him for his immediate relief.

John Ramsay, yesterday morning went up to a watchman, about the third [illegible] of Chesnut and Front streets, and stated [illegible] him that he was nearly perished with cold and hunger. This is the same individual noted in our police report of Saturday. The Mayor gave him a small amount to get something to stay the cravings of hunger, and to pay his fare over Schuylkill bridge, as he stated that he was going to Chester for his clothes. Discharged.

John Roffe, and his wife Mary, were this morning arraigned before the Mayor, charged with being accessaries to a robbery of the "better half" of another German, named Hallenstein, and what Hallenstein, if we might judge by the eager gaze he directed toward a long and bloated purse, which lay on the Mayor's desk, seemed to consider of far more importance. It seems the parties resided in Reading, and that the young and buxom "vrow" of Hallenstein became enamoured of the son of the old couple, John and Mary Roffe. It appears that old Roffe, his wife and their hopeful son Henry, left Reading for this city, conveying, however, a letter to Mrs. H with directions where to meet them.—Mrs. H absconded, taking her youngest child with her, (she has two,) and near $300 in cash, the property of her husband. A baker named Farney, being sworn, deposed that Roffe, his wife and their son, came to his house about 11 A. M. and that the same night Mrs. H. made her appearance, that the parties all slept together in the same room, and he presumed that Mrs. Hallenstein was the lawful wife of Henry Roffe, who was not in court, inasmuch as the officers had not succeeded in arresting him; but little credit was due this witness, as there was considerable discrepancy in his testimony. A trunk containing $149 50 was exhibited in court; there was also in it wearing apparel, &c. This Farney recognized as having been in his house, but pretended not to know who brought it there. The trunk and its contents were found in the possession of old Roffe, who made considerable resistance before it could be secured. The old man and his wife were clearly implicated in sanctioning the adulterous connexion which existed between Mrs. Hallenstein and their son Henry; there was no emotion to be traced in the stolid expression of the old woman's countenance, but there was about the hard and iron features of her husband more than met the eye of the casual observer. Their son, it is said, is a course, ill-favored fellow, whereas, Hallenstein is a fine, hearty looking man—and we of course cannot account for the *penchant* Mrs. H. entertained for Henry Roffe—*de gustibus non disputandum*. Mrs. H is a very fine looking woman, with rather a roguish leer about her fine black eyes. She seemed to us just the sort of woman to play the devil with both husband and lover. After a private examination held by his honor the Mayor, we, on leaving the office, understood that the affair had been settled—the fair, frail one consenting to return home with her husband, who was willing to forgive and forget—so the willing husband and his "vrow" left the office. Roffe and his wife were discharged from custody

TUESDAY, March 22.

Miles Carver, found lying asleep in an alley, by the watchman, between 11 and 12 o'clock—upon being roused, he made use of threats, and was about to accompany them with illustrations thereof, when the spring of the rattle brought up other guardians of the night, and he was domiciled in the watch house. After a cautionary lecture from his honor, he was discharged.

Richard Rush and Thomas Rush.—This namesake of the ex-secretary, and his hopeful brother, were charged by Mr. Patrick M'Davitt, with coming into his house and there deporting themselves in a very rude and uncivil fashion—breaking his window glass, &c.—Fined.

Thomas Haines—taken to the watch-house after stating to the watchman that he was without any shelter for the night, or the means to obtain it—had lived with a man in Ann street named John Quinn—had a notion of going home last night,—therefore did not go to Quinn's.—Reprimanded and discharged.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

John Morgan, a *genteel* looking man, but who last night did not act very *genteely*, was brought up for drunkenness. The watchman found him in Vine street, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, and ordering him home, proceeded on his route—passing along again the same street he saw Morgan on the opposite side, and he then forthwith escorted him to the watch-house. John Morgan was fined.

THURSDAY, March 24.

Six sons of Hibernia, named Thomas Manly, Thomas Hall, John Farrel, Darby Manly, Patrick Mahon, and William McCann, charged with a riot last night, were placed at the stand. The watchman being sworn deposed, that last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he heard a cry of murder, which proceeded from a house between Walnut and Beach streets, kept by Thomas Kennedy; that he sprung his rattle, and after some time lost in obtaining assistance, proceeded to the house, and arrested the above named men, and conveyed them to the watch-house. From the evidence, it seems they had all been carousing in this house—dancing, and no doubt drinking. The gang broke into the room of a Mr. Durcan, who lodged above, and fell on John Carney, who had been previously in their company, and a stranger in the city, and beat him, as he says,

for their poetry. At all events, a number of the first editions of their various poetical works were bought by patrons of the library and became eventually part of its collection. Alexander Pope and the elegiac Gray were markedly snapped up as their first editions came out. Then there was a lapse of English poetry among us accounted for by the Revolution.

COLERIDGE, Scott and Wordsworth awakened a new public in a new generation—a generation tired of satire and ready for romanticism. At least, so the writer of the little summary thinks. He repeats an amusing tale of the library's unexpected acquisition of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" in 1798 or thereabouts. A disgruntled sailorman who had picked up the book on its name from a London book stall and who was disgusted with its nautical lapses handed it over to the Library Company rather than tote so ignorant a treatise on the sea any farther on his travels.

Apparently, William Mackenzie, who was, among other things, a great friend of George Washington, was an eager reader of poetry and, indeed, a notable collector of books. I note that not only was he a generous donor to the library, but that James Cox, also a contemporary of his, was one of its benefactors. This expatriated Englishman is described as an eccentric person. Perhaps that is a judgment due to his portrait now in the library, perhaps because he gave his own books into the keeping of the Library Company provided it paid him $400 a year for life. Did he live long enough for the library to regret that bargain? Time has justified them in it, however, for he bought the works of Shelley and of Keats as they came



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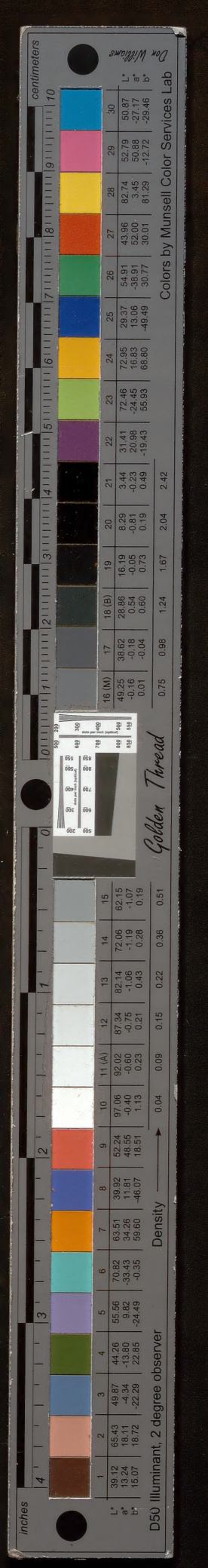
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out, a thing that few Englishmen in London were prophetic enough to do. Hence the numerous first editions, some very rare, possessed by the shareholders of the Philadelphia Library Company.

LITTLE as those of us who are shareholders regard ourselves as the possessors of the books on that library's shelves, I suppose that is what the Library Company means for each of us until death do us part and we leave our share or shares to the one of the family connection who shows a liking for the privileges and the duties of owning books in common.



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